A GLOSSARY

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_KU-190-963

A GLOSSARY

OF

WORDS PHRASES NAMES AND ALLUSIONS

IN

THE WORKS OF ENGLISH AUTHORS

PARTICULARLY OF

SHAKESPEARE AND HIS CONTEMPORARIES

BY

ROBERT NARES A.M. F.R.S. F.A.S.

Archdeacon of Stafford, etc.

(1822).

NEW EDITION

WITH CONSIDERABLE ADDITIONS BOTH OF WORDS AND EXAMPLES

BY J. O. HALLIWELL F.R.S. AND THOMAS WRIGHT F.S.A.

LONDON

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LIMITED

NEW YORK: E. P. DUTTON & CO

1905.

PREFACE OF THE EDITORS.

ROBERT NARES, the author of the following Glossary, was during his whole life an active man of letters, though the great mass of his labours have not left any very permanent mark on the literature of his day. He was born at York on the 9th of June, 1753, and was the son of Dr. James Nares, the celebrated composer and teacher of music, and organist to George II and George III. The Doctor's brother, and the uncle of Robert Nares, was sir George Nares, who sat during fifteen years on the bench of Common Pleas. Robert Nares received his first education in Westminster School, where, in 1767, at the early age of fourteen, he was at the head of his election as king's scholar. In 1771, he was elected to a studentship of Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1775, and his master's degree in 1778, and entered holy orders. From 1779 to 1783, he held the situation of tutor to the two Wynns (sir Watkin and Charles Williams), residing with them at Wynnstay, and during the season in London. During this period he wrote prologues, epilogues, and light pieces, for the private dramatic fêtes at Wynnstay, as well as a considerable number of essays on various subjects for periodicals. In 1782, Christ Church presented him with the small living of Easton Mawdit in Northamptonshire, and soon afterwards he received that of Doddington from the lord Chancellor. In 1784, Nares published his first philological work, the 'Elements of Orthoëpy.' The same year he married Elizabeth Bayley, the youngest daughter of Thomas Bayley, of Chelmsford, who died in child-bed in 1785. He resumed his connection with the Wynns from 1786 to 1788, while his pupils were at Westminster School, and he acted as assistant-preacher at Berkeley Chapel. In 1787, he was appointed chaplain to the duke of York, and in the year following he was chosen assistant-preacher to the Honorable Society of Lincoln's Inn, a post which he held during fifteen years. He had now become the centre of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom he was respected not only as a gentleman and scholar but as a sound divine and sincere Christian, and to whom he was endeared by many social qualities; and he produced a considerable number of political as well as other essays and pamphlets. This literary activity led, in 1793, to his starting that well-known periodical, the 'British Critic,' in

conjunction with Beloe. Nares conducted this journal until its forty-second volume, when he resigned it. He was about this time appointed assistant-librarian in the British Museum, and was subsequently librarian of the manuscript department in that institution during twelve years, in which capacity he edited the third volume of the 'Harleian Catalogue.' In 1794, Nares lost his second wife, a Miss Fleetwood, of London, who also died after the birth of a son, who lived only a few weeks. In 1796, lord Loughborough gave him the living of Dalby in Leicestershire, and in 1798 that of Sharnford; and bishop Cornwallis made him a canon residentiary of Litchfield. Bishop Porteus gave him the small prebend of Islington in St. Paul's; and, in 1800, the bishop of Litchfield made him archdeacon of Stafford, with which his ecclesiastical preferments end. In this year (1800), Nares married the daughter of the Rev. Dr. Smyth, head master of Westminster School, who survived him. In 1805 he resigned his vicarage of Easton Mawdit, and also his situation in the British Museum, and went to reside at the vicarage at Reading, where he lived till 1818. In this year, his desire for a more free enjoyment of London society led him to exchange to Allhallows, London Wall, the duties of which he continued to discharge until within about a month of his death, with an absence usually of two months in the year at Litchfield. In 1822, Nares published his 'Glossary; or Collection of Words, Phrases, Names, and Allusions to Customs, Proverbs, &c., which have been thought to require illustration, in the Works of English Authors, particularly Shakespeare, and his Contemporaries.' This was his last and his most important work, though he still continued to mix actively in literary society, where he pleased by his agreeable and unassuming manners. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society of Literature, and one of its earlier presidents, and he contributed to its transactions. Robert Nares died on the 23d of March, 1829, at the age of seventy-five.

It is to his 'Glossary' that Nares owes chiefly his literary fame. An experience of thirty-six years, during which the class of studies to which it especially belongs has made great advance, has established its reputation as the best and most useful work we possess for explaining and illustrating the obsolete language and the customs and manners of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and it is quite indispensable to the readers of the literature of the Elizabethan period. It is a necessary companion to the dramatic writers. The numerous criticisms on the difficulties of the text of Shakespeare, scattered throughout this work, are characterised by a degree of soberness and good sense, as well as by a profound knowledge of the literature of his age, which are by no means common among the commentators on the great bard. In spite of these recommendations, Nares's Glossary has hitherto only passed through one edition in this country. It was published in an inconvenient form, a large quarto volume, and had become sufficiently rare and expensive to place it beyond the reach of a large proportion of those who now take an interest in the literature of the period which it illustrates and require it as a book of reference. It was, therefore, to supply

an absolute want, that the present edition was undertaken. The field in which Nares laboured, though wide in his time, has been considerably enlarged since, and there are few students in the literature of the Elizabethan period who, in using his work, have not been able to add to it words and phrases which had not fallen under his notice, or new and valuable examples illustrative of those which he had given. The editors had made a large collection of such additions, and with this advantage it was thought desirable to give something more than a bare reprint. It is evident that a work like this can never be complete; but it is believed that by these additions Nares's Glossary may be made somewhat more so, and at all events it cannot but be rendered more useful. The additional words and examples are distinguished from those in the original text by a † prefixed to them. The principle followed in the selection of these additions has been to give words and phrases from books popular at the time when they were published, which have become now very rare, tending to clear up difficulties in writers of that age who are more generally known or who are better deserving of general attention. From these illustrations, some words and phrases only partially understood before, will now receive new light; while others are given because they are rare and curious, and may explain difficult passages in authors of this period which have not yet been brought into discussion. It is for this reason that some new words, the meaning of which could only be given by conjecture, have been left with no other explanation than that furnished by the passages in which they occur; future researches may fix their meaning more exactly. To these additions, and to a correct reprint of Nares, the editors have almost limited themselves. The errors of his book are comparatively so few, and of so little importance, that it has been thought advisable to interfere as little as possible with his text. A few necessary corrections only, with some slight modifications of what he has written, have been added within brackets [ ], to keep them distinct from the rest. It remains only to add that a few additional words have been contributed by friends; and among these the editors cannot but acknowledge their obligations to the Rev. Richard Hooper, to whom the public owes so excellent an edition of Chapman's Homer.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE compilation of a dictionary has not been improperly compared to the labours of the anvil or the mine; an allusion which Johnson might feelingly recollect, at the close of his mighty work. Even his worthy editor, Todd, must have had much of laborious hammering and digging, before he could send forth his augmented and improved edition. The present Glossary, however, has occasioned no such toil. Its materials were sought and collected entirely for amusement; and the task has been continued and completed, so far as it can be called complete, exactly in the same manner: with perseverance, indeed, through a long series of years, but uniformly at leisure hours, and only in the intervals of more important occupations. It was not till the press had commenced its operations, that any serious labour was bestowed upon it; then, indeed, in revision, correction, and the supplying of palpable deficiencies, it became a task, of which the author is glad at length to have seen the end.

The common reflection, that our admirable Shakespeare is almost overwhelmed by his commentators, and that the notes, however necessary, too often recal us from the text, first suggested this undertaking; the primary object of which was, to enable every reader to enjoy the unencumbered productions of the poet. The specimen of a glossary subjoined to Richard Warner's Letter to Garrick (1768) still further encouraged the attempt; in the prosecution of which, it soon appeared desirable to extend the illustration to all the best authors of that age. Attention being thus fixed upon a given period in the progress of our language, it could not fail to happen that many useful illustrations of its history must be developed in the search.

Early attached to the study of our native language, and, consequently, an admirer of those authors by whom its powers were first displayed and best exemplified, I proved that disposition so long ago as in the year 1784, when I published a book, called, 'Elements of Orthoëpy.' Three divisions of that work were employed in ascertaining the actual pronunciation of the English language, as then correctly spoken; but the fourth contained a miscellaneous view of variations and changes made by time or caprice, in its orthography and

accentuation, some parts of which sufficiently evince an inclination to that kind of inquiry, which has here been further pursued. I particularly noticed some modes of accentuation employed by early writers, which had since been entirely disused.

Thus prepared, when I began to take notes of words and phrases requiring explanation, in Shakespeare, and writers near his time, I was still upon my favorite ground; and it may easily be supposed that, in reading for that purpose some writings which otherwise, probably, I might not have read, I was enjoying an amusement very congenial to my inclinations. The perusal of the best authors of those times was, indeed, its own reward, without reference to any other object; but still the contemplation of another purpose to be answered by it, was a further motive to encourage perseverance.

I had made some progress in my collections, and even in the arrangement of them, when occupations came upon me which soon left me no time to employ in such amusements. The undertaking, therefore, was of necessity laid aside; and occasional reading, in a desultory manner, with hasty memorandums of passages, was all that could, for many years, be made subservient to it. At length, comparative leisure gave an opportunity for resuming the design. The materials collected were finally arranged; and being thought by some competent judges to be such as would be welcome to the public, the determination to give them to the press was formed without reluctance.

It will be found, I fear, after all, that the Work has many deficiencies; which the mode of its compilation may explain, but cannot entirely excuse. My only defence is, that my attempt was not to collect all that could possibly be had, but to preserve and arrange all that I had been able to collect. The former would have been a serious task; the latter, as it was at first, so it always continued to be, an amusement. If what I have collected prove worthy of the notice of the public, the public is welcome to it; and should any more successful compiler be able to supply its defects, his full share of the credit shall by me be readily conceded. Many works I have certainly read, belonging to the period here comprehended, but not always with the minute attention which would have been necessary for noting every peculiarity. To have laboured through all the productions of that time would have been a task neither suited to my taste nor compatible with my occupations. I have therefore avoided the title of Dictionary, which seemed to me to imply a more perfect collection. Much, however, the volume does contain; and much that will, I trust, entertain the reader, no less than it has amused the writer.

I have carefully abstained from inserting the words and phrases of an earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth, except where the writers of her time at all affected the phraseology of Chaucer; which affectation, in my opinion, is almost the only blemish of the beautiful poems of Spenser. My reason was this: that to complete the rational view and knowledge of our language, a separate Dictionary must be required for the works of Chaucer, Gower,

Lydgate, Occleve, and all those writers who can properly be called English; that is, who wrote when the language was no longer Saxon. A Saxon Dictionary of the same form, with all the examples at length, would complete the historical view of our national speech. The British, and its dialects, belong to another family.

> Verum hæc ipse equidem, spatiis exclusus iniquis,
> Prætereo, atque aliis post me memoranda relinquo.

I have neither length of life, nor perseverance in study remaining, to undertake either of those tasks.

Our illustrious countryman, Johnson, has shown us that no Dictionary can be satisfactory without a copious selection of examples, and has given us the most convenient form; his plan and method have, therefore, been followed here, as far as seemed necessary in a work less scientific. The Chaucerian and the Saxon Dictionaries, whenever formed, ought surely to adopt a similar arrangement.

If such a plan should ever be completed, it may then, perhaps, be advisable to throw out from Johnson's Dictionary all the words not actually classical in the language at that time; so as to make it a standard of correct phraseology. Johnson has no small number of words which were completely out of use when he compiled his Dictionary. That number has been greatly augmented by his editor, Todd; with the very laudable design of comprising the whole history of our language, if possible, in that one work. The inconvenience arising from this method is certainly not great; and chiefly affects foreigners, who may sometimes be puzzled to decide what words are actually in use, and what are obsolete. The separation of the Dictionaries, as here suggested, would make all clear; but, perhaps, it is a plan more specious in theory, than likely to be realised in practice.

It may be objected, that, according to this notion, I have not even perfected my own link of the philological chain. This I shall not attempt to deny; but, probably, enough is here done to encourage others to complete the undertaking; enough, too, for immediate use, till something more perfect shall appear. To diversify the work, I have not confined it to words, but have included phrases, proverbial sayings, with allusions to customs, and even to persons, when something of their history seemed necessary to illustrate my authors. I have also made it occasionally a vehicle for critical observations on the text of our general favorite, Shakespeare; especially in such passages as have been most disputed by his commentators. I have thus endeavoured to make it not merely a book of reference, but also an occasional amusement for literary leisure. The authors most studiously illustrated are those who are most likely to attract the general reader; and if others are occasionally quoted, it is chiefly for the sake of the light they throw upon those of primary consideration.

It will readily be supposed that, in compiling this Glossary, I have taken advantage of all those indexes which have lately been subjoined to the editions of our early authors; the assistance of which has rendered this volume much more copious than otherwise it could have been made, in the mode of collection above described. Prior Dictionaries have been consulted to a great extent, and in the improved edition of Johnson, by my friend Todd, I have often found myself anticipated, where I thought I had made a discovery. Dr. Jamieson's admirable Dictionary of the Scottish language, has also been of great use; many of the words which are disused in England being completely preserved in that dialect, which is a legitimate child of the same Saxon parent. To etymology I have not paid anxious attention, except where it seemed clear and undeniable; well knowing the extreme fallaciousness of that science when founded on mere similarity of sound. But I have particularly avoided deriving common English words from languages of which the people who employed them must have been entirely ignorant; a method which some etymologists have pursued to a very ridiculous extent.

Collections of provincial dialects would often have been extremely useful; many words esteemed peculiar to certain counties, being merely remnants of the language formerly in general use. But these collections are unfortunately few and scanty; nor can I name any one in which I have found so much use, as in what Mr. Wilbraham very modestly terms "an attempt towards a Glossary of words used in Cheshire." Had I been earlier acquainted with this performance I should doubtless have derived much more advantage from it. County histories, which have long received the most extensive encouragement, should always contain a careful compilation of this kind, from certain and correct authorities: and from these, digested together, the history of our language might ultimately receive important illustration. I apprehend, however, that little has hitherto been done towards this design. The Cornish words collected by the diligence of Mr. Polwhele, belong chiefly to a still more ancient dialect.

Having said thus much of the origin and mode of execution of this work, I willingly leave the public to decide upon its value. This is a point which can seldom be determined by an author, or his friends; the former being disqualified by partiality to the work, and the latter to the workman. My expectation is, that it will be deemed more amusing than useful, more various than profound; a decision which, however harshly expressed, I shall never make an attempt to controvert.

A GLOSSARY.

A.

A. This letter prefixed to a participle, to denote an action still continued, is certainly not at all obsolete, To go *a* fishing, *a* begging, *a* walking, &c., are expressions as current still, in familiar and colloquial use, as they ever were: and though it is difficult to define the force of *a*, in such phrases, every one by use comprehends it. It is something like a preposition, yet it is not exactly either *at*, *to*, *in*, or anything else. The force seems to be its own. But it is no longer so prefixed to nouns; and these instances are properly obsolete language. Thus, in Mr. Todd's examples,

He will knap the spears *a pieces* with his teeth
More, Antid. ag. Atheism.

There it seems to have the force of *to*. As prefixed in composition, without changing the sense of the word, it was formerly more common than it now is. Hence we find in Shakespeare,

I gin to be *a*-weary of the sun. *Macbeth.*

[It is hardly, perhaps, necessary to remark that *a* is often used in popular language for *have*, for *on*, and sometimes for *I*.]

A, the Article. Sometimes repeated with adjectives, the substantive having gone before, and being understood.

A goodly portly man i'faith, and *a* corpulent. *Hen. IV.*
What death is't you desire for Amalchides?
A sudden, and *a* subtle. *Witch, by Middleton.*

See more instances in Mr. Steevens's note on Macbeth, act iii, sc. 5.

2. Prefixed to numeral adjectives.

There's not *a one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Mach.*, iii. 5.

Chaucer has, "*a* ten or *a* twelve."
Squiers T., 10,697.

Having with her about *a threescore* horsemen.
Pembr. Arc., 1623, p. 181.

'Tis now *a nineteen* years agone at least.
B. Jon., Case is Alt., i, 5.

So *a near*.

All that comes *a near* him,
He thinks are come on purpose to betray him.
B. & Fl., Noble Gent., act ii.

Sometimes it means *on*.

The world runs *a wheels*. *B. Jon., Vis. of D.*

For on wheels.

A *per se*, or A *per se* A. That is, *a* by itself. A form which appears to have been applied, in spelling, to every letter which formed a separate syllable. Thus a clown, in *Dr. Faustus*, spelling to himself, says,

A per se a; t, h, e, the; o per se o, &c. *Anc. Dr.*, i, p. 32.

The expression *and per se, and*, to signify the contraction &, substituted for that conjunction, is not yet forgotten in the nursery. The earliest trace of *A per se* is in Chaucer, who calls Cresseide "the floure and *a per se* of Troie and Grece;" where it is meant to imply pre-eminent excellence.

So also in the following passage:

Beholde me, Baldwine, *A per se* of my age,
Lord Richard Nevill, earle by marriage,
Of Warwick. *Mirr. for Mag.*, 371.

But we have also several other letters *per se*, thus:

And singing mourne Eliza's funerall,
The *E per se* of all that ere hath beene.
H. Petowe, in Restituta, iii, p. 26.

Also, *I per se*:

Therefore leave off your loving plea,
And let your I, be *I per se*. *Wit's Recr.*, 1663, Q. 7, b

Decker uses *O per se O*, for a cryer in the titles to two of his pamphlets:

O per se O, or a new crier of lanterne and candle-lights. 1612 4to; and
Villanies discovered by lantern and candle-light, and the help of a new crier, called *O per se O*. 1616, 4to.

Thus Shakespeare has even used *a man per se*, in evident allusion to the same form:

They say he is a very *man per se*,
And stands alone. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 2.

ABACK. Compound of back. Backwards.

They drew *aback*, as half with shame confound.
Spens., Shep. Kal., June, 63.

†ABADE. The past tense of to abide.

And countred was with Brytons that *abade*
With Cassibalayn, the kyng of Brytons brade.
Hardyng's Chronicle, 1543, fol. 36.

†ABAFFE. Abaft. The nautical term.

Pump bullies, carpenters, quicke stop the leake.
Once heave the lead againe, and sound *abaffe*,
A shafnet lesse, seven all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To ABAND, *v.* Contracted from abandon, in the same sense.

And Vortigern enforst the kingdom to *aband*.
Spens., F. Q., II, x, 65.

ABASHMENT. The state of being abashed.

Which manner of *abashment* became her not yll.
Skelton, p. 38.

To ABASTARDIZE. To render illegitimate, or base.

Being ourselves
Corrupted and *abastardized* thus,
Thinke all lookes ill, that doth not looke like us.
Daniel, Queen's Arc. sub. fin.

To ABATE. To cast down, or deject the mind.

Till at length
Your ignorance deliver you, as most
Abated captives, to some nation,
That won you without blows. *Coriol.*, iii, 3.

To contract or cut short.

O weary night, O long and tedious night,
Abate thy hours; shine comforts from the East.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Used also, as Mr. Todd shows, by Dryden.

ABBATESS. A not unusual form for abbess, the principal of an abbey of nuns. See *Whiting*, 1638.

—and at length became *abbatesse* there.
Holinshed's Chron., 1577.

To ABEAR. To behave or demean one's self.

So did the Faerie knight himself *abeare*. *Sp., F. Q.*, V, xii, 19.

ABEARING, or ABERING, also *Abearance*, joined with the epithet *good*. A regular law phrase for the proper and peaceful carriage of a loyal subject. So that when men were bound over to answer for their conduct, they were said to be bound, to be of good *abearing*.

And likewise to be bound, by the vertue of that,
To be of good *abering* to Gib, her great cat.
Gamm. Gurt., O. P., ii, 74.

Or they were obliged to find sureties for their *good abearing*.

Herbert, Hist. of Hen. VIII.

See the Law Dictionaries under *good abearing*.

ABHOMINABLE for ABOMINABLE. A pedantic affectation of more correct speaking, founded upon a false notion of the etymology; supposing it to be from *ab homine*, instead of *abominor*, which is the true derivation. Shakespeare has ridiculed this affectation in the character of the pedant Holofernes.

This is *abhominable* which he [Don Armado] would call abominable. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

The error, however, was not uncommon.

And then I will bring in
Abhominable Lyving
Hym to beguile. *Lusty Juv. Or. of Dr.*, i, p. 138.

Abhominable Lyving being a personage in that allegorical drama.

T. Aye, for thy love I'll sink; aye, for thee.
M. So thou wilt, I warrant, in thine *abhominable* sins.
Untrussing of Humorous Poet, iii, 140.

Decker probably thought, like Holofernes, that this was the true word.

To ABHOR, *v. a.* To protest against, or reject solemnly; an old term of canon law, equivalent to *detestor*.

Therefore, I say again
I utterly *abhor*, yea, from my soul
Refuse you as my judge. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4.

Taken from Holinshed:

And therefore openly protested that she did utterly *abhor*, refuse, and forsake such a judge.

Abhore was once common.

See *Spens., F. Q.*, I, vi, 4.

†ABIDDEN. Supported, abided. The part. of *abide*.

In times past verily we endured hard travaile and most irkesome to be *abidden*, even through snowes and the pinching cold of bitter frosts.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ABJECT, *n. s.* A base, contemptible, or degraded person.

Yea, the very *abjects* came together against me unawares. *Psalm* xxxv, 15, *Prayerbook*.

I deemed it better so to die,
Than at my foemen's feet an *abject* lie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 20.

†*adj.* To be rejected. "I will not use an *abject* word," *i. e.*, a word deserving of rejection.

Chapman, Hom. Il., ii, 317.

†ABILLIAMENTS. A common form, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for *habiliments*, and applied generally to armour and warlike stores.

And now the temples of Janus being shut, warlike *abilliaments* grew rusty, and Bellona put on masking-attire. *Wilson, Hist. of James I.*

To ABLE, had two distinct senses.

1. To make able, or to give power for any purpose.

And life by this [Christ's] death *abled*, shall controll Death, whom thy death slew. *Donne's Divine Poems*, 6th.

2. To warrant, or answer for.

None does offend, none; I say none; *I'll able 'em.* *Lear*, iv, 6.

Admitted! aye, into her heart, *I'll able it.* *Widow's Tears*, O. P., vi, 164.

Also in the same play:

You might sit and sigh first till your heart-strings broke, *I'll able it.* O. Pl., vi, 22.

Constable, *I'll able him*; if he do come to be a justice afterward, let him thank the keeper. *Changeling, Anc. Dr.*, iv, 240.

To sell away all the powder in the kingdom, To prevent blowing up. That's safe, *ile able it.* *Middl. Game at Chesse*, D. ii, b, act ii.

This latter sense is the most remarkable.

To ABODE. To forebode, to prognosticate, to bode.

This tempest, Dashing the garment of this peace, *abuded* The sudden breach on't. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

The night-owl cry'd, *aboding* luckless time. *3 Hen. VI*, v, 6.

ABODEMENT. Omen, prognostic. [*Abode* is sometimes used as a noun in the same sense.]

Tush, man, *abodements* must not now affright us. *3 Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

†ABOMINOUS, *adj.* Abominable.

Yet here's not all. I cannot half untrusse Etc. it's so *abominous*. *Cleaveland, Character of a London Diurnall*, 1647.

†ABOTSERED. An old term in painting, which is explained in the following extract.

These colours are likewise used to give the lusters and shinings of sattens and silkes, being altered from their naturall colours, when they are wrought upon the *abotsered* or grosly layed colours, which custome hath so prevailed with many, that respecting onely vaine shewes, without any regard of the precepts of arte, they use it not onely in the above named apparrels, but also in drapery of contrary stuffes, which in no sort require the luster of silkes. *Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock*, 1598.

†ABOVE. The phrase *above the rest* was not unfrequently used in the sense of especially, in particular.

One night *above the rest* (her good fortune having made her bold) she tarrying a little longer than her houre. *Westward for Smelts*, 1620.

ABOUT. Very singularly used, in the phrase *about, my brains*, signifying, "brains, go to work."

Fie upon't! foh! *About, my brains!* *Haml.*, ii, *ad fin.*

Which is explained by a similar passage in Heywood:

My brain, about again! for thou hast found New projects now to work on. *Iron Age*, 1632.

†ABOUT. Out of the way. The word is still used in this sense in trivial language.

I have bettered my ground, as you say, and quite rid me of my wandering guests, who will rather walk seven mile *about*, than come where they shall be forced to work one half hour. *Metamorphosis of Ajax*, 1596.

ABRAHAM-MEN, or TOM OF BEDLAM'S MEN, or BEDLAM BEGGARS. A set of vagabonds, who wandered about the country, soon after the dissolution of the religious houses; the provision for the poor in those places being cut off, and no other substituted.

And these, what name or title e'er they bear, Jarkman, or Patrico, Cranke, or Clapper-dudgeon, Frater, or *Abram-man*; I speak to all That stand in fair election for the title Of king of beggars. *B. Fl., Regg. Bush*, ii, 1.

See note on *O. Pl.*, ii, 4; and *Lear*, ii, 3.

Hence probably the phrase of *shamming Abraham*, still extant among sailors. See *Roderick Random*.

†ABRAHAM'S-EYE. A magical charm to render a thief blind, if he will not confess. This word occurs in a manuscript on magic of the sixteenth century.

ABRAID, *v. a.* To awaken. To rouse one's self. Sax.

But, when as I did out of sleepe *abray*, I found her not where I her left whileare *Spens., F. Q.*, IV, vi, 36.

Used also actively:

For feare lest her unwares she should *abrayd*. *Spens., F. Q.*, III, i, 61.

But from his study he at last *abray'd*, Call'd by the hermit old, who to him said. *Fairf. T.*, xiii, 50.

ABRAM-COLOURED. Perhaps corrupted from *auburn*.

Over all A goodly, long, thick, *Abraham-colour'd* beard *Blurt Master Constable.*

See note on *Mer. W.*, i, 4, and *Cor.*, ii, 3; in which latter place the folio reads *Abram* for *auburn*. "Our heads are some brown, some black some *auburn*," &c. See *Abron, infra*.

†ABRICOT. An apricot. The common form of the word in the old writers.

ABRIDGEMENT. A dramatic performance; probably from the prevalence of the historical drama, in which the events of years were so *abridged* as to be brought within the compass of a play.

Say what *abridgement* have you for this evening. *Mids.*, v, 1.

Look where my *abridgement* comes. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

In this place, however, the sense is disputable. But this interpretation is strengthened by a subsequent passage, in which Hamlet calls the players "the abstract, and brief chronicles of the time;" (1015, b,) *abridgement*, however, is not repeated there, as is erroneously said in a note of Mr. Steevens on the first passage.

ABRON. For auburn.

A lustie courtier, whose curled head
With *abron* locks was fanly furnished.
Hall. Sat., B. iii, S. 5.

†ABSCESSION. An abscess. A form in use among the physicians of the Shakesperian age.

If truly it doth turne into *abscessions*, and that it cannot be that the gathering together and eruption of the matter should be letted, it shall be lawfull to use medicines which can both matter, open, and cleanse the ulcer. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

†ABSINTH. Wormwood.

Seeing my injurious fortune,
Hath so remov'd me from my greatest blisse,
In teares I alwaies will delighted be,
And greeve to laugh: *absinth* and poyson be my sustenance. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†ABSTERGIFIE. To cleanse.

Specially, when wee would *abstergifie*, and that the huske remaine behind in the boyling of it; but though it refrigerates and dissecates without the huske, yet be it as it will, I finde it no wayes friendly to my selfe. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†ABSTERSIVE. Cleansing. "*Abstersive*, cleansing, or wiping away." *Cotgrave.*

†*To* ABSUME. To take from; to destroy. From the Lat. *absumo.*

He then (for hope of flight was quite expell'd)
Belcht from his throat (most strange to be beheld)
Huge smothering smoak, which fill'd the rooms with fume,
And from their eyes all light did quite *absume*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†ABURNE. For auburn.

His head short curld: his beard an *aburne* browne,
Tho. Heywood, Great Britaines Troy, 1609.

ABUS. The river Humber.

Foreby the river that whylome was hight
The ancien *Abus*, where with courage stout
He them defeated in victorious fight,
And chas'd so fiercely, after fearful flight,
That first their chieftain, for his safeties sake
(Their chieftain *Humber* named was aright),
Unto the mighty streame him to betake,
Where he an end of battell and of life did make.
Spens., F. Q., II, x, 16.

Hence Drayton:

For my princely name,
From *Humber* king of Huns, as anciently it came.
Polyolb., 28, p. 1206.

But he does not mention the more ancient name.

ABY, *v.* For *abide;* to stand to, or support the consequences. [This explanation is not correct; *aby* is derived from the A.-S. *abicgan*, and signifies to pay for, to atone for.]

For if thou dost intend
Never so little shew of love to her,
Thou shalt *aby* it. *Mids.*, iii, 2.
But he that kill'd him shall *aby* therefore.
Harrington., Ariost., xvi, 54.

Generally used with *dear*, or dearly.

Lest to thy peril thou *aby it dear*. *O. Pl.*, iii, 26.

See Todd.

ABYSM. Abyss. From the old French *abysme.*

What see'st thou else
In the dark back-ward and *abysm* of time. *Temp.*, i, 2.
And brutish ignorance, yerept of late
Out of drad darkness of the deep *abysm*.
Sp., Tears of Muses, 188.

ACADEMY. This word anciently had the accent on the first syllable.

Being one of note before he was a man,
Is still remember'd in that *Academy*.
B. & Fl., Cust. of Country, ii, 1.
The fiend has much to do that keeps a school,
Or is the father of a family;
Or governs but a country *Academy*.
Ben. Jon., Sad. Shep., iii, 1.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, has quoted Love's Labour Lost for this accentuation, but the editions now have *academe* in that place.

Love's L. L., i, 1.

ACATER. A caterer; a purveyor.

Go bear them in to Much
Th' *acater*, let him thank her. *B. Jon., Sad. Shep.*, ii, 6.
He is my wardrobe man, my *acater*, cook.
Butler, and steward. *Ben. Jon., Dev. an Ass*, i, 3.

This is also read *cater*, which word is not without authority.

You dainty wits? two of you to a *cater*,
To cheat him of a dinner. *B. & Fl., Mad. Lov.*, ii, 4.

ACATES. Often contracted to *cates.* Provision, food, delicacies.

I, and all choice that plenty can send in;
Bread, wine, *acates*, fowl, feather, fish, or fin.
B. Jon., Sad. Shep., i, 3.

A sordid rascal, one that never made
Good meal but in his sleep, sells the *acates* are sent him,
Fish, fowl, and venison. *B. Jon., Staple of News*, ii, 1.

In the above passage I have transposed the word *but*, which evidently restores the true sense. The editions have it—

Never made
Good meal in his sleep, but sells, &c.

Not to make a good meal in his sleep would certainly be no sign of avarice, since such meals cost nothing; but the consequence of starving by day may be dreaming of good meats at night.

The Mantuan, at his charges, him allow'th
All fine *acates* that that same country bred.
Harr., Ariost., xliii, 139

†*To* ACCEND. To light up.

While the dark world the sun's bright beams *accend*,
The shadow on the body doth attend.
Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey, 1677.

†ACCEPTATION. Acceptance.

Sir, could my power produce forth anything
Worthy your *acceptation*, or my service,
I would with hazard of my life performe it.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

That your lordships *acceptation* may shew how much you favour the noble name and nature of the poet and book. *Sir J. Harington's Epigrams*, 1633.

†ACCEPTIVE, *adj.* Accepted, or agreed upon.

But myself will use *acceptive* darts.
And arm against him. *Chapman, Il.*, vii. 84.

ACCESS. Accented on the first syllable.

I did repel his letters, and deny'd
His *access* to me. *Haml.*, ii, 1.

†An attack of a fever.

And in this sikenesse wymmen fallen doun to grounde as thouz thei hadden the fallyng yvele, and liggen y-swollen, and this *accesse* durith otherwhiles ij daies or iij. *Medical MS*, 15th cen.

†ACCISE. Excise.

Twere cheap living here, were it not for the monstrous *accises* which are impos'd upon all sorts of commodities, both for belly and back; for the retailer payes the states almost the one moity as much as he payed for the commodity at first, nor doth any murmur at it, because it goes not to any favourit, or private purse, but to preserve them from the Spaniard. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

Lastly, who would have imagined that the *accise* would have taken footing heer? a word I remember in the last Parliament save one, so odious, that when Sir D. Carleton, then Secretary of State, did but name it in the House of Commons, hee was like to be sent to the Tower; although hee nam'd it to no ill sense but to shew what advantage of happines the peepie of England had o're other nations, having neither the gabells of Italy, the talhes of France, or the accise of Holland laid upon them. *Ib.*

ACCITE, *v.* To call, or summon.

Our coronation done, we will *accite*,
As I before remember'd, all our state. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 2.

To ACCLOY, *v.* To choke, or fill up.

The mouldy moss which thee *accloyeth*.
Spens., Shep. Kal., Feb., 135.

Hence CLOY.

†Phlegm beeing by nature sharp, and of a brinish quality, is the offspring of all diseases which consist of a fluxile humor; and according to the diversity of places whither this brackish humor doth insinuate itself, the body is teend and *accloid* with divers and manifold maladies. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

To ACCOIL. To be in a *coil*, or bustle of business.

About the cauldron many cookes *accoyld*
With hooks and ladles. *Spens., F. Q.* II., ix, 30.

ACCOMBRE, or ACCOMBER, *v.* To encumber, perplex, or destroy.

Happlye there may be five less in the same nombre;
For their sakes I trust thu wilt not the rest *accombre*.
O. Pl., i, 20. See also 92.

ACCOMMODATE, *v.* This word it was fashionable in Shakespeare's time to introduce, properly or improperly, on all occasions. Ben Jonson calls it one of "the perfumed terms of the time."—*Discoveries.* The indefinite use of it is well ridiculed by Bardolph's vain attempt to define it:

Accommodated; that is, when a man is, as they say, *accommodated*: or when a man is,—being,—whereby,—he may be thought to be,—*accommodated*; which is an excellent thing. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

See also Ben. Jons. *Poetast.*, iii, 4, and *Every Man*, &c., i, 5, where he calls it one of the words of action:

Hostess, *accommodate* us with another bedstaff—
The woman does not understand the words of action.
B. Jon., Ev. M. in H., i, 5.

Will you present and *accommodate* it to the gentleman.
Id., Poetaster, iii, 4.

To ACCORAGE, *v.* To encourage.

But that same froward twaine would *accorage*,
And of her plenty adde unto their need.
Spens., F. Q., II, ii, 38.

†ACCORDING. In accordance; suitable.

They favrie chose, as fitst for recreation,
The tyme *accordinge*, for it was Rogation.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

†*To* ACCOAST, or ACCOST, *v.* To approach. "Aborder. To approach, *accoast*, abboord." *Cotgrave.*

†ACCOSTABLE. Approachable, easy of access.

The French are a free and debonnaire *acostable* peeple, both men and women. *Howell's Fam. Letts.*, 1650.

To ACCOY, *v.* To dishearten or subdue

Then is your careless courage *accoyd*,
Your careful herds with cold be annoyd.
Spens., Shep. Kal., Feb., 47

†What? thinkest thou my jolly peacocks trayne
Shall be *acoy'd* and brooke so foule a stayne?
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†Thou foolish swaine that thus art overjoyed,
How soon may heere thy courage be *accoyed*?
If he be one come new fro western coast,
Small cause hath he, or thou for him, to boast.
Peele's Eglogue, 1589.

ACCREW, *v.* To increase.

Do you not feel your torments to *accrew*?
Spens., Ruines of Rome, 207.

To *accrue*, now demands *to* after it, or *from*.

†ACCRUMENT, *s.* Increase.

For conferring, I doe passe it over, as that wherto I seldome have beene beholden, yet much affecting it, and knowing that it brings a great *accrument* unto wisedome and learning. *Optick Gl. of Hum.*, 1639.

†ACCUSEMENT. An accusation.

Whiche neverthelesse by untrue suggestions and forged *accusements*, * * * were condemned, &c.
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†ACCUSTOM, *v.* To fashion; to form in manners.

I *accustome* or bringe one up in maner, je morigine.
He is well *accustumed*, Il est bien moriginé. *Palsgrave.*

†ACCUSTOMABLY. By custom; usually; in constant practice.

Whoso sweares deceitfully, abuseth Christian fidelity.
Whoso sweares idlely, abuseth the credit of a faithfull oath. Whoso sweares *accustomably*, God will plague him. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†ACE. *To bate an ace*, to hesitate, or show reluctance in doing anything.

But as most whores are vicious in their fames,
So many of them have most vertuous names,
Though bad they be, they will not *bate an ace*
To be cald Prudence, Temp'rance, Faith, or Grace.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ACHATE. The agate.

These, these are they, if we consider well,
That saphirs and the diamonds doe excell.
The pearle, the em'rauld, and the turkesse bleu,
The sangnine corrall, ambers golden hiew,
The christall, jacinth, *achate*, ruby red,
The carbuncle, squar'd, cut, and pollished.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ACHES. The plural of *ach;* was undoubtedly a dissyllable, pronounced *aitches*, and continued to be so used to the time of Butler and Swift, which last had it in his Shower in London, as first printed.

Can by their pains and *ach-es* find
All turns and changes of the wind.
Hudibr., III, ii, 407.

The examples are too numerous to be quoted. Mr. Kemble was therefore certainly right in his dispute with the public on this word; but whether a public performer may not be too pedantically right, in some cases, is another question. Yet *ach* was pronounced *ake*, as now; for proof of which see AJAX.

ACOP. See COP.

†ACQUAINTANCE. The phrase *to be of acquaintance* was used commonly in the sense of to be intimate.

I brought him to supper with me soone after he landed and came on the shoare; for he and I have beene *of very great acquaintance* alwaies from our childhood.
Terence in English, 1614.

†*To* ACQUISE. To acquire.

Late to go to rest, and erly for to ryse
Honour and goodes dayly to *acquyse*.
Enterlude of Avaryse, n. d.

†ACQUISITITIOUS, *adj.* Acquired; not innate.

It was a hard question, whether his wisdom and knowledge exceeded his choler and fear; certainly the last couple drew him with most violence, because they were not *acquisititious*, but natural.
Wilson's History of King James I.

†*To* ACQUIT, or ACQUITE. To requite.

His harte all vowed t' exploits magnificent
Doth none but workes of rarest price endite,
Midst foes (as champion of the faith) he ment
That palme or cypress should his paines *acquite*.
Carew's Tasso.

†ACROOK. On the decline.

The flies credit standth *acrooke* even as far.
Heywood's Spider & Flie, 1556.

ACROSS. Used as a kind of exclamation when a sally of wit miscarried. An allusion to jousting. See BREAK-ACROSS.

I would you
Had kneel'd, my lord, to ask me mercy; and
That, at my bidding, you could so stand up.
King. I would I had; so I had broke thy pate,
And ask'd thee mercy for't.
Laf'u. Good faith, *across!* *All's Well*, ii. 1.

ACTON. Hoqueton or Auqueton, Fr. A kind of vest or jacket worn with armour. From which, by some intermediate steps, the word *jacket* is derived.

His *acton* it was all of black,
His hewberke, and his sheelde.
Ne noe man wist whence he did come.
Ne noe man knewe where he did gone.
When they came from the feelde.
Percy Rel., i, p. 53. *See Glossary.*

It is there defined, "a kind of armour, made of taffaty or leather, quilted, etc. worn under the *habergeon*, to save the body from bruises." But if it was worn under the coat of mail, how could its colour appear? Roquefort defines it, "Espece de chemisette courte; cotte d'armes, espece de tunique." He adds, that in Languedoc it was called *jacouti*, and that *Borel* says, thence comes *jacquette*, a child's dress. *Glossaire de la Langue Romane.*

ACTRESSES. It is well known that there were none in the English theatres till after the Restoration.

Coryat says, in his account of Venice,

Here I observed certaine things that I never saw before. For I saw women acte, a thing that I never saw before, though I have heard that it hath been *sometimes* used in London; and they performed it with as good grace, action, and gesture, and whatsoever convenient for a player, as ever I saw any masculine actor. *Crudities*, vol. ii, p. 16, repr.

A prologue and epilogue, spoken about June, 1660, turns particularly on this subject. These lines are a part of the former:

I come unknown to any of the rest,
To tell you news, I saw the lady drest;
The woman playes to-day, mistake me not,
No man in gown, or page in petty-coat;
A woman to my knowledge, yet I can't,
(If I should dye) make affidavit on't.

Some French women, however, acted at the Black Friars in 1629.

Histriomast, p. 315.

The circumstance may also be traced from passages in the old dramatists. In the epilogue to "As you like it," which was spoken by *Rosalind*, the player says, "*If I were a woman*, I would kiss as many of you as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that liked me, and breaths that I defy'd not."

Gayton censures foreign theatres for permitting women to act. "The

permission of *women* personally to act, doth very much enervate the auditory, and teacheth lust, while they would but feigne it."

Fest. Notes, p. 272.

They did, however, appear in the theatres of antiquity (See Cic. de Offic., i, 31; Plat. de Rep., p. 436. Fic.; Hor. Sat., II, iii, 60); but Shakespeare, who, like his contemporaries, attributed to all times the customs of his own, certainly thought of nothing more, when he gave these words to Cleopatra:

The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us, and present
Our Alexandrian revels; Antony
Shall be brought drunken forth, and I shall see
Some squeaking Cleopatra *boy my greatness*
I' the posture of a whore. *Ant.*, v, 2.

Hart, Clun, and Burt played female parts when boys. See *Historia Histrion.*, O. Pl., xii, 340, &c.

James Duport, who translated the Psalms, &c., was much offended at the scandal of introducing actresses, and wrote some indignant Alcaics on the subject, which he entitled "In *Roscias* nostras, seu Histriones fœminas."

They begin:

Nec femininum nomen hypocrita
Nec histrio, si grammaticæ fides.
Et Prisciano, nempe solos
Esse viros decet histriones
Hos tantum habebant pristina sæcula,
Dum castitas salva, atque modestia &c.

He concludes by giving a very singular piece of advice to these ladies:

Sin dramatis pars esse pergas,
Non nisi *κωφὸν* agas *πρόσωπον*.
Musæ subsecivæ, p. 15.

†*To* ACTUATE, *v.* To make active.

Let me rejoyce in sprightly sack, that can
Create a brain even in an empty pan.
Canary! it's thou that dost inspire.
And *actuate* the soul with heavenly fire.
Witts Recreations, 1654

ACTURE. Apparently, for action.

All my offences that abroad you see
Are errors of the blood, none of the mind:
Love made them not; with *acture* [*i. e.* in action] they may be,
Where neither party is nor true nor kind.
Sh., Lover's Compl. Suppl., i, 751.

Nor is for *or* in the last line.

ADAMANT. The magnet; a very common usage in old authors.

As true as steel, as plantage to the moon,
As sun to day, as turtle to her mate,
As iron to *adamant*. *Tro. & Cr.*, iii, 2
As true to thee as steel to *adamant*.
Green's Tu. Q., O. Pl., vii, 107.

Dr. Johnson has remarked this sense, and given other examples. This is decisive:

As iron, touch't by the *adamant's* effect,
To the north pole doth ever point direct. *Sylv. Du B.*, p. 64
The *adamant* and beauty we discover
To be alike; for beauty draws a lover,
The *adamant* his iron. *Brown, Brit. Past.*, Song 1.

The mutual repulsion of two magnets, which takes place in some situations, is alluded to here:

Away
We'll be as differing as two *adamants*;
The one shall shun the other. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 315.

Lyly, in a foolish sentence, founded on an error, has joined *adamant* in the sense of magnet, with the mention of a diamond. *Euph.*, L. 2, b, and *Euph.*, Eng. R. 1, b.

Adamant is thus used so lately as in the English translation of Galland's Arabian Nights; and, what is more extraordinary, it stands unaltered in Dr. J. Scott's corrected edition (1810). In the story of the third Calendar we have this passage:

To-morrow about noon we shall be near the black mountain, or mine of *adamant*, which at this very minute draws all your fleet towards it, by virtue of the iron in your ships; and when we approach within a certain distance, the attraction of the *adamant* will have such force, that all the nails will be drawn out of the sides and bottoms of the ships, and fasten to the mountain, so that your vessels will fall to pieces and sink.—Vol. i, p. 254.

As the word is now not current in this sense, it ought to have been changed to *loadstone*.

†ADAMANTINE, *adj.* Intensely hard, impossible to be broken.

Quoth he, My faith, as *adamantine*
As chains of destiny, I'll maintain:
True as Apollo ever spoke,
Or oracle from heart of oak. *Hudibras*, II, i.

ADAM BELL, a northern outlaw, so celebrated for archery that his name became proverbial. Some account of him, with a ballad concerning him and his companions Clym of the Clough and William of Cloudesley, may be found in the Reliques of ancient Poetry, vol. i, p. 143, and in Ritson's Pieces of ancient popular Poetry. Shakespeare is thought to have alluded to him in the following passages:

Bened. If I do, hang me in a bottle like a cat, and shoot at me; and he that hits me let him be clap'd on the shoulder, and call'd *Adam*. *Much Ado*, i, 1.
Young *Adam* Cupid, he that shot so him. *Rom.*, ii, 1.

See also O. Pl., vi, 19; viii, 413.

A serjeant, or bailiff, is jocularly called *Adam*, from wearing buff, as Adam wore his native buff.

Not that Adam that kept the paradise, but that *Adam* that keeps the prison: he that goes in the calves-skin that was killed for the prodigal. *Com. Err.*, iv, 3.

†ADAUNTRELEY. A term in hunting.

At last hee upstarted at the other side of the water which we call soyle of the hart, and there other huntsmen met him with an *adauntreley:* we followed in hard chase for the space of eight hours, thrise our hounds were at default, and then we cryed a slaine, streight so ho.

The Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

ADAW, *v.* To daunt, or to abate. Spenser.

But yielded with shame and grief *adaw'd*.

Shep. Kal., Feb., 141.

†ADAYES, *adv.* By day.

You doe demaunde, my deare, beside,
What mates *adaies* with me abide

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

ADDICE. An adze or axe.

I had thought I had rode upon *addices* between this and Canterbury. *Lyly, Moth. Bomb.*, C. 10 b.

ADDICT, *part.* For addicted.

To studies good *addict* of comely grace.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 175.

†ADDICTION. Inclination, will.

His *addiction* was to courses vain. *Shakesp., Hen. V.*
Try their *addictions*. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, ii, 60.

ADDITION. Title, or mark of distinction.

They clepe us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Soil our *addition*. *Haml.*, i, 4.

This man, lady, hath robb'd many beasts of their particular *additions;* he is as valiant as the lion, churlish as the bear, slow as the elephant. *Tr. & Cr.*, i, 2.
One whom I will beat into clamorous whining, if thou deny'st the least syllable of thy *addition*. *Lear*, ii, 2.

See Todd, No. 4.

ADDOUBED, *part.* Armed or accoutred. *Adouber*, old French. See Roquefort.

Was hotter than ever to provide himselfe of horse and armour, saying, he would go to the island bravely *addoubed*, and shew himself to his charge.

Sidn. Arcad., p. 277.

The 8vo. ed. of 1724 writes it *addubed*. Hence *dubbed*, as a knight.

ADDRESS, *v.* To prepare, or make ready.

I will then *address* myself to my appointment *Mer. W.*, iii, 5.
So please your Grace, the prologue is *address*. *Mids.*, v, 1.

It is a word frequently used by Spenser, thus:

Uprose from drowsie couch, and him *addrest*
Unto the journey which he had behight. *Sp., F. Q.*, II, iii, 1.

ADELANTADO, *Spanish.* A lord president or deputy of a country; a commander. From *adelantar*, to excel or precede.

Invincible *adelantado* over the armado of pimpled-faces. *Massinger, Virg. Mart.*, ii, 1.
Open no door; if the *adalantado* of Spain were here he should not enter. *B. Jon., Ev. M. out of H.*, v, 4.

Also *Alchem.*, act iii.

ADHORT, *v.* To advise, or exhort.

Julius Agricola was the first that by *adhorting* the Britaines publikely, and helping them privately, wun them to build houses for themselves.

Stowe's London, p. 4.

†By and by these make readie the things for her, that shee might wash; I *adhort* them thereto, and they make readie with speede. *Terence in English*, 1614.

ADJOINT, *s.* A person joined with another, a companion, or attendant.

Here with these grave *adjoynts*,
(These learned maisters) they were taught to see
Themselves, to read the world, and keep their points.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 69.

†ADJUMENT, *s.* Help, assistance.

Now if thou wilt to warre, if here th' art bent,
What e're my art can adde for *adjument*,
(Cease needlesse prayers) distrust not thine own strength,
'Tis all for thee. *Virgil, translated by Vicars*, 1632.

The perfect and sound estate of the body (as wee may constantly assever of the soule) is maintained by the knowledge of a mans owne body, and that chiefly by the due observation of such things as may either bee obnoxious, or an *adjument* to nature.

Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†ADJUTRICE. A female assistant.

For, as I hope, Fortune (the *adjutrice* of good purposes) will give the same unto me, seeking diligently (so much as I am able to effect and attaine unto) after a temperature and moderation.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†ADMIRAL OF THE BLUE, was an old popular term for a tapster, from the colour of his apron.

As soon as customers begin to stir,
The *Admiral of the Blue*, crys, Coming, sir.
Or if grown fat, the mate his place supplies,
And says, 'Tis not my master's time to rise.
Of all our trades, the tapster is the best,
He has more men at work than all the rest.

Poor Robin, 1731.

†ADMIRE. As a *n. s.* for admiration.

When Archidamus did behold with wonder
Man's imitation of Jove's dreadfull thunder,
He thus concludes his censure with *admire*.

Rowland's Knave of Hearts, 1613.

†ADMITTANCE, was used by Shakespeare to signify the custom of being admitted into the presence of great personages. *Merry Wives*, ii, 2.

†ADMIXT. Mixed up with.

Her pure affections
Are sacred as her person, and her thoughts
Soaring above the reach of common eyes,
Are like those better spirits, that have nothing
Of earth *admixt*. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

†ADOE. Difficulty, or reluctance. *With much ado*, unwillingly.

And did enjoy her for an howre or two,
But then departed, yet with *much adoe*.

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

†ADOLESCENCY. The age between fourteen and twenty-one.

For till seven yeeres be past and gone away,
We are uncapable to doe or pray.
Our *adolescency* till our manly *growth*,
We waste in vanity and tricks of youth.

Taylor's Workes, 1630

†ADOORS, *adv.* At the door, by the door.

Which (first) may I say's worst? Nor Juno faire,
Nor father Saturn hath of me least care.
Oh, where's firm faith? I took him in *adoores*,
A stragling beggar, outcast from his shores.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1630.

Downe high Olympus, Jupiter
Went in *adoores*, not minding her.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†ADORNATION. An ornament; a decoration.

If I my self to thee
In hunting have augmented thine oblations,
And on thy scutchion hung due *adornations*,
Great gracefull gifts on sacred posts made fast.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1630.

ADOPTIOUS. Adoptive. That which is adopted.

With a world
Of pretty fond *adoptious* christendoms
That blinking Cupid gossips. *All's W.*, i, 1.

ADORE, *v.* To gild, or adorn.

Like to the hore
Congealed drops, which do the morn *adore*.
Spens., IV, ii, 46.

And those true tears, falling on your pure crystals,
Should turn to armlets, for great queens t' *adore*.
B. & Fl., Eld. Bro., iv, 3.

Theobald, not recollecting the word in this sense, altered the passage to "for great queens to wear." In the above reading, which is the original, the *for* is however a vile expletive.

ADORN, *s.* Adorning; ornament.

Without *adorne* of gold and silver bright,
Wherewith the craftesman wonts it beautify.
Spens., F. Q., III, xii, 20.

†ADOWN, *adv.* Down.

With that the shepheard gan to frowne,
He threw his pretie pypes *adowne*,
And on the ground him layd.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

ADRAD, or ADREDD, *part.* Frighted.

Seeing the ugly monster passing by,
Upon him set, of peril naught *adrad*.
Sp., F. Q., VI, v, 16.

As present age, and eke posteritie
May be *adrad* with horror of revenge.
O. Pl., i, 154.

Also, Terrified, *v.*

The sight whereof the lady sore *adrad*.
Spens., F. Q., V, i, 22.

ADREAMT. *I was adreamt*, for I dreamed.

Wilt thou believe me, sweeting? by this light
I was adreamt on thee too. O. Pl., vi, 351.

I was *adreamt* last night of Francis there.
City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 335.

†*Qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt*: hee is *adreamd* of a dry sommer. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634.

†Then said he, for I was *adream'd* that I kill'd a buck in such a place, and that thou didst see me where I did kill him, and hide him; and thinking thou wouldst betray me. I thought to kill thee; but I am glad (said he) that it was but a dream.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

ADULTERATE is used for adulterous, sometimes, by Shakespeare:

Th' *adulterate* Hastings, Rivers, Vaughan, Grey.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

Aye, that incestuous, that *adulterate* beast. *Ham.*, i, 5.

Thoughts, characters, and words, merely but art,
And bastards of his foul *adul'erate* heart.
Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 751.

[It is also used for adulterated.]

†How hath that false conventicle of Trent
Made lawes, which God or good men never meant,
Commanding worshipping of stones and stockes,
Of reliques, dead mens bones, and senslesse blocks,
From which *adultrate* painted adoration
Men (worse then stocks or blockes) must seeke salvation?
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

†ADVAUNCER. The second branches of the horn of a stag.

Good forresters and skilfull woodmen, in beasts of venerie and chase, do call the round roll of the horne, that is next to the head of the hart, the bur: the main horne itselfe, they call the beame: the lowest antlier is called the brow antlier, or beas antlier: the next, roial: the next above that, surroial: and then the top. In a buck they say, bur, beame, braunch, *advauncers*, palme, and spellers. *Manwood's Forest Lawes.*

†*To* ADVENE, *v.* To come to; the Latin *advenire*.

Venus (saith one) spontan'ous doth *advene*
Unt' all things: doth he not unt' all men mean?
Owen's Epigrams.

ADVENTURERS. It was common in the reign of Queen Elizabeth for young volunteers to go out in naval enterprises in hopes to make their fortunes, by discoveries, conquests, or some other means. These *adventurers*, probably making amorous conquests a part of their scheme, vied with each other in the richness and elegance of their dresses. Sir Francis Drake, in his expedition against Hispaniola, had two thousand such volunteers in his fleet. To this Ben Jonson alludes under the name of the Island Voyage.

I had as fair a gold jerkin on that day, as any worn in the *island voyage*, or at Cadiz. *Epic.*, i, 4.

ADVENTURERS UPON RETURN. Those travellers who lent money before they went, upon condition of receiving more on their return from a hazardous journey. This was probably their proper title. See PUTTEROUT; and the quotations there from *Taylor the water poet.*

†ADVENUE, *s.* A passage, or avenue.

Then the lady made me rise, and (through an *advenue* that conveyed the light into the cavern) led me by the hand into a spacious hall, the walls of which were hung about with wanton pictures, that represented the soft sports of love in many vary'd postures.
History of Francion, 1655.

†ADVERSACION, *s.* Contention; opposition.

And of Englyshe with Peightes, I understand,
And Britons also did gret *adversacion*.
Hardyng's Chronicle, fol. 79.

ADVERSE. In *Orthoepy*, p. 227, it is said that Shakespeare always accents this word on the first syllable. The following exception has been since remarked:

Though time seem so *advérse*, and means unfit. *All's W.*, v,

ADVERTISE. This word anciently had the accent on the middle syllable.

I therefore
Advértize to the state, how fit it were,
That none, &c. *B. Jon., Fox*, iv, 1.
I have *advértis'd* him by secret means. 3 *Hen. VI*, iv, 5.

See more examples in the *Elements of Orthoepy*, p. 327.

ADVICE. Consideration, or information.

How shall I doat on her with more *advice*,
That thus without *advice* begin to love her. 2 *Gent.*, ii, 4.

Neither this word, nor the verb to advise, are quite obsolete in this kind of acceptation.

†ADVISEFUL, *adj.* Attentive.

Which everywhere *advisefull* audience bred,
While thus th' inditement by the clerke was read.
The Beggar's Ape, c. 1607.

†ADVISEMENT, *s.* Care; resolution.

And had not his wise guides *advisement* let,
And made him from those corps-lesse soules to fly,
And passe in peace, those thin shapes subtiltie
He had assail'd, but vainly beat the aire.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

And so with more hast than good *advisement*. they set up cries amaine, and prepared to encounter.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

†ADVOCATION. Pleading.

Alas! thrice gentle Cassio,
My *advocation* is not now in time. *Othello*, iii, 2.

ADVOWTRY, or AVOWTRY. Adultery. *Avoutrie*, old Fr.

This staff was made to knock down sin. I'll look
There shall be no *advowtry* in my ward
But what is honest. O. Pl., x, 299.
At home, because duke Humfrey aye repined,
Calling this match *advoutrie*, as it was.
Mirror for Mag., p. 342.

The word is used by Butler in Hudibras.

†ADUST, *adj.* Parched; burnt.

The ears are ingendred of abundance of matter, and such men have commonly a little neck, and fair; They be sanguine, something *adust*. And those men are very unpatient and prone to anger. When the ears be great, and right beyond measure; it is a sign of folly. *Arcandam*, bl. l.

†ADUSTION. Burning; drying up.

Melancholy, may be easily commixed with bloud. Therefore if melancholy be mixed with bloud, it is called phlegmone scirrhodes: if choler (which then is conflated of both kinds) it is called phlegmone erysipelatodes: if fleame, it is termed phlegmone œdematodes. But of bloud, which is filthy and corrupted through the *adustion* and corruption of his owne proper substance, according to the manner of the thinnesse or thicknesse thereof.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

When *adustion* is to be used. Furthermore if (notwithstanding these burning medicines) the evill shall yet remaine, you must burne that place which is betweene the whole and corrupted member. But all these remedies are wont sometime to profit nothing at all, and then this is the onely helpe, although (as Celsus saith) it be a miserable helpe, that is, to cut off the member, which by little and little waxeth dead, that so the other parts of the body may be without danger. *Ibid.*

ADWARD, for AWARD. Judgment; sentence.

And faint-heart fooles whom shew of peril hard
Could terrify from fortune's faire *adward*.
Spens., F. Q., IV, x, 17.

To ADWARD, *v.* To award.

For death t' *adward* I ween'd did appertaine
To none but to the sea's sole soveraine. *Ibid.*, IV, xii. 30.

Peculiar to Spenser, as far as I have seen.

†ÆMULOUS. For Emulous.

And you your self, faire Julia, do disclose
Such beauties, that you may seem one of those
That having motion gain'd at last, and sense,
Began to know it self, and stole out thence.
Whiles thus his *æmulous* art with nature strives,
Some think h' hath none, others he hath two wives.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†ÆQUIPARATE, *v.* To reduce to a level; to raze.

Th' emperiall citie, cause of all this woe,
King Latines throne, this day I'le ruinate,
And houses tops to th' ground *æquiparate*.
Vicars' Virgil, 1632.

AERY. See AIERY.

†ÆSTIVE, ÆSTIVAL. Belonging to summer. *Æstival solstice*, the summer solstice.

Auriga mounted in a chariot bright,
(Else styl'd Heniochus) receives his light
In th' *æstive* circle. *Du Bartas.*

In which at the time of the *æstivall* solstice, when the sunne southward stretcheth to the utterm̃ost his summer race. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†ÆSTURE. Rage. From the Latin *æstura*. It is a word often used in Chapman's Homer.

1. *To* AFFEAR. To terrify.

Each trembling leafe and whistling wind they heare,
And ghastly bug, does greatly them *affeare*.
Sp., F. Q., II, iii, 20.

Hence the participle *affear'd*, for which afraid is now used, but which is very common in Shakespeare.

Be not *affear'd*; the isle is full of noises.
Temp., iii, 2.

The spelling varies, as in other cases, sometimes with one f, and sometimes with two.

2. To AFFEAR, or more properly AFFEER. An old law term, for to settle or confirm. From *affier*.

Wear thou thy wrongs,
His [Macbeth's] title is *affeard*. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Hence *affeerers*, in our law dictionaries, are a sort of arbiters, whose business was to affirm upon oath what penalty they thought should be adjudged for certain offences, not settled by law.

†AFFECTATE, *adj.* Affected, conceited.

Accercitum dictum, an oracion to muche *affectate*, or, as we saie, to farre fet. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

†AFFECTED. Beloved.

—in all the desperate hours
Of his *affected* Hercules. *Chapman, Il.*, viii, 318.

AFFECTION. In the sense of affectation.

No matter in the phrase that might indite the author of *affection*. *Ham.*, ii, 2.
Pleasant without scurrility, witty without *affection*. *L. L.*, v, 1.

How did she leave the world, with what contempt!
Just as she in it liv'd! and so exempt
From all *affection*.
B. Jons., Underwoods, El. on Lady Paulet.

But it certainly means sympathy, in the following well-known, but difficult passage:

For *affection*,
Master of passion, sways it to the mood
Of what it likes or loaths. *Mer. Ven.*, iv, 1.

AFFECTIONED. In a similar sense; affected.

An *affectioned* **ass**, that cons state without book, and utters it by **great** swarths. *Twel.*, ii. 3.

†AFFECTIOUS, *adj.* Affectionate.

Therefore my deare, deare wife, and dearest sonnes,
Let me ingirt you with my last embrace:
And in your cheekes impresse a fare-well kisse,
Kisse of true kindnesse and *affectious* love.
Nero, 1607.

AFFECTS. Affections; passions.

Wooing poor craftsmen, with the craft of smiles,
And patient underbearing of his fortune,
As 'twere to banish their *affects* with him.
Rich. II, i, 4.

Rachel, I hope I shall not need to urge
The sacred purity of our *affects*.
B. Jon., Case is Alter'd, act i.

Not to comply with heat, the young *affects*
In me defunct. *Oth.*, i, 3.

Mr. Gifford proposes to read here, parenthetically,

(The young *affects* in me defunct)
Massing., vol. ii, p. 30.

†Sturring the *affects* of admiration and commiseration.
Sir P. Sydney's Apology for Poetry.

It is certainly to be found in the singular, in the sense of inclination:

So her chief care, as carelesse how to please
Her own *affect*, was care of people's ease.
England's Eliza., Mirr. M., p. 853.

Shut up thy daughter, bridle her *affects*.
O. Pl., iii. 16.

†AFFINES, *s.* Relations, kinsmen.

Affinity degenerating in honesty is like foule scabs in a faire skinne, such *affines* brings as much credit and comfort to their friends, as do lyce in their clothes; and they are much like of a lousie condition; they will cleave close unto you, while you have bloud to feede them, but if you begin to die or decay they goe from them that breed them.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Descriptions, 1616.

†AFFIRMANCE, *s.* An assertion.

Sir, mine *affirmaunce* in thaffirmative,
In law and reason, is much more credible.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

AFFRAP, *v. n.* To encounter, or strike down.

They beene ymett, both ready to *affrap*.
Sp., F. Q., II, i, 26.

Also active. See *Todd*.

AFFRAY, *v.* To frighten.

Or when the flying heav'ns he would *affray*.
Spenser.

AFFRAY, *s.* In the sense of confusion, or fear.

Without tempestuous storms or sad *affray*.
Spenser.

Who full of ghastly fright, and cold *affray*,
Gan shut the dore. *Sp., F. Q.*, I, iii, 12.

†AFFRAYER, *s.* One who raises affrays or riots.

As namely, the statutes made for huy and cry after felons; and the statutes made against murtherers, robbers, felons, night-walkers, *affrayers*, armor worne in terrorem, riots, forcible entries, and all other force and violence; all which be directly against the peace.
Dalton's Countrey Justic., 1620.

AFFREND, *v.* To make friends; to reconcile.

And deadly foes so faithfully *affrended*.
Sp., F. Q., IV, iii, 50

AFFRET, *s.* Rencounter; hasty meeting.

That with the terror of their fierce *affret*,
They rudely drive to ground both man and horse.
Sp., F. Q., III, ix, 16.

Also violent impression:

The wicked weapon heard his wrathfull vow,
And passing forth with furious *affret*,
Pierst through his beaver quite into his brow.
Sp., F. Q., IV, iii, 11.

†AFFRIGHTMENT, *s.* A threat; a frightning.

But here was your cunning; it appears most plainly, that you, thinking her to be of the trade, thought to make a prey of her purse: but since your *affrightment* could not make her open unto you, you thought to make her innocency smart for't.
Richard Brome's Northern Lass.

AFFRONT, *v.* To meet; encounter.

That he, as 'twere by accident, may here
Affront Ophelia. *Ham.*, iii, 1.

The men, the ships, wherewith poor Rome *affronts* him,
All powerless, give proud Cæsar's wrath free passage.
O. P., ii, 164.

A thousand hardy Turks *affront* he had. *Fairf. T.*, ix, 89

†A spruce neate youth: what, yf I *affront* him?
Play of Timon, p. 46.

AFFRONT, *s.* A meeting.

Only, sir, this I must caution you of, as your *affront*, or salute, never to move your hat
Green, O. Pl., vii, 95.

This day thou shalt have ingo[illegible] to-morrow
Give lords th' *affront*. *Jon., Alch.*, ii, 2.

AFFY, *v.* To betroth.

And wedded be thou to the hags of hell,
For daring to *affy* a mighty lord
Unto the daughter of a worthless king.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.

Sorano, 'tis ordained, must be *affied*
To Annabella; and, for aught I know,
Married. O. Pl., viii, 57.

Also to trust or confide:

Marcus Andronicus, so I do *affy*
In thy uprightness and integrity.
Tit And., i, 1.

†Bid none *affie* in friends, for say, his children wrought his wracke. *Warner's Albion's England*, 1592.

†AFLAUNT. Equipped or dressed in a showy manner.

Hee that of himself doth bragge, boast, and vaunt,
Hath ill neighbours about him to set him *aflaunt*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 219.

A merie gentleman seeing a gallant that was bound for the Indies walke the streets, his hat all *aflaunt*, and befeathered with all kinde of colloured plumes, said: When a Gods name will this woodcock flie, for well I see he hath all his feathers about him.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 29.

†AFORE was commonly used for before.

E. Goe *afore*, for I know not the way.
F. I doe observe you, sir, and therefore you may follow, if you please. *The Passenger of Benevento*, 1612.

†AFTER-DAYS. Future times.

I meane to sing thereof, that *after-dayes*,
Seeing Gods love to us, may tell his praise.
Wither's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1622.

†AFTERMATH. A common provincial word for a second crop of grass; sometimes used metaphorically.

Then raise the siege from falling on
That old dismantled garrison.
Rash lover speak what pleasure hath
Thy spring in such an *aftermath!*
Who, were she to the best advantage spread,
Is but the dull husk of a maiden-head.
Cleveland's Poems.

†AFT-MEAL. An after or late meal.

At *aft-meales* who shall paye for the wine?
Thynne's Debate, p. 49.

†AGAIN. "To and again," *i. e.* to and fro. See Autobiog. of Sir S. D'Ewes, vol. ii, p. 353.

Again was sometimes used as an exclamation of impatience.

Abil. Haplesse man, to run into this lunacie!
Fie Tarifa, so treacherous to your friend!
Tar. Agen, agen. Wil no man give me credit?
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654

†AGAINST. *Against the world, i. e.* in preference to everybody else.

At night I met with my lord, who told me that I need not fear, for he would get me the place *against the world.*
Pepys' Diary, 1660.

†AGAMBO, *adv.* A-kimbo.

To set the arms *agambo* or aprank, and to rest the turned in backe of the hand upon the side, is an action of pride and ostentation.
Bulwer's Chironomia. 1644, p. 104.

In the following passage it is written *akemboll.*

Hereat her rage was so increased, that, setting her arms *a-kemboll*, and darting fire from her eyes . . .
Comical History of Francion.

AGAR. A sea monster: perhaps formed from the higre, or bore of the tide.

Hee [Neptune] sendeth a monster called the *agar*, against whose coming the waters roare, the fowles flie away, and the cattel in the field for terrour shunne the bankes. *Lilly's Gallathea*, act i, s. 1.

See HIGRE.

AGATE. Used metaphorically for a very diminutive person, in allusion to the small figures cut in agate for rings.

I was never mann'd with an *agate* till now: but I will set you neither in gold nor silver, but in vile apparel, and send you back again to your master for a jewel. *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

If low, an *agat* very vilely cut. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 1.

Where the other passages show that there is no occasion to change the reading to *aglet*, as has been proposed.

Queen Mab, as a very diminutive figure, is expressly compared by Shakespeare to an *agat stone.*

She is the faries midwife, and she comes
In shape no bigger than an *agat stone*
On the fore-finger of an alderman. *Rom.*, i, 4.

Of the Italian word *formaglio*, Florio gives this account:

Also ouches, brouches, or tablets and jewels, that yet some old men weare in their hats, with *agath-stones*, cut and graven with some formes and images on them, namely, of famous men's heads.

A-GATE. Agoing. From *gate* or *gait*, a way.

I pray you, memory, set him *a-gate* again. O. P., v, 180.

†AGEDNESS, *s.* The quality of being aged; age.

Nor as his knowledge grew did 's form decay,
He still was strong and fresh, his brain was gray.
Such *agedness* might our young ladies move
To somewhat more than a Platonick love.
Cartwright's Poems, 1561.

To AGGRACE. To favour.

And, that which all faire workes doth most *aggrace*,
The art, which all that wrought, appeared in no place.
Sp., F. Q., II, xii, 58.

Also as a substantive, favour.

Of kindnesse and of courteous *aggrace.*
Sp., F. Q., II, viii, 56.

AGGRATE, *v.* To please or gratify.

From whom whatever thing is goodly thought
Doth borrow grace, the fancy to *aggrate.*
Spens., Tears of Muses, 406.

AGHAST. Did frighten. Used as the pret. of to agaze.

That seemed from some feared foe to fly,
Or other griesly thing that him *aghast.*
Sp., F. Q., I, ix, 21.

Its usage as a participial adjective is not yet laid aside.

†AGILITE is used as an adjective in Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, &c., 1577.

If it be, as I have sayd, moderately taken, after some weightie businesse, to make one more fresh and *agilite.*

†AGITAGIOUS, *adj.* Quivering, shaking.

His words and speare together cleave the ayre,
The golden-headed staffe as lightning flew,
And like the swiftest curror makes repayre
Whether t'was sent, and doth his message true,
Ajax huge shield hath interpos'd the bare,
Which Hectors *agitagious* still pursue:
Through sixe tough hydes it pier'st without respect,
But the sharp point upon the seaventh was check't.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

AGLET. The tag of a lace, or of the points formerly used in dress; from *aiguillette*, Fr.

In a brace, a man must take hede of three thinges, that it have no nayles in it, that it have no buckles, that it be fast on, with laces, without *agglettes.*
Asch. Toxoph., p. 137.

Sometimes formed into small figures, alluded to here:

Why, give him gold enough, and marry him to a puppet or an *aglet-baby.* *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.

The robe of Garter King at Arms, at Lord Leicester's creation, had on the sleeves "38 paire of gold *aglets.*" *Progr. of Eliz.*, 1564, p. 58.

Sometimes they seem to mean spangles, as Junius explains them:

And all those stars that gaze upon her face,
Are *aglets* on her sleeve, pins in her train. O. Pl., iii, 194.
The little stars, and all that look like *aglets*.
B. & Fl., 2 *Nob. Kins.*, iii, 4.

Aglet was also used as a botanical term, for the chives, or *antheræ*, of flowers. *Kersey*.

See AIGULET.

†AGNAIL, *s.* A sort of corn in the toes.

A corne in the toe of the foote: an *agnaile*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

The 7. chapiter doth shewe of *agnelles* in a mans feete. Lanus is the Latin word, and some do name it papule. In English it is named cornes or *agnels* in a mans fete or toes. *Borde's Physick*, ed. 1575.

AGNES, ST. To fast on the eve of her festival, Jan. 21, using certain ceremonies, was esteemed a certain way for maids to dream of their future husbands.

And on sweet *St. Agnes night*,
Please you with the promis'd sight,
Some of husbands, some of lovers,
Which an empty dream discovers. *B. Jons.*

If she keepe a chambermaide she lyes at her bedd's feete, and they two—will both be sure to fast on *St. Agnes night*, to know who shall be their first husbands. *Picturæ Loq. by Saltonstall*. Char. 19.

Upon *St. Agnes' night* you take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him or her you shall marry. *Aubrey's Miscell.*, p. 136.

Burton says *St. Anne's* night, but he is wrong. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 538.

AGNIZE, *v.* To acknowledge.

I do *agnize*
A natural and prompt alacrity,
I find in hardness. *Oth.*, i, 3.
In thee they joy, and soveraigne they *agnize*.
Southwell's Mzoniæ, 1595

Also, to know:

The tenor of your princely will from you for to *agnize*
Cambyses.

†AGNOMINATION, *s.* A surname derived from some act or circumstance connected with the individual or family. *Minsheu*.

Alluding by way of *agnomination* to castrensis, i. militarie.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

It appears here to mean alliteration.

Amongst other resemblances, one was in their prosody and vein of versifying or riming, which is like our bards, who hold *agnominations*, and enforcing of consonant words or syllables, one upon the other, to be the greatest elegance. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

A-GOOD. In good earnest, heartily.

And, at that time, I made her weep *a-good*,
For I did play a lamentable part. *2 Gent.*, iv, 3.
And therewithal their knees would rankle so,
That I have laugh'd *a-good*. O. P., viii. 339.
This merry answer made them all laugh *a-good*; so downe the hill they came laughing.
North's Plut., 200, E.

†AGRIEVANCE, *s.* An injury, or vexation; a grievance.

The duke my lord commands your speedy presence,
For answering *agreivances* late urg'd
Against you by your mother. *Beaumont and Fletcher*.

AGRIZE, *v.* To dread; or to astonish.

Yet not the colour of the troubled deep,
Those spots supposed, nor the fogs that rise
From the dull earth, me any whit *agrize*.
Drayt., Man in the Moon.

†Fear made the wofull childe to waile and weep,
For want of speed, on foot and hand to creep:
All where was nothing heard but hideous cries,
And pitious plaints, that did the harts *agrise*.
Du Bartas, by Sylvester.

AGROUND. To the ground.

And how she fell flat downe
Before his feet *aground*.
Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh., i, 347.

AGUISE, *v.* To adorn, or dress.

And that deare crosse upon your shield devis'd,
Wherewith above all knights ye goodly seem *aguiz'd*.
Sp., F. Q., II, i, 31.

Then 'gan this crafty couple to devise
How for the court themselves they might *aguize*.
Spens., M. Hubberd's Tale, 655.

AJAX. Pronounced Ajāx (with the *a* long). The name of this hero furnished many unsavoury puns to our ancestors, from its similarity in sound to the two English words, *a jakes*. In some of the passages the allusion is rather obscure, as in this:

A stool were better, sir, of Sir *Ajax* his invention.
B. Jon., Epic., iv, 5.

It is plainer in Shakespeare:

Your lion, that holds his poll-ax, sitting on a close-stool, will be given to *Ajax*. *Love's L.*, v, 2.

The cause of all this vein of low wit was, perhaps, Sir John Harrington, who in 1596 published his celebrated tract, called "The Metamorphosis of *Ajax*," by which he meant *the improvement of a jakes*, or necessary, by forming it into what we now call a *water-closet*, of which Sir John was clearly the inventor. For this offence to her delicacy, queen Elizabeth kept him for some time in disgrace.

Used directly for a necessary house:

Which (like the glorious *ajax* of Lincoln's-Inne,
I saw in London) laps up naught but filth
And excrements. *Colgrav., Eng. Treasury*, p. 16.

Adoring Stercutio for a god, no lesse unworthily then shamfully constituting him a patron and protector of *Ajax* and his commodities.
Hosp. of Incurab. Fooles, p. 6.

To the above work of Sir J. Harrington's, B. Jonson seems to allude, as a masterpiece in its way, when, at the conclusion of a dirty poem, he says,

And I could wish for their eterniz'd sakes,
My muse had plough'd with his that sung *A-jax*.
On the famous Voyage, vol. vi, p. 290.

The rhyme here proves that the pronunciation of the time was suited to the English meaning. See also the quotations of Mr. Steevens on Love's L. Lost. Even Camden condescends to play upon this word. Speaking of the French word *pet*, he says,

inquire, if you understand it not, of Cloacina's chaplains, or such as are well read in *Ajax*. *Remains*, p. 117.

We meet with a new personage in *Healey's Discov. of a New World*, namely, "*John Fisticankoes, Ajax* his sonne and heyre," p. 159. But I have not met with him elsewhere. See JAKES.

†AID. A sort of tax formerly raised in England. It was sometimes to a certain extent voluntary. The records of the City companies frequently mention *aid-money*, money granted to the crown for specific purposes.

†*Aid-forces*, or *aid-soldiers*, auxiliaries.

The enemies having this advantage, that they knew the coast of the countrey, traversed a crosse crooked way behind Cæsars backe, and charging upon two legions as they were gathering their armour together, they had put them all well neere to the sword, but that a suddaine outcrie made, caused the *aid-forces* of our associates to assemble themselves.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

But when certaine of them secretly suggested, that Silvanus late colonell of the footmen, passed venturously, though hardly, with eight thousand *aid-souldiers* by more compendious and shorter waies. *Ib.*

†AIDFULL, *adj.* Ready to help.

Christs night-desciple *aidfull* did agree
To take his body from that guiltie tree.

Rowlands' Betraying of Christ.

AIERY. Spelt also *aery*, and *eyery*. The nest of an eagle, hawk, or other bird of prey. But sometimes, also, the *brood of young in the nest*.

And like an eagle o'er his *aiery* tow'rs,
To souse annoyance that comes near his *nest*.

K. John, v, 2.

Certainly not "towers over his nest to defend his nest;" but "towers over *his young*, to souse," &c.

So again,

Our *aiery* buildeth in the cedar's top,
And dallies with the wind, and scorns the sun

Rich. III, i, 3.

And yet more plainly:

Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest. *Ib.*

That is, your brood settles in the nest of ours.

Yet the commentators quote only the passages that prove it to mean a *nest*, and so explain it. According to which the meaning here would be, "your *nest* buildeth in our *nest's nest*." So in Hamlet, "a little *aiery* of children" (ii, 2) means a little *brood* of children. Here also,

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o'er the plains and taught to get their food,
By seeing how their breeder takes his prey.

Brown, *Britan. Past.*, ii, 4.

‡But vain are all these fears, his eagle sight
Is born to gaze upon no lesser light,
Then that from whence, all other beauties in
The same sphear borrow theirs, he else had bin
Degenerate from that royal *airee*, whence
He first did spring. *Chamberlayne's Pharonnida*, 1659.

Here it signifies a hawk's nest:

That air of hope hath blasted many an *aiery*
Of castrils like yourself. *B. Jon.*, *Staple of News*, ii, 2.

Also a certain brood of hawks:

On his snowie crest
The tow'ring falcon whilome built, and kings
Strove for that *eirie*, on whose scaling wings
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay,
As might a month their army royal pay.

Brit. Past., i, 1.

A few lines after it is again used for the brood. *Eyrey* is the right form of the word: the origin being *ey*, which, in Saxon and old English, means an egg.

AIGULET, or AYGULET. The tag of a point. Often contracted into AGLET.

Which all above besprinckled was throughout
With golden *aygulets*, that glistred bright,
Like twinckling starres. *Sp.*, *F. Q.*, II, iii, 26.

AIM. To *cry aim*, in archery, to encourage the archers by crying out *aim*, when they were about to shoot. Hence it came to be used for to applaud or encourage, in a general sense.

It ill beseems this presence *to cry aim*
To these ill-tuned repetitions. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Now, to be patient, were to play the pandar
To the viceroy's base embraces, and *cry aim*,
While he by force or flattery, &c. *Mass.*, *Reneg.*, i, 1.

To it, and we'll *cry aim*. *B. & Fl.*, *False One.*

It seems that the spectators in general cried *aim*, occasionally, as a mere word of applause or encouragement. To *give aim* was an office of direction and assistance.

AIM, *to give*. To stand within a convenient distance from the butts, to inform the archers how near their arrows fell to the mark; whether on one side or the other, beyond, or short of it. The terms were, *wide* on the *bow* hand, or the *shaft* hand, (Ascham once uses the *drawing hand* for the right. *Toxoph.*) *i. e.* left and right; *short* or *gone*: the distances being estimated by bows' lengths. This was in some measure a confidential office; but was not always practised. Ascham does not quite approve of it.

Of *gevinge ame* I cannot tell well what I should saye. For in a straunge place it taketh awaye all occasion of foule game, which is the onlye prayse of it, yet by my judgement it hindereth the knowledge of shootinge, and maketh men more negligent, which is a dispraysse.

Toxoph., p. 221.

Though I am no mark, in respect of a huge butt, yet I can tell you great bubbers [qu. lubbers?] have shot

at me, and shot golden arrows; but I myself *give aim* thus: *wide*, four bows; *short*, three and a half.
Middlet., Span. Gyps., act. ii. *Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 138.

†Am I a kinge and beare no authoritie? My loving kindred committed to prison as traytors in my presence, and I stand to *give aim* at them.
True Tragedy of Richard the Third, p. 27.

Maria *gives aim* in Love's L. Lost, when she says,

Wide o' the *bow hand!* I'faith your hand is out.
L. Lab. L., iv, 1.

I am the mark, sir, I'll *give aim* to you,
And tell how near you shoot. *White Dev.*, O. Pl., vi, 285.

For who would live, whom pleasures had forsaken,
To stand at mark, and cry a *bow shot*, signeur.
B. & Fl., Valent., ii, 2.

So Venus assists Cupid:

While lovely Venus stands *to give the aim*,
Smiling to see her wanton bantling's game.
Drayt. Ecl., vii, p. 1430.

Cry aim is well conjectured, in a corrupt passage of Shakespeare; where the old reading is *cride game*.

I will bring thee where mistress Anne Page is, at a farm house, a feasting; and thou shalt woo her: *cry aim*,—said I well? *Merry W. W.*, ii, 3.

That is, "Applaud, encourage me! do I not deserve it?" This suits the speaker (the host) and the occasion; in the other no sense can be found. Capell reads, "*Tried game.*"

Mr. Gifford first accurately distinguished *crying aim*, and *giving aim*, which Warburton and others thought synonymous. See his note on *Massinger*, ii, p. 27.

AIM. Guess.

But fearing lest my jealous *aim* might err. *2 Gent.*, iii, 1.

Also as a verb, to guess.

That my discovery be not *aimed* at. *Ib.*
Yet still went on, which way he could not *aim*.
Fairf. T., vii, 23.

AIM-CRIER. A stander-by, who encouraged the archers by exclamations. Hence used for an *abettor* or encourager.

Thou smiling *aim-crier* at princes fall.
English Arcadia.

While her own creatures, like *aim-criers*, beheld her mischance with nothing but lip-pity. *Ib.*

AIRLING. A light airy person; a coxcomb.

Some more there be, slight *airlings*, will be won
With dogs and horses. *B. Jon., Catil.*, i, 3.

AIRY, for AIERY. Eagle's nest.

Sir, excuse me,
One *airy*, with proportion, ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren. *Massing., Maid of Honour*, i, 2.

The editor of 1759 says, this passage is difficult, and then explains it: "One airy with proportion," "one *puffed up* with a high opinion," &c., taking *one* for a person, and *airy* for the adjective: the error is manifest. It should have been printed *aiery*.

"One nest, preserving its proportion, never produces an eagle and a wren."

ALAMORT, *adj.* Half-dead; in a dying state; drooping. A French word; but often adopted.

Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice
To heal the sick, to cheer the *alamort*.
Fansh. Lusiad, v, 85.

Sometimes written *all amort*, but erroneously. See *Anc. Dr.*, i, 362.

ALAND. For *on* or *to* land; analogous to other compositions with *a*, as *aboard*, *afield*, &c.

The Dane with fresh supplies
Was lately come *aland*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xii, p. 903.

Used even by Dryden. See *Todd's Johnson*.

†ALATE, *adv.* Lately.

Then he retooke his tale he left *alate*,
And made a long discours of all his state. *Du Bartas.*

ALB, or ALBE. The white dress of a bishop, differing from a surplice in having regular sleeves. As worn by Protestant bishops, it is distinct from the sleeves, and only appears in front. *Holmes's Acad. of Arm.*, B. III, ch. iv, p. 194.

Each priest adorn'd was in a surplice white,
The bishops donn'd their *albs*, and copes of state.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

†ALCAMY. See ALCHYMY.

Nor for this purpose here to talke come I,
How silver may be mock't with *alcamy*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ALCATRAZ. An American bird; a name given by the Spaniards, and by Fernandez, Hernandez, and Nieremberg, to the pelican of Mexico; and erroneously, by Clusius, and others after him, to the Indian hornbill, or *buceros hydrocorax*. *Rees's Encycl.*

Most like to that shortsighted *alcatras*,
That beats the air above that liquid glass:
The New World's bird, the proud imperious fowl
Whose dreadful presence frights the harmless owl;
That on the land not only works his wish,
But on the ocean kills the flying fish.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1304.

ALCHYMY. This delusive, but once fashionable art, is thus well defined:

Libavius sets down this rime of *Alchimy*:—
Alchymia est ars sine arte,
Cujus scire est pars cum parte,
Medium est strenue mentiri,
Finis mendicatum iri.
Healy's Disc. of New Wor'd, p. 169, *marg.* *From Hall's Mundus alter et idem.*

A certain compound metal, supposed originally to have been formed by the art of the alchemist, obtained thence the name of *alchemy*. It was a modification of brass.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding *alchemy*.
Milt., Par. Lost, ii, 517.

Such were his arms, false gold, true *alchymie*.
Fletch., Purple Isl., c. vii, s. 39.

They are like rings and chaines bought at St. Martin's, that weare faire for a little time, but shortly after will prove *alchimy*, or rather pure copper.
Minshull Essay, p. 23.

It was afterwards corrupted into *occamy*, which is not yet quite disused, among some classes.

ALDERLIEFEST. Dearest of all; from *alder*, *aller*, or *alre*, used as the genitive of all; and *lief* dear. Chaucer has *alderfirst*, *alderlast*, &c.

With you, mine *alderliefest* sovereign. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 1.

Thus:

And *alderfirst* he bad them all a bone.
Chauc., C. Tales, 9492.

See other instances in the notes upon the above passage of Shakespeare.

†And *alder-next* was the fresshe quene;
I mean Alceste, the noble true wife,
And for Admete howe she lost her lyfe;
And for her trouthe, if I shall nat lye,
How she was turned into a daysye.
Lydgate's Temple of Glas.

†ALDERMAN'S PACE. A slow stately pace. "*Pas d'abbé*, a leasurely walking, slow gate, *Alderman's pace*" *Cotgrave*.

†ALDGATE. The Pye was formerly a celebrated inn in this neighbourhood:

One ask'd a friend where captain Shark did lye;
Why, sir, quoth he, *at Algate at the Pie*;
Away, quoth th' other, he lies not there I know 't;
No, says the other, then he lies in his throat.
A Book of New Epigrams, 1659.

ALE. A rural festival, where of course much *ale* was consumed. Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is the most natural, and most probable.

There were *bride-ales*, *church-ales*, *clerk-ales*, *give-ales*, *lamb-ales*, *leet-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, *Scot-ales*, *Whitsun-ales*, and several more.
Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. i, p. 229, &c.

Also some of these separate articles.

ALE, for ALEHOUSE.

O, Tom, that we were now at Putney, at the *ale* there.
Thom., Lord Cromwell, iii, 1.

In the folio of 1623, *ale* is read for alehouse, in Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 5.

†ALEBERRY, *s.* Ale boiled, with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

After that, cause an *aleberry* to be made for her, and put into it powder of camphire, and give it to her to eate. *The Pathway to Health*, f. 54.

Indeede it was never knowne to be so farre out of reparations, that it needed the assistance of cawdle, *alebery*, julep, cullisse, grewell, or stewd-broth, onely a messe of plaine frugall countrey pottage was alwayes sufficient for him. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

ALECIE, *s.* Drunkenness; the state of being influenced by *ale*: a word coined in imitation of *lunacy*, which means being under lunar influence.

It he had arrested a mare instead of a horse, it had beene a slight oversight, but to arrest a man, that hath no likenesse of a horse, is flat lunasie, or *alecie*.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, cc. 9.

ALECONNER. Explained in Johnson and Chambers's Dictionaries to be an officer in the city of London, which is true; but he is not peculiar to that place. Better explained by Kersey; "*Aleconner* or ale-taster, an officer appointed in every court-leet, to look to the assize and goodness of bread, ale, and beer." Thus it is said of the celebrated Captain Cox (q. v.) that he was

Of very great credite and trust in the toun heer, for he haz been chozen *ale-cunner* many a yeer, when hiz betterz have stond by; and ever quitted himself with such estimation, az yet, too tast of a cup of nippitate, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be hiz noze near so read.
Progr. of Eliz., vol. i, an. 1575.

In some parishes, the *aleconner's* jurisdiction was very extensive. In that of Tottenham, Middlesex, it is thus described:

It is the custom in most manors, for the lord to appoint the *ale-conners* at the court-leet; but there not having been a court-leet for some years held for the manor of Tottenham, these officers have been regularly appointed by the parishioners in vestry. The *aleconners* are authorized to search for, destroy, seize, and take away all unwholesome provisions, false balances, short weights and measures; to enter mills and bakehouses, to search for and seize (if any should be found) all adulterated flour and bread; and also to enter into brewhouses, and examine the quality of beer, ale, &c., and the materials of which it is made. All persons coming into the parish, with carts or otherwise, with peas, potatoes, &c., from London, are subject to the inspection of these officers, and liable to all the penalties attached to the selling with short weights and measures.
Robinson's Hist. of Tottenh., p. 241

ALECOST. An herb: the same as COSTMARY.

†ALE-DRAPER. A humorous term for keeper of an ale-house.

I came up to London, and fall to be some tapster, hostler, or chamberlaine in an inn. Well, I get mee a wife; with her a little money; when we are married, secke a house we must; no other occupation have I but to be an *ale-draper*.
Henry Chettle, Kind-Harts Dreame, 1592.

Two milch maydens that had set up a shoppe of *ale-drapery*. *Ib.*

ALEGGE, or ALEGE, *v.* To alleviate; *alecgan*, Sax.; *alleger*, Fr.

The joyous time now nigheth fast,
That shall *alegge* this bitter blast,
And slake the winter sorrow.
Spens., Shep. Kal., iii, 4.

Dr. Johnson has it *aligge*, in his dictionary, and supposes it to be derived from *a* and *lig*, to lie down; but the reading and etymology are both erroneous.

†ALE-KNIGHT, *s.* A haunter of ale-houses; a tippler.

Come, all you brave wights,
That are dubbed *ale-knights*,
Now set out your selves in fight:
And let them that crack
In the praises of sack,
Know malt is of mickle might.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†ALE-STAKE. A stake set up for a sign at the door of an alehouse.

He and I never dranke togyder,
Yet I knowe many an *ale-stake*.
Hawkins's Old Plays, i, 109.

The beare
He plaies with men, who (like doggs) feele his force,
That at the *alestake* baite him not with beere.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

†ALESTANBEARER is thus described:

An *alestan-bearer*: porters that carry burthens with slings, as we see brewers doe, when they laye beere into the seller. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

ALEW. Howling, lamentation, outcry; probably only another form of *halloo*.

Yet did she not lament, with loude *alew*
As women wont, but with deep sighs and singults few.
Sp., F. Q., V, vi, 13.

ALFAREZ, or ALFERES. A Spanish word, meaning an ensign; contracted, according to Skinner, from *aquilifer*.

Commended to me from some noble friends
For my *alferes*. *B. & Fl., Rule a W.*, i, 1.

Jug here, his *alfarez*:
An able officer, gi' me thy beard, round jug.
B. Jon., New Inn, iii, 1.

The heliotropeum or sunflower, it is said, "is the true *alferes*, bearing up the standard of Flora."
Emblems, to the Parthenian Sodalitie, p. 49.

It may be said to have been adopted for a time as an English word, being in use in our army during the civil wars of Charles I. In a MS. in the Harleian collection, No. 6804, § 96, among papers of that period, it is often repeated. "*Alferes* John Manering, *Alferes* Arthur Carrol," &c.

ALFRIDARIA. A term in the old judicial astrology, which is thus explained by Kersey: "A temporary power which the planets have over the life of a person."

I'll finde the cuspe, and *alfridaria*.
Album, O. Pl., vii, 171.

ALGATES. By all means.

And therefore would I should be *algates* slain;
For while I live his right is in suspense.
Fairf. T., iv, 60.

Also, notwithstanding.

Maugre thine head; *algate* I suffer none. O. Pl., x, 284.

And Spenser,

Which when Sir Guyon saw, all were he wroth,
Yet *algates* mote he soft himself appease.
F. Q., II, ii, 12.

ALGRIM. A contraction of algorism, an old name for arithmetic.

Methought nothing my state could more disgrace,
Than to beare name, and in effect to be
A cypher in *algrim*, as all men might see.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 338.

ALICANT. A Spanish wine, formerly much esteemed; said to be made near Alicant, and of mulberries.

You'll blood three potties of *alicant*, by this light, if you follow them. O. Pl., iii, 252.
Your brats, got out of *alicant*. *B. & Fl., Chances*, i, 9.

means, "your children, the consequence of drunkenness." This is what is meant by *allegant*, in the Fair M. of the Inn, act iv, p. 399. [See ALIGAUNT.]

To ALIEN. To alienate; to wean.

What remains now, but that he *alien* himselfe from the world, seeing what he had in the world is *alienedd* from him. *Clitus. Whimz.*, p. 63.

A'-LIFE. As my life; excessively.

I love a ballad in print *a'-life*. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.
Thou lov'st *a'-life*
Their perfum'd judgement. *B. Jon.*
A clean instep,
And that I love *a'-life*.
B. & Fl., Mons. Th., ii, 2.

The editor of 1750 *very wisely* altered it to "*as life*:" and the same *emendation* he has offered in B. and Fl.'s Wit at several Weapons, act iii, p. 292.

He loves *a-life* dead payes, yet wishes they may rather happen in his company by the scurvy, than by a battell.
Overbury's Char., fol. *K.*, 8.

†ALIGAUNT. A not uncommon mode of spelling *alicant*, the name of a wine. See ALICANT.

Thirtie rivers more
With *aligaunte*; thirtie hills of sugar;
Ale flowed from the rockes, wine from the trees
Which we call muscadine. *Timon, ed. Dyce*, p. 39.

The ambassador receiving the cup from his princelye hand, returned againe to his owne place, where all of us standing, drank the same helth out of the same cup, being of fayre christall, as the emperor had commanded, the wine (as farre as my judgement gave leave) being *alligant*.
Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage to Russia, 1605.

Vinum atrum, Plaut. rubeum. Tinture. Redde wine or *allegant* *Nomenclator*, 1585.

ALIGGE. See ALEGGE.

ALL. Although.

And those two froward sisters, their faire loves,
Came with them eke, *all* they were wondrous loth.
Sp., F. Q., II, ii, 34.

ALL. For exactly.

All as the dwarfe the way to her assyn'd.
Spens., F. Q., I, vii, 18.

†ALL. The universe.

When there was neither time nor place, nor space,
And silence did the chaos round imbrace:
Then did the archwork-master of this *all*
Create this massie universall ball,
And with his mighty word brought all to passe,
Saying but, Let there be, and done it was.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ALL. Very.

It may be this my exhortation
Seems harsh, and *all* unpleasant.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†*When all comes to all*, i. e., in the final result.

Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus: he spake of a foxe, but when *all came to all*, it was but a ferne-brake. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 574.

†*All along*, prostrate.

The bishop going into his study, which only could get into but himself, found his own picture lying *all along* on its face, which extremely perplexed him, he looking upon it as ominous. *Heylin's Life of Archbishop Laud.*

†*All one*, all the same thing.

O Clinia, you take your love otherwise then shee is: for shee lives after the old use and custome, and her mind towards you is *all one* that it was before, as farre as by the thing itselfe we two could conjecture. *Terence in English*, 1614.

But *all's one*, let him doe his worst, shee is confidently arm'd with innocency; and the threats or danger of the bad cannot affright her, but that shee will attempt to recreate the good. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

It is *all one*, sir, where you open the book, his rhetorical humour is so very much the same. *Eachard's Observations*, 8vo, 1671, p. 133.

†To throw or push *at all*, to risk the whole. A term in gambling.

At dice they plaid for faieries; at each cast
A knight at least was lost: what doe you set?
This knight cries one (and names him), no, a lord
Or none; tis done,—he throwes and sweepes the bord;
His hatte is full of lords up to the brimme;
The sea threw next *at all*, won all and him.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Think not to please your servants with half-pay:
Good gamesters never stick to through *at all*.
Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 164.

And so be all suspected: wondrous good.
Go bravely on then, Dampierre, push *at all*,
Honour attends th' attempt, tho thou shouldst fall.
Unnatural Brother, 1697.

At all, quoth Rufus, lay you what you dare,
I'll throw *at all*, and 'twere a peck of gold;
No life lies on't, then coyn I'll never spare;
Why Rufus, that's the cause of all that's sold?
For which frank gamesters it doth oft befall,
They throw *at all*, till thrown quite out of all.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

ALL AND SOME. One and all; every one; everything.

Thou who wilt not love do this,
Learn of me what woman is;
Something made of thread and thrumme,
A mere botch of *all and some*. *Herrick*, p. 84.

In armour eke the souldiers *all and some*,
With all the force that might so soon be had.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 91.

ALLEGGE, ALLEGANCE. See ALEGGE.

ALL TO. Entirely; very much. The *to* seems to have an augmentative power, so as to increase the force of the word following. Thus *all-to-torn* means very much torn. [Nares has apparently mistaken the origin of this form: *to* belongs to the following word, being a particle answering to the German *zu-*. *To-broken*, means broken to pieces; *to-frozen*, intensely frozen, *to-brake*, broke to pieces.]

That did with dirt and dust him *al-to-dash*.
Harr. Ariosto, xxxiv, 48.

Now, forsooth, as they went together, often *al-to-kissing* one another, the knight told her he was brought up among the water nymphs. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 154.

Mercutio's ycy hand had *al to* frozen mine.
Romeus and Jul., Suppl., i, 285.

It occurs even in the authorised version of the Bible:

And a certain woman cast a piece of a millstone upon Abimelech's head, and *all to* brake his skull.
Judges ix, 53.

Where it has sometimes been ignorantly printed "all to break." See *Newcome on Versions*, p. 303.

It is used also by Milton, in a very beautiful passage; and this, being the last known instance of it, has been much misunderstood.

Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She [Wisdom] plumes her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
That, in the various bustle of resort,
Were *all to* ruffled, and sometimes impair'd. *Comus*, i, 376.

This has been read, "all *too* ruffled," as if to be ruffled in some degree was allowable, which the author certainly did not mean. Warton says, that the corruption began with Tickell; but it is so quoted at the end of No. 98 of the Tatler, whether in the original editions or not, I cannot say. I find it so in the London edition of 1797.

All-to-be is also met with, but rather in a ludicrous way, and was so retained for a long time in jocular language, after beginning to be obsolete.

I'll have you chronicled and chronicled and cut and chronicled, and *all-to-be-prais'd*, and sung in sonnets.
B. & Fl., Philaster, act v

The editors of 1750 unnecessarily changed this to "sung in *all-to-be-prais'd* sonnets." It was right before. We find it in one of Swift's letters to Pope:

This moment I am so happy as to have a letter from Lord Peterborow, for which I intreat you will present him with my humble respects and thanks, tho' he *all-to-be*-Gullivers me by very strong insinuations.
Letter 21.

I wonder my Lord of Canterbury is not once more *all-to-be*-traytor'd for dealing with the lyons, to settle the commission of array in the Tower.
Clevel., Char. of a diurn. Wr.

†ALL-BONES. A nickname for a thin bony fellow in How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad, 1602.

†ALL-CIRCUMFERENCE. The circumference of the universe.

Th' eternall spring of power and providence,
In forming of this *all-circumference*,
Did not unlike the bear, which bringeth forth
In th' end of thirty dayes a shapeless birth.
Du Bartas.

†ALLECTED. Enticed.

Tooke great booties and riche prayes both of goodes and prisoners, and *allected* with the sweetnesse of such spoyle. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

†ALLECTIVE. A bait; an allurement.

For what better *alective* coulde Satan devise, to allure and bring men pleasantly into damnable servitude.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

Wherein ar comprysyde many and dyvers solacyons and ryght pregnant *allectyves* of syngular pleasure, as more at large it doth apere in the pees folowynge.
British Bibliographer, iv, 390.

†*To* ALLEGATE. To allege.

Why, belike he is some runnagate, that will not show his name:
Ah, why should I this *allegate?* he is of noble fame.
Peele's Works, iii, p. 68.

ALLESTREE. Richard, of Derby, a celebrated almanac-maker in Ben Jonson's time.

A little more
Would fetch all his astronomy from *Allestree.*
B. Jon., Magn. Lady, iv, 2.

ALL-HALLOWN Summer, *i. e.*, late summer; *all-hallows* meaning All Saints, which festival is the first of November.

Farewel, thou latter spring! farewel, *all-hallown summer!*
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

In the ignorance of Popish superstition, *all-hallows* was worshipped as a single saint; or at least this ignorance was imputed to them.

Frendes, here shall ye se evyn anone
Of *all-hallowes* the blessed jaw-bone,
Kisse it hardely with good devocion.
Four Ps, O. P., i, 74.

†And least (quoth he) you deeme it were presumption,
If I should offer you my bare assumption,
I sweare *all-hallows*, I will make repayment,
Yea though I pawn mine armour and my rayment.
Sir John Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†ALLIANT, *adj.* Akin to.

Thys they toke so muche the sooner, bycause, it is sumwhat *allyaunte* to them. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

†*s.* A kinsman; a relation.

Wherefore Jesus, thoughe he were almyghtye, and desyrous to save as many as myght be, yet could he not there among his countreymen worke many myracles, for that he was letted so to dooe by the unbelefe of his acquayntaunce and kynsfolkes. For where as being among *alyauntes*, he had easely cured very many of all kyndes of diseases, caste out dyvels, and healed leapers, here in his owne countrey, he oneley healeth a fewe sicke folkes, and that with the laying of his handes upon them.
Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

ALLIGARTA. The alligator, or crocodile. In Spanish *lagarto.*

It appears by the following passage, that the urine of this creature was supposed to render any herb poisonous on which it was shed.

And who can tell, if before the gathering and making up thereof, the *alligarta* hath not piss'd thereon?
B. Jons., Bart. F., ii, 6.

†ALL-NIGHT. A wick set in the middle of a large cake of wax. *Johns. & Stev. Shak.*, vii, 146.

ALLOW, *v.* To approve.

O heav'ns,
If you do love old men, if your sweet sway
Allow obedience. *Lear*, ii, 4.
First, whether ye *allow* my whole device—
And if ye like it, and *allow* it well.
O. Pl., i, 114. See also, ii, 149.

†In the time of Romulus, all heads were rounded of his fashion: in the time of Cæsar, curled of his manner. When Cyrus lived, every one praised the hooked nose, and when he died, they *allowed* the straight nose. And so it fareth with love.
Lylie's Euphues and his England, 1623.

†*To* ALLUDE, *v.* To compare.

In which respects having spoken of a few, He skip over the rest to avoid tediousnesse; and to free my selfe from the imputation of partiality, He at last *allude* her to a water-man. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

ALLOWANCE. Approbation.

A stirring dwarf we do *allowance* give
Before a sleeping giant. *Tro. & Cr.*, ii, 3.

Spenser has very licentiously accented this word on the first syllable.

Through fowle intemperance
Frayle men are oft' captiv'd to covetise;
But would they thinke with how small *allowance*
Untroubled Nature doth herself suffise,
Such superfluities they would despise.
F. Q., II, vii, 15.

ALMAIN-LEAP. A dancing leap.

And take his *almain-leap* into a custard.
B. Jon., Dev. an Ass, i, 1.

Almain, or *allemande*, by the testimony of Skinner and others, meant a kind of solemn music. So in Tancred and Gismunda, *Introductio in actum tertium*, "Before this act the haubois sounded a lofty *almain*." O. Pl., 230. The connection between music and dancing is so intimate, that there is no wonder that it should signify a dance also. *Allemands* were danced here a few years back.

Also, a German:

Your Dane, your German, and your swag-bellied Hollander, are nothing to your English—he drinks you with facility, your Dane dead drunk; he sweats not to overthrow your *Almain;* he gives your Hollander, &c. *Oth.*, ii, 3.

Of *Almains*, and to them for their stout captain gave
The valiant Martin Swart.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. 22, p. 1102.

†ALMAN, or ALEMAN. A German.

Chonodomarius and Vestralpus, *Aleman* kinge, after they had put to flight Barbatio, colonell of the Romane footmen, and chased part of the armie with a puissant army, sat them downe neere unto Argentoratum, and by their embassadours insult over Julianus.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Tis good to be and have, a Greek, I think,
Once said; an *Aman* added, and to drink.
Owen's Epigrams.

†ALMAN-RIVET. A sort of light armour derived from Germany.

The 2 or July, the citizens of London had a muster afore the queenes majestie at Greenewich in the parke, of 1400 men, whereof 800 were pikemen all in fine corselets, 400 harquebuts, in shirts of maile, with morins, and 200 halberters in *alman-rivets*, which were furnished and set foorth by the companies of the citie of London. *Stowe's Chronicle.*

ALMAINY, or ALMANY. Germany. *Allemagne*, Fr.

And walk with my petticoats tucked up, like
A long maid of *Almainy.* O. Pl., viii, 438.
Now Fulko comes, that to his brother gave
His land in Italy, which was not small,
And dwelt in *Almany.* *Harr., Ariost.*, iii, 30.

†ALMERIE, *s.* A cupboard; the low Latin *almariolum*.

Into the buttrie hastelie he yeede,
And stale into the *almerie* to feede.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†ALMONDS were very extensively used in a variety of preparations for the table. Almond-milk, composed of almonds ground and mixed with milk or other liquid was a favorite beverage, as were also almond-butter and almond-custard. The antiquity of the practice of serving almonds and raisins together at dessert, seems to be shown from the name *almonds-and-raisins* being given as that of an *old* English game, in Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 1709, p. 43. Almond-cakes were perhaps what we now call a macaroon.

A. Give me then some crummes of bread, or of my *poorder of almond* cakes, with beane flower, and the littie sheeres also.
M. Heere they are. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†ALMOSE, *s.* Alms.

Be yt then established and enactyd, that the governor of any such monastery, which at any tyme shall be voyde of religious persons, shall bestow the money, wherwyth he was befor chargyd, for the fynding and stypending of the sayd religeous persons in the *almose* and releff of the poor people of the same town, or yter, wheryn the sayd monasterye standyth, yf ther be sufficient nomber to be cherysshed, or ells yn the townys nex adjoinyng therunto, by the discretion of the sayd governor and survoyor of the sayd lands, and provost of the sayd cort of Centenar. *Old Monast. Rules.*

A nobleman sent a gent. of his, in great diligence, about some especiall affaires, and such was his diligence that he kill'd his lords horse by the way. Being returneu home, it pleas'd the nobleman to make him pay fifty crownes for the horse, saying that he was content to reward him so well as to forgive him the rest. The gentleman thought himselfe hardly dealt withall, and answered: Sir, this is neither reward nor *almose*. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

†ALMES-GATE, *s.* The gate at which the alms of the house were distributed to the poor.

Tarlton called Burley-house gate, in the Strand towards the Savoy, the lord treasurers *almes-gate*, because it was seldom or never opened.
Tarlton's Jests.

†ALMUTE. A governing planet.

Without a sign masculine? *Dem.* Sir, you mistake me:
You are not yet initiate. The *almutes*
Of the ascendent is not elevated
Above the *almutes* of the filial house:
Venus is free, and Jove not yet combust.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†ALMS-PENNY seems to mean what we should call a lucky penny.

Father, here is an *alms-penny* for me, and if I speed in that I go for, I will give thee as good a gown of grey as ever thou diddest wear.
Peele's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

†ALOFT, *adv.* Upwards. To come aloft was used in the sense of to rise, to prosper.

Diogenes having seen that the kingdom of Macedon, which before was contemptible and low, began to *come aloft*, when he died, was asked how he would be buried, he answered, With my face downward; for within a while the world will be turned upside down, and then I shall lie right.
King James's Witty Apothegms.

I wyll, said Wyll, clyme hye *alought*;
Such folke, said Wytte, fall muche onsought.
MS. Coll. Corp. Christ., 168.

ALONELY, *adv.* Merely; only.

I speak not this *alonly* for mine owne.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 367.
Alonely let me go with thee, unkind. *Fairf. T.*, xvi, 47.

Mr. Todd has found examples of it as an adjective. But the derivation is surely from the English word *alone*, and not from a foreign source.

†ALONGST. Along.

And as *alongst* I did my journey take,
I dranke at Broomes-well, for pure fashions sake.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He that, still stooping, toghes against the tide
His laden barge *alongst* a rivers side,
And filling shoars with shouts, doth melt him quite;
Upon his pallet resteth yet at night.
Du Bartas, by Sylvester.

ALOW, *adv.* Low down; the common correlative to aloft, but used without it in the following instance.

Not the thousandth part so much for your learning, and what other gifts els you have, as that you will creep *alowe* by the ground. *Fox's Life of Tindal.*

See Wordsw. Eccl. Biog., ii, 266, and the note. Todd has *aloft* and *alow* together, from Dryden.

ALOYSE. A word, of which the meaning and etymology are both uncertain.

Aloyse, aloyse, how pretie it is! is not here a good face?
O. Pl., i 226.

Chaucer uses *alosed* for praised, but that seems not to afford any illustration. Perhaps it may be for alas! alas! There is much corrupted language in the same scene.

ALS. At the same time.

And the cleane waves with purple gore did ray,
Als in her lap a lovely babe did play.
Sp., F. Q., II, i, 40.

ALSATIA. A jocular name for a part of the City of London, near Fleet Street, properly called the White Friars, from a convent of Carmelites formerly there situated. "In the year 1608," says an account of London, "the inhabitants [of this district] obtained several liberties, privileges, and exemptions, by a charter granted them by King James I; and this rendered the place an asylum for insolvent debtors, cheats, and gamesters, who gave to this district the name of *Alsatia*;" but the inconvenience

suffered by the city from this place of refuge, at length caused it to be suppressed by law. Shadwell's comedy of *The Squire of Alsatia* alludes to this place; and it is mentioned also by Steele, where he says, that two of his supposed dogs (*i. e.*, gamblers or sharpers) "are said to be whelped in *Alsatia*, now in ruins; but they," he adds, "with the rest of the pack, are as pernicious as if the old kennel had never been broken down." *Tatler*, No. 66, near the end.

ALSÓ, with accent on the last syllable, was not unfrequently used.

Lest as the blame of yll succeeding thinges
Shall light on you, so light the harmes *alsó*.
O. Pl., i, 113. See also 117.

†ALTOGETHER. Entirely.

Hereupon it cometh that they which have this disease, are neither like the frenticke *altogether*, nor like them that have the lethargy. This disease is caused sometime of abundance of bloud flowing to the head and replenishing it. *Borrough, Method of Physick*, 1624.

†ALTRICATION. Altercation; squabbling. "I love not to fall into *altrication*." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 394.

That is tit for tat in this *altrication*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†ALUFFE. More nearly to the wind; aloof. An old nautical term.

Sound, sound, heave, heave the lead, what depth, what
Fadom and a halfe, three all, [depth?
Then with a whuffe the winds againe doe puffe,
And then the master cries *aluffe, aluffe*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†ALVARY.

An *alvary* for the spleene.
Take a pinte of ale clarified, and put therein a crust of bread, then take the powder of gentiana, spignard, gallingal, of each two pennyworth, let them have a boyling or a walme, then take it off the fire, and drinke thereof morning and evening, and it will cure the spleene. *The Pathway to Health.*

ALWAY. This too is not uncommon [with the accent on the last syllable.]

Thereby a crystall streame did gently play,
Which from a sacred fountain welled forth *alway*.
Spens., F. Q., I, i, 34.

AMAIMON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amaimon sounds well! Lucifer, well; &c. but cuckold!
Mer. W., ii, 2.

He of Wales, that gave *Amaimon* the bastinado, made Lucifer cuckold, &c. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Amaymon, says R. Holmes, "is the chief whose dominion is on the north part of the infernal gulf." *Acad. of Arm.*, b. ii, ch. 1. But he gives Sidonay or Osmoday the rank above him, § 5.

†AMARITUDE, *s.* Bitterness. The Latin *amaritudo*.

As sweet as galls *amaritude*, it is;
And seeming full of pulchritude, it is.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†AMASS, *s.* A heap. From the French.

This pillar is nothing in effect but a medlie or an *amasse* of all the precedent ornaments, making a new kinde by stealth.
Wotton's Elements of Architecture, 1624, p. 38.

AMATE, *v.* To daunt, or dishearten; to astonish. See *To* MATE.

Upon the wall the Pagans old and young
Stood hush'd and still, *amated* and amaz'd. *Fairf. T.*, xi, 12.

No more appall'd with fear
Of present death, than he whom never dread
Did once *amate*. O. Pl., ii, 214.
For never knight, that dared warlike deed,
More luckless dissadventures did *amate*.
Spens., F. Q., I, ix, 45.

Which, when the world she meaneth to *amate*,
Wonder invites to stand before her there.
Drayt. Ecl., 5, p. 1407.

†Through which mischaunce the residue of the Cumyns were so *amated*. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

†That I amazed and *amated* am
To see Great Brittaine turn'd to Amsterdam.
Taylor's Mad Fashions, Od Fashions, 1642.

†A crew of armed men breaketh forth: and . . . entred into the palace, plucked Silvanus forth of a little chappell, whither hee was fled all *amated* and breathlesse, and as he was going to a congregation of the Christian religion, with many strokes of swords slew him outright. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609

Also, to bear company; which is only *mate* with *a* prefixed. See A.

†AMATORIOUS, *adj.* Amatory.

Any secret sleight, or cunning, as drinkes, drugges, medicines, charmed potions, *amatorious* philters, figures, characters, or any such like paltering instruments, devises, or practices.
Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe, 1602, p. 116.

AMBAGE. Circumlocution. From the Latin *ambages*.

Epigramma, in which every mery conceited man might, without any long studie or tedious *ambage*, make his frend sport, and anger his foe, and give a prettie nip, or shew a sharpe conceit in a few verses.
Puttenham, Art of Poesie, L. i, ch. 27.

†Umh! y'are ful of *ambage*.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607

†Thus from her cell Cumæan Sibyll sings
Ambiguous *ambages*, the cloyster rings
With the shrill sound thereof, in most dark strains.
Virgil, translated by Vicars, 1632.

†AMBASSADE, and AMBASSAGE. An embassy. From the French.

These Scottish men being thus troubled in Irelande finally addressed an *ambassade* unto Metellus, . . . requiring him of ayde and succour againste theyr enimyes. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

The 8. of Octob. being the 4. day after our coming to Musco, the prestaves came to his lordship to let him understand they heard he should goe up the next day, wherefore they desired his speech and *ambassage* to the emperour.
Sir Thomas Smith's Voyage to Russia, 1605.

When she saw opportunity, she asked me whether the Italian were my messenger; or if he were, whether his *ambassage* were true, which question I thus answered. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

AMBERGREASE, *Amber gris*. Literally gray amber, from its colour and perfume. Long known, and formerly

much used in wines, sauces, and perfumes. It is found floating on the sea in warm climates, and is now generally agreed by chemists to be produced in the stomach of the *physeter macrocephalus*, or spermaceti whale. There is no doubt that it is an animal secretion. Various other conjectures of its origin were formerly suggested. *Thoms. Chem.*, v.

'Tis well, be sure
The wines be lusty, high, and full of spirit,
And *amber'd* all. *B. & Fl., Cust. of Country*, iii, 2.
I had clean forgot; we must have *ambergrise*,
The greyest can be found. O. Pl., vii, 167.

This is for furnishing a banquet. Milton has inverted the word; in the banquet produced by the devil to tempt our Saviour, he tells us,

Meats of noblest sort, &c.
Gris-amber steam'd. *Par. Reg.*, ii, 341.

It was considered also as provocative:

Or why may not
Your learn'd physician dictate *ambergrease*,
Or powders, and so obey him in your broths?
Have you so strange antipathy to women? O. Pl., ix, 49.
And to maintain his goatish luxury, (*i. e.* lewdness)
Eats capons cookt at fifteen crowns apiece,
With their fat bellies stuff'd with *ambergrise*.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 483.

It was sometimes called merely *amber*. See Warton on Comus, l. 368.

AMBES-ACE. See AMES-ACE.

†AMBODEXTER. One who keeps fair with both parties, who is the friend of whoever is uppermost.

But at this word me thought a number fled,
Some others wishte them fishes in the sea:
An other sorte began to hyde their head,
And many other did *ambodexter* play.
Golden Mirrour, 1589.

AMBREE, MARY. An English heroine, immortalised by her valour at the siege of Ghent in 1584. The ballad composed to her honour is in Percy's Reliques of ancient English Poetry, vol. ii, p. 218. She is mentioned also by Beaumont and Fletcher in the Scornful Lady, act. v; and several times by Ben Jonson, who, in his masque of the Fortunate Isles, particularly mentions the ballad:

That *Mary Ambree*
Who marched so free
To the siege of Gaunt,
And death could not daunt,
(As the ballad doth vaunt,) &c.

Her name was therefore proverbially applied to women of strength and spirit.

My daughter will be valiant,
And prove a very *Mary Ambry* i' the business.
B. Jons., Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

†Oh, *Mary Ambree!* good, thy judgement, wench;
Thy bright elections cleere; what will he proove?
Marston, Anton. & Mellida, Part I, i, 1.

AMBRY. Corrupted from almonry. A street in Westminster is so called, being the place where the alms of the abbey were distributed; it is situated to the west of the Broad Sanctuary.

†AMEBLY. Apparently means a simpleton.

Hea. Till that you have undone yourself you mean.
Mo. Ey save you both: for derne love sayen soothly.
Where is thylk *amebly*, Francklin, cleped Meanwel?
Hear. Hee's gone abroad.
Mo. Lere me whylk way he wended.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

AMEL. Enamelling.

Heav'ns richest diamonds, set in *amel* white.
Fletch., Purple Isl., x, 33.
Marke how the payle is curiously inchased,
In these our dates such workes are seldome found.
The handle with such anticks is imbraced,
As one would thinck they leapt above the ground;
The *ammell* is so faire and fresh of hew,
And to this day it seemeth to be new.
An ouldfacioned lo-e, by J. T., 1594.
A husband like an *ammel* would inrich
Your golden virtues. *Dutchess of Suff.*, A. 4.
†Inriching, with such change
His powerfull stile; and with such sundry *ammell*
Paynting his phrase, his prose or verse enammel.
Du Bartas, by Sylvester.
†Then he admires his silver-boots most light,
With gold and *ammell* wrought, and well refin'd.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
†He seemes a full student, for hee is a great desirer of controversies, hee argues sharpely and carries his conclusion in his scabard, in the first refining of mankind this was the gold, his actions are his *ammel*.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Amelled for enamelled. See Todd.

AMENAGE and AMENAUNCE. Carriage; behaviour; conduct.

And with grave speech and grateful *amenance*
Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended.
Ph. Fletcher's Purp. Is., xi, 9.

To AMENAGE, *v.* To manage.

With her, whoso will raging furor tame,
Must first begin, and well her *amenage*.
Sp., F. Q., II. iv, 11.

†AMENDSFUL. Atoning; making amends.

He said, and his *amendsful* words did Hector highly please.
Chapman, Il., iii, 83.

AMERCE. To punish. Originally to punish by fine, and so still used.

Where every one that misseth then her make
Shall be by him *amerst* with penance dew.
Sp. Sonnet, 70.
Now, daughter, see'st thou not how I *amerce*
My wrath, that thus bereft thee of thy love,
Upon my head. O. Pl., ii, 228.

AMES-ACE, or AMBS-ACE. Two aces on the dice. *Ambesas*, Fr. *Ambes* being the old French for *both*. See *Roquefort, Glossaire.*

I had rather be in this choice, than throw *ames-ace* for my life. *All's W.*, ii, 3.
May I
At my last stake, when there is nothing else
To lose the game, throw *ames-ace* thrice together!
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 238.

This expression was already current in Chaucer's time [and long before]:

O noble, O prudent folk, as in this cas
Your bagges ben not filled with *ambes as*,
But with *sis cink*, that renneth for your chance.
Man of Lawes Tale, l. 25.

And it has been used so lately as the time of Wollaston:

No man can certainly foretell that sice-ace will come up upon two dies fairly thrown before *ambs-ace*: yet any one would choose to lay the former, because in nature there are twice as many chances for that as for the other. *Religion of Nature*, sect 3, prop. xvi.

†AMIDMONGE, *adv.* Meanwhile.

Myne ended welth now turnde to endles wo.
Amydmongè hir false flaterie proveth so.
Heywood's Spider & Flie, 1556.

AMICE, or AMIS. Properly a priest's robe, but used also for any vest, or flowing garment.

Aray'd in habit blacke, and *amis* thin
Like to a holy monk, the service to begin.
Sp., F. Q., I, iv, 18.

A word not quite obsolete, being used by Milton, and even by Pope.

AMISS. Used as a substantive. A fault or misfortune.

To my sick soul, as sin's true nature is,
Each toy seems prologue to some great *amiss*.
Ham., iv, 5.

See Sh. Sonnet, 35.

Thou well of life, whose streames were purple blood
That flowed here, to cleanse the foule *amisse*
Of sinful man. *Fairf. Tasso*, iii, 8.

Soul, for *foule*, is a mere error of the press in the reprint of 1749. In the edition of 1624, it stands as above.

Let slip such lines as might inherit fame
And from a volume culs some small *amisse*.
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 2, p. 44.

Yet love, thou'rt blinder than thyself in this,
To vex my dove-like friend for my *amiss*.
Donne, Eleg., xiv, 29.

†*To* AMIT. To admit; to restore.

Kynge Edwardys tyme were anullede, and kynge Herry was *amitted* to his crowne and dignite ageyne, and alle his men to there enherytaunce.
Warkworth's Chronicle.

†AMNER. An almoner.

For the rich are but Gods *amners*, and their riches are committed to them of God to distribute and doe good, as God doth himselfe. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

†AMONG. *To and among* was equivalent to here and there.

Shee travels *to and among*, and so becomes a woman of good entertainment, for all the follie in the countrie comes in cleane linen to visit her.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†AMORET. A form of poetical composition; a love sonnet.

Observe one thing, there's none of you all no sooner in love, but he is troubled with their itch, for he will be in his *amorets*, and his canzonets, his pastorals, and his madrigals, to his Phillis, and his Amaryllis.
Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 27.

AMORT. *All amort*, in a manner dead, spiritless. Fr.

How fares my Kate? what, sweeting, all *amort?*
Tam. Shr. iv, 3

What, all *amort?* what's the matter? do you hear?
O. Pl., v, 448.

See ALAMORT.

†AMPHIBOLOGICAL. Ambiguous.

Hortensius replyed, that, on every demand that should be propounded to him, he would provide him with such *amphibological* answers, that although they were nothing but the truth, yet they should conduce much to prove that which he desired.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†AMRALL. An admiral.

Whan with their fleete in goodly aray, the Greekish armies soone
From Tenedos were come (for than full friendly shone the moone),
In silence great their wonted shore they tooke, and then a flame
Their *amrall* ship for warning shewed, whan kept all Gods to shame. *Phaer's Virgill*, 1600.

†*To* AMUSE. To divert.

And all this you must ascribe to the operations of love, which hath such a strong virtuall force, that when it fastneth upon a pleasing subject, it sets the imagination in a strange fit of working, it imployes all the faculties of the soul, so that not one cell in the brain is idle, it busieth the whole inward man, it affects the heart, *amuseth* the understanding, it quickneth the fancy. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

ANADEM. A crown of flowers or other materials, apparently distinguished by Drayton from a chaplet.

Upon this joyful day, some dainty chaplets twine,
Some others chosen out with fingers neat and fine
Brave *anadems* do make: some bauldricks up do bind.
Drayt. Polyolb., song 15, p. 945.

Yet he elsewhere speaks of *anadems* of flowers:

And for their nymphals building amorous bowers,
Oft drest this tree with *anadems* of flowers.
Dr. Works, 8vo, p. 1320.

The lowly dales will yield us *anadems*
To shade our temples
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 30.

[Chapman concludes his Hymns of Homer,]

†Make me of palm, or yew, an *anadem*.

†ANASTOMIZE, *v.*

That too inferiour branch, which strove to rise
With the basillick to *anastomize*;
Thus drain'd, the states plethorick humours are
Reduc'd to harmony.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†ANATOMY. A skeleton.

I verily did take thee for some sp'rite:
Thou lookst like an *anatomy*.
Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 52.

ANCHOR. An abbreviation of anchoret, a hermit.

To desperation turn my trust and hope,
An *anchor's* cheer in prison be my scope.
Ham., iii, 2.

This couplet is wanting in the first two folios. The phrase is used also by Bishop Hall.

Sit seven yeares pining in an *anchor's* cheyre
Sat. B. iv, s. 2.

From the expression *sit in*, it seems that *an anchor's chair*, or seat, is meant, in the latter passage. But that would make nonsense in the

former, and therefore was injudiciously proposed by Mr. Steevens as the probable reading. In the chair of an hermit there is nothing characteristic, but in his cheer or fare there is.

ANCHOR. A Dutch liquid measure. See the notes of the commentators on Merry Wives of Windsor, i, 3.

ANCIENT. A standard, or flag.

Ten times more dishonourably ragged than an old fac'd *ancient*. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 2.

Also the ensign-bearer, or officer now called an ensign. Thus, Pistol was Falstaff's *ancient* or ensign.

Are you not, bawd, a whore's *ancient?* and must I not follow my colours? O. Pl., iii, 481.

Skinner says the word *ancient* is only a corruption of *ensign*.

ANCOME. A kind of boil, sore, or foul swelling in the fleshy parts. *Kersey's Dict.*

Swell bigger and bigger till it has come to an *ancome*. O. Pl., iv, 238.

AND. The participial termination, prior to *ing*. [More correctly a dialectic form.]

His *glitterand* armour shined far away. *Sp., F. Q.*, I, vii, 29.

It is very common in that author.

ANELE, *v.* To anoint, or give extreme unction; from *ele*, Saxon, for oil.

So when he was houseled and *aneled*, and had all that a Christian man ought to have. *Mort d'Arthur*, p. iii, c. 175.

Cited *eneled* by Capel, School of Sh., p. 176.

The extreme unction or *anelynge*, and confirmacion, he sayed be no sacraments of the church. *Sir Thos. More's Works*, p. 345.

Also, *aneyling* is without promise. *Ib.*, 379.

To *anoyle* was also used:

The byshop sendeth it to the curates, because they should therwith annoynt the sick, in the sacrament of *anoyling*. *Sir Thos. More's Works*, p. 431.

Also children were christen'd, and men houseld and *annoyled* thorough all the land. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, n. 6.

See UNANELED, and HOUSEL.

ANENST. Against. A Chaucerian word.

And right *anenst* him a dog snarling-*er*. *B. Jon., Alchem.*, act ii.

ANGEL. A gold coin worth about ten shillings. Shakespeare puns on it:

You follow the young prince up and down like his ill-angel.
Not so, my lord; your ill *angel* is light; but I hope he that looks on me will take me without weighing. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So Donne too:

O shall twelve righteous *angels*, which as yet
No leaven of vile solder did admit; &c.
Angels which heav'n commanded to provide
All things for me, &c. &c. *Elegy*, xii, 9—22.

It appears from the following epigram, that a lawyer's fee was only an *angel*:

Upon Anne's Marriage with a Lawyer:
Anne is an angel, what if so she be?
What is an *angel* but a lawyer's fee?
Wit's Recreations, Epigr. 594.

†*There spake an angel*, was a common phrase of approval of a proposal made by another. See the Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 6.

†ANGEL-GOLD. Gold used for coining angels was so termed, being of a finer kind than crown gold.

†ANGELICA. The virtues of this plant are constantly alluded to by Elizabethan writers. Gerard, p. 147, says, "The rootes of garden angelica is a singular remedie against poison, and against the plague, and all infections taken by evill and corrupt aire; if you do but take a peece of the roote, and holde it in your mouth, or chew the same betweene your teeth, it doth most certainly drive away the pestilentiall aire."

Angellica, which, eaten every meale,
Is found to be the plagues best medecine.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

ANGELOT. A kind of small cheese made commonly in France. *Kersey.* So also Skinner.

Your *angelots* of Brie,
Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi.
O. Pl., viii, 483.

[The following are receipts for making angelots.]

†To make *angelots*. Take a quart of milk and a pint of cream, and put two spoonfuls of runnet to it, and when it curdles, put it into a fat by spoonfuls, and then let it remain till it is stiff, so sprinkle it with a little salt, and let it dry for use.
The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

†To make *angellets* Take a quart of new milk and a pint of cream, and put them together with a little runnet, when it is come well take it up with a spoon, and put it into the vate softly and let it stand 2 days till it is pretty stiff, then slip it out and salt it a little at both ends, and when you think it is salt enough, set it a drying, and wipe them, and within a quarter of a year they will be ready to eat.
A True Gentlewoman's Delights, 1676, p. 21.

ANGELS. The fanciful division of the celestial angels into nine hierarchies, adopted by Heywood and others, and even by Milton, was derived from a Latin work, entitled, *Dionysius de Cœlesti Hierarchia.*

†ANGEL-TOUCHE. An earth-worm. Sometimes written *angle-twitch* or *angle-twache*. From the Fr. *anguille*.

Take *angell-towchis*, and grinde them small, but first wash them as cleane as ye may, then put thereto a quantity of neates-foote oyle, and a quantity of vineger, drinke this medicine cold three times, and it will cause you to cast out all the sickness in your body presently. *The Pathway of Health*, bl. let.

†ANGEL-WATER. A very fashionable perfume in the seventeenth century.

Cun. I met the pretty'st creature in New Spring-Garden! her gloves right marshal, her petticoat of the new rich Indian stuffs, her fan colambor: *angel-water* was the worst sent about her.—I am sure she was of quality. *Sedley's Bellamira.*

The following receipt for making it is given in the Accomplished Female Instructor:

Angel-water, an excellent perfume; also a curious wash to beautify the skin. Prepare a glaz'd earthen pot, and put into it 16 ounces of orange-flower-water, a quarter of a pound of benjamine, two ounces of storax, half an ounce of cinnamon, and a quarter of an ounce of cloves grosly bruised with three drams of calamus aromaticus; set them over hot embers, or a gentle fire to simmer or bubble up well; when about a fifth part is consumed, add a bladder of musk, and a few minutes after take it off, and let it cool, pour it off by inclination from the settlings, and put it into a thick glass bottle, and of the dross, you may make perfumed cakes, or sweet bags, to lay amongst cloaths.

†ANGINE. The quinsey. Lat. *angina*.

But as they say of great Hyppocrates,
Who (though his limbs were numm'd with no excess,
Nor stopt his throat, nor vext his fantasie)
Knew the cold cramp, th' *angine*, and lunacy,
And hundred els-pains, whence in lusty flowr
He lived exempt a hundred yeers and foure.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†ANGLING-WAND. A fishing-rod.

I dowt not but though you shall be farr off, you will use a long *anglyng-wand* to catch some knowledg.
Letter dated 1565.

†ANGRINESS. Inflammation of the skin.

They yeeld great substance, and their sweate by reason of the usuall heate, takes away the *angrinesse* and rednesse of skars, as doth fresh virgin parchment.
The Passenger of Benevento, 1612.

ANGRY BOYS. See Boys.

AN-HEIRS. This uncommon expression of Shakespeare has puzzled all the commentators. Nothing can be made of it without alteration. The best conjecture seems to be, that it should be, Will you go *aneirst?* a provincial term for the nearest way, or directly. This makes the sense perfect. The passage is,

Will you go *an-heirs? Shal.* Have with you, mine host. *Mer. W.*, ii, 1.

[The conjecture of Dyce, which seems now to be the approved reading, is *mynheers.*]

AN IF. Used for *if*.

No, no, my heart will burst, *an if* I speak.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

The expression is very common in old writers.

†ANIMALLILIO. A diminutive animal; an animalcule.

As I was musing thus, I spyed a swarm of gnats waving up and down the ayr about me, which I knew to be part of the univers as well as I, and me thought it was a strange opinion of our Aristotle to hold that the least *of* those small insected ephemerans should be more noble than the sun, because it had a sensitive soul in it, I fell to think that the same proportion which those *animalillios* bore with me in point of bignes, the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the throne of the Almighty.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†ANNIVERSE. An anniversary.

Hence sweep the almanack; Lilly, make room,
And blanks enough for the new saints to come,
All in red letters; as their faults have bin
Scarlet, so limbe their *anniverse* of sin.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 142

†ANNOISE.

Thus Panthus: straight my heaven-spurr'd spirit me threw
Into the hottest flame, and fight; I view
Angry Erinnys, noise, *annoise*; me guide
Rhipheus and valiant Iphitus, beside.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

ANNOYE. Annoyance.

For Helen's rape thé city to destroy
Threat'ning cloud-kissing Ilion with *annoy*.
Shak., Rape of Lucrece, p. 551.
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd *annoy*.
Sp., F. Q., I, vi, 17.
When his fair flocks he fed upon the downs,
The p orest shepherd suffered not *annoy*.
Drayt. Ecl., 6, p. 1414.

†ANNULET. A ring.

Who can conceive, or censure in what sort
One loadstone-touched *ann'let* doth transport
Another iron-ring, and that another,
Till foure or five hang dangling one in other?
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

ANON, SIR. Immediately, or presently, sir. The customary answer of waiters, as they now say, "*Coming, sir.*" This appears not only in act ii, scene 4, of the first part of Henry IV, where it is the constant reply of Francis, the waiter, when called, but in these lines:

Like a call without *anon, sir*,
Or a question without an answer,
Like a ship was never rigged, &c.

And again,

Th' *anon, sir*, doth obey the call.
Speak in the Dolphin, speak in the Swan,
Drawer; *anon, sir, anon.*

Witts Recreations, sign. T. 7; it is there incorrectly printed *non-sir*, but the meaning is plain.

†ANOPTICAL. Dim-sighted.

But as touching the shaddowes above our eie in the *anopticall* sight, I holde, that howe much the more the pictures seeme to be shortned, and their inward parts to rise higher and lower, that the lights and shaddows may be seene, so much the more or lesse light they have towards their upper parts.
Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†ANOTHER. To become another man; *i. e.* to reform.

He is nowe become *another man*, he hath nowe recovered himselfe againe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

ANOTHER-GATES. Another sort.

And his bringing up *another-gates* marriage than such a minion. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, act i.

See OTHERGATES.

†ANOTHER-GUESS. Another sort.

Whereas at present I am constrained to make *another guesse* divertisement, for that I cannot light

upon any one author that pleaseth me, unlesse I could passe by his extravagance.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†*To* ANSWER. To agree with what has been foretold.

This put me in mind of a story in the legend, &c., of king Edward the Confessor being forewarned of his death by a pilgrim, to whom St. John the Evangelist revealed it, for which the king gave the pilgrim a rich ring off his finger. And the event *answered*.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 86.

†ANTE-SUPPER. A meal best described in the following extract:

And amongt these the earl of Carlisle was one of the quorum, that brought in the vanity of *ante-suppers*, not heard of in our fore-fathers' time. The manner of which was to have the board covered at the first entrance of the ghests with dishes as high as a tall man could well reach, filled with the choicest and dearest viands sea or land could afford: and all this once seen, and having feasted the eyes of the invited, was in a manner thrown away, and fresh set on to the same height, having only this advantage of the other, that it was hot. *Osborne's Works*, ed. 1673, p. 533.

ANTHROPOPHAGINIAN. A mock word, formed for the sake of the sound, from *anthropophagus*, a man-eater, a canibal.

Go knock, and call; and he'll speak like an *anthropophaginian* unto thee. *Mer. W.*, iv, 5.

The *anthropophagi* are mentioned also in Othello.

ANTICKS. Odd imagery, and devices.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were entayled
With curious *antickes*, and full fayre aumayld.
Sp., F. Q., II, iii, 27.

†ANTIDOTARY, *s.* An antidote.

Of *Antidotaries:* And first of such as be made in a solide forme, by taking whereof the principall parts of the body be comforted and strengthened.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1612.

†ANTIKE. Ancient.

Whereon was graven in golden worke the stories all by row,
And deeds of lords of *antike* fame a long discourse to know. *Virgil, by Phaer.* 1600.

ANTIKE, *adj.* Grotesque.

A foule deform'd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to *antike* work devised
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew.
Harr. Ariost., vi, 61.

ANTIMASQUE. Apparently a contrast to the *masque*, being a ridiculous interlude, dividing the parts of the more serious *masque*. Yet Jonson himself gives it *antick-masque*, in the Masque of Augurs. They were, in effect, *antick;* and were usually performed by actors hired from the theatres, the masque being often by ladies and gentlemen (Gifford). But the court was fond of them.

Sir, all our request is, since we are come we may be admitted, if not for a masque for an *antick-masque*.
Vol. vi, p. 124.

†They meete and contend: then Mercurie, for his part, brings forth an *anti-masque* all of spirits or divine natures.
The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

Jonson has given his opinion of these devices, and at the same time some insight into the nature of them, in another passage, speaking of anti-masques:

Neither do I think them
A worthy part of presentation,
Being things so heterogene to all device,
Mere by works, and at best outlandish nothings.
Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi, p. 100.

Lord Bacon has best elucidated them:

Let *anti-masks* not be long, they have been commonly of fools, satyrs, baboons, wild men, *antiques*, beasts, spirits, witches, Ethiops, pigmies, turquets, nymphs, rustics, cupids, statuas moving, and the like. As for angels, it is not comical enough to put them in *anti-masks;* and anything that is hideous, as devils, giants, is on the other side as unfit. But chiefly let the musick of them be recreative, and with strange changes. Some sweet odours suddenly coming forth, without any drops falling, are in such a company, as there is steam and heat, things of great pleasure and refreshment. *Essay* 37.

They resembled the *exodia* of the Romans. The editors of B. and Fl., 1750, vol. ix, p. 247, say that the true reading is *ante-mask;* but this is a palpable mistake.

ANTIPHONER, or ANTIPHONARYE. An anthem book, in the Popish service. It contained also "the invitatories, hymns, responses, versicles, collects, chapters, and other things pertaining to the chanting of the canonical hours." *Gutch. Collectan. Curios.*, ii, p. 168. *Anthem*, originally ant-hymn, is of similar derivation; a responsive hymn.

ANTIPHONS. Alternate singing; from ἀντὶ and φωνὴ.

In *antiphons* thus tune we female plaints. O. Pl., vii, 497.

†*To* ANTIPODISE. To turn upside down.

This shewes mens witts are monstrously disguis'd,
Or that our countrey is *antipodis'd*.
Taylor's Mad Fashions, Od Fashions, 1642.

†ANTIQUATION, *s.* A rendering obsolete.

You bring forth now, great queen, as you foresaw
An *antiquation* of the salique law.
Cartwright's Poems, 1561.

ANTIQUE. Ancient. Accented on the first syllable.

Show me your image in some *ántique* book.
Shak. Sonn., 59.
I see their *ántique* pen would have express'd
Even such a beauty as you master now. *Ib.*, 106.
Not that great champion of the *ántique* world.
Spens., I, xi, 27.

ANTIQUE, or ANTIC. A burlesque and ridiculous personage, such as are mentioned above in ANTIMASQUE, which meant, in fact, an *antic-mask;*

or one performed by ridiculous characters.

ANTLING, SAINT, for ST. ANTHOLIN, or rather ANTONINE. A church in Budge Row, Watling Street, is named from him. The accounts of London in general say, corrupted from St. Antony; but Stowe expressly calls it *S. Anthonine's*, pp. 200 and 201.

Sh' has a tongue will be heard further in a still morning than *St. Antling's* bell. O. Pl., vi, 37.

There was a lecture at that church early in a morning, much frequented by puritans, who are therefore called sometimes, "disciples of Saint Antling." In Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass, Mrs. Flowerdew, a puritan, says,

But this foppishness
Is wearisome; I could at our *Saint Antlins*,
Sleeping and all, sit twenty times as long. O. Pl., ix, 210.

The feast of St. Antonine was May 10.

†I do hope
We shall grow famous; have all sorts repaire
As duly to us, as the barren wives
Of aged citizens do to *St. Antholins*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

ANTRE. A cavern; *antrum*, Lat.

Wherein of *antres* vast, and desarts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heaven,
It was my hint to speak. *Oth.*, i, 3.

†ANT-WART. A painful kind of wart.

An *ant-wart*, which, being deepe-rooted, broad below, and little above, doth make one feele, as it were, the stinging of ants. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†*To* ANVIL. To form on the anvil.

But e're you heare it, with all care put on
The surest armour *anvil'd* in the shop.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

†ANVILD, *s.* An anvil. Anglo-Saxon *anfilt*.

She was sette naked upon a smythes colde *anvylde* or stythie. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

†ANY-TIME. In the sense of continually.

He has been at me for a bit out of my master's flock, *any time* these three weeks; I'll pleasure him with her for ready mony.
Richard Brome's Northern Lass.

APAY, or APPAY. To pay, satisfy, or content. Usually with *well* or *ill*. [Well *apaid*, glad; ill *apaied*, sorie." *Rider's Dictionarie*, 1640.]

'Till thou have to my trusty ear
Committed what doth thee so ill *apay*.
Spens. Daphnaida, 69.

Glad in his heart, and inly well *appaid*
That to his court so great a lord was brought.
Fairf. T., ix, 5.

They buy thy help: but sin ne'er gives a fee,
He gratis comes; and thou art well *appay'd*,
As well to hear as grant what he hath said.
Shak. Rape of Lucrece, p. 526.

†The Christians contenting themselves to have distressed the chiefe cities the Turkes held in Hungarie, and the Turks no lesse *apaied* to have relieved the same.
Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

†Howbeit, as bloudie and mortall as this conflict was, it ended with the day: and when as many as could any waies make shift departed in disorder, the rest every one recovered their tents again, heavily *appayed*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†For plenteousnes is but a naked name,
And what sufficeth use of mortall men
Shal best *apay* the meane and modest hearts.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†In solutum accipere, to compte a thing *a-paied*.
Eliote's Dictionarie, 1559.

APE, for a fool. To put an ape into a person's hood or cap was an old phrase, signifying to make a fool of him.

Two eies him needeth for to watch and wake,
Whom lovers will deceive. Thus was *the ape*
By their faire handling *put into Malbeccoes cape*.
Spens., F. Q., III, ix, 31.

Chaucer had used it before:

Aha, felowes, beth ware of swiche a jape,
The monke *put in the mannes hode an ape*,
And in his wife's eke, by Saint Austin.
Prioresses Prologue.

†APE. A familiar word very commonly used in proverbial phraseology.

It is hard making a horne of an *apes* tayle.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634.

†APERNE. Apron.

Semicinctium, Martial. quod et succinctorium. *ὑποζωμα*. Tablier. A womans *aperne*; an artificers or handicrafts mans *aperne* *Nomenclator*, 1585.

APERNER. One who wears an apron; a drawer.

We have no wine here methinks; where's this *aperner*?
Drawe. Here, sir. *Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 74.

†*Apron-man* is sometimes used in the same sense.

†We had the salute of welcome, gentlemen, presently: Wilt please ye see a chamber? It was our pleasure, as we answered the *apron-man*, to see, or be very neare the roome where all that noise was.
Rowley's Search for Money, 1609.

†APERTION. An opening; an incision. An old surgical term.

The seventh, that *apertion* being made, the place be wiped very cleane, and filled with flesh againe, and brought to a scarre, after the manner of ulcers. But Galen, lib. xiii, Therap., warneth us chiefly to marke two things in the incision of a suppurated abscession, writing after this manner. (Two things considered of Galen in the *apertion* of a mattered tumour. *Marg. note.*) *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

†APERTIVE, *adj.* Opening; aperient.

A. Let us then eate some almonds, or sweet almonds.
P. They are hot and moist in the first degree: the bitter ones are dry in the second, and are more abstersive, and more *apertive*, and doe therefore better purge the passages of the bowels in rectifying the grosse humours. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†APERTLY, *adv.* Openly; without concealment.

He durst not *apertly* contradict him.
Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

And they of Genua no lesse cunning than the rest, supplanted the strongest factions, by giving aid both *apertly* and covertly unto the weaker. *Ibid*

APIECES. For *to pieces*.

Or daughter, pinch their hearts *apieces* with it.
B. & Fletch., Island Princess, iv.

Nay if we faint or fall *apieces* now
We're fools. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

†APIZE, *v.* To turn into the resemblance of an ape.

Thus *apizing* in shape and hew the spiry fire,
Like stying doth to his like element aspire.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†APOLLO. A banqueting-room.

We moved slowly towards the sultan's pallace, all the way passing through a ranck or file of archers and musquetiers on either side doubled, and being alighted, usherd him into his *Apollo*, where upon rich carpets was plac'd a neat and costly banquet.
Herbert's Travels, 1638.

APOSTATA. An apostate. Before such words were completely naturalised, it was common to write them in the original form. But the practice was not uniform. Lord Bacon, in his Essays, sometimes writes *statua*, and sometimes *statue*. Mr. Gifford would restore *apostata*, in all the passages of Massinger where the modern editors have changed it to apostate; and in most instances the verse requires it, as

To punish this *apostata* with death.
Unnat. Combat., act i.

But in the following the effect is the contrary:

Had'st thou not turn'd *apostata* to those gods
That so reward their servants.
Virgin Martyr, act iv.

Here, therefore, I would read, with the modern editors, *apostate*.

†Therefore Julian the *apostata*, who had a flood of invention, although that whole flood could not wash or rinse away that one spot of his atheisme.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†Of an *apostata*. 1. An *apostata* can not make a testament. 2. An *apostata* woorse than an heretike. 3. Who is an *apostata*. 4. The state of the heretike and of the *apostata* damnable.
Swinburne on Willes, 1591.

APOSTEM. An abscess, ἀπόστημα. The regular word, but now corrupted into *imposthume*.

A joyful casual violence may break
A dangerous *apostem* in thy breast.
Donne, Progr. of Soul, ii, 479.

†APOSTLES'-LOTS. An old method of divination.

Or take hede to the judicial of astronomy—or dyvyne a mans lyf or deth by nombres and by the spere of Pyctagorus, or make any dyvyning therby, or by songuary or sompnarye, the boke of dremes, or by the boke that is clepid the *Apostles lottis*.
Dialogue of Dives and Pauper, Pynson, 1493.

APOSTLE SPOONS. Spoons of silver gilt, the handle of each terminating in the figure of an apostle. They were the usual present of sponsors at christenings. Some are still to be seen in the collections of the curious. It is in allusion to this custom that, when Cranmer professes to be unworthy of being sponsor to the young princess, the king replies, "Come, come, my lord, you'd spare your *spoons*." *Hen. VIII*, v, 2. These *spoons* are often mentioned by the writers of that time.

And all this for the hope of two *apostle spoons*, to suffer! and a cup to eat a caudle in! for that will be thy legacy. *B Jons. Bartholomew Fair*, i. 3.

See SPOONS.

†APOSTOLICON. A universal remedy.

For to make a white treate, called *apostolicom*. Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, golde and silver, stampe it, and put it in the oyle through a cloth, and stirre it til it be hard, and this is a good treate for to heale all manner of wounds, be they new or old: this kind of treate hath often bin prooved good.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

†APPARENCE. Probability; credible evidence.

And with such *apparence*
Have prov'd the parts of his ingratefull treasons,
That I must credit, more then I desir'd.
Byron's Tragedy.

†*To* APPART.

Neverthelesse, there are some brothers, cousins, and nephewes so tedious in speech, so importunate in visiting, and so without measure in craving, that they make a man angry, and also abhorre them; and the remedy to such is to *appart* their conversations and succour their necessities. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

APPEACH. To impeach, or accuse.

Now by mine honour, by my life, my troth,
I will *appeach* the villain. *Rich. II*, v, 2.

And again in the same scene. So Spenser,

She, glad of spoyle and ruinous decay,
Did her *appeach*. *F. Q.*, V, ix. 47.

APPEAL. To accuse.

We thank you both: yet one but flatters us,
As well appeareth by the cause you come;
Namely t' *appeal* each other of high treason. *Rich. II*, i, 1.

He gan that lady strongly to *appele*
Of many haynous crimes by her enured.
Sp. F. Q., V, ix, 39.

This was the proper forensic term; whence the accuser was called the *appellant*.

†APPEAR. "Do I now appear," *i. e.* am I now understood. *Cotgrave*.

†APPENDANCES. Accessaries.

Where if they were forced by necessitte to raise an habitacle, it might be so marshalled in discretion, that it should not exceed the qualitie of the person, neither stand without such supply of all convenient *appendances*, as might both argue the party provident, and adde means unto all necessaries for a like familes reliefe. *Norden's Surveiors Dialogue*, 1610.

To APPEYRE. To impair or make worse; *empirer*, Fr. I do not find that *appirer* was ever in use.

Himself goes patched like some bare cottyer,
Lest he might ought the future stock *appeyre*.
Bp. Hall's Sat., iv, 2.

See APEIRE, in Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer.

†APPLAUSEFUL, *adj.* Laudatory.

And yet to see beyond all expectation
All France and Britaine ring with acclamation,
And with *applawsefull* thankes they doe rejoyce,
That great Navarre, and Burbon, and Valoyes,
Guize, Loraine, Bulleine, all the Gallian peeres,
Like fixed starres, are setled in their spheares.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The same writer uses the adverb *applausefully*.

Queene Guendoline was allowed the government in her sonne Madan's minority, whose prudent reigne is *applausefully* recorded in histories.

†APPLAUSIBLE, *adj.* Deserving of praise.

His wise-seeming and *applausible* raigne, till the late demaunde made by Demetre, when he had governed 5 yeares, and therupon his sudden death and other occurrents.
Sir Thomas Smith's Voiage in Russia, 1605.

†APPLAUSIVE. Applauding; laudatory.

For which the souldiers, as you heard. my lord,
Did fill the ayre with their *applausive* shoutes.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618.

None of these (I say) are limed out, as if there were the like in eminencie and dignity, but either for affection, or a fume of glory, by their *applausive* description, or else for a *debere*, to shew what they ought to be. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†APPLE. There is an allusion to some superstitious practice with apples in the following passage:

This is the poyson. Philautus. the inchantment, the potion that creepeth by sleight into the minde of a woman. and catcheth her by assurance, better then the fond devices of old dreames, as an *apple with an Ave-Mary*, or a hasell wand of a yeere old, crosses with sixe characters. or the picture of Venus in virgin waxe, or the image of Camilla upon a moulwarps skin. *Lylie's Euphues and his England*, 1623

APPLE-JOHN, or JOHN-APPLE. A good-flavoured apple, which will keep two years. *Kersey*. It will, consequently, become very withered.

I am wither'd like an old *apple-John*.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

'Tis better than the pome-water or *apple-John*.
O. Fortun. Anc. Dr., iii, 192.

It is well described by Phillips:

Nor *John-apple*, whose wither'd rind, entrench'd
By many a furrow, aptly represents
Decrepid age. *Cider*, B. i.

†APPLE-MONGER. Literally a dealer in apples; but applied to a dealer in fruit in general. The sellers of fruit seem to have been not unfrequently employed in love intrigues, and hence *apple-monger* is sometimes used in the sense of a bawd, or *apple-squire*. See COSTARD-MONGER.

Pomarius, Horat. ὀπωροπώλης, ὀπωρώνης, Demost qui poma venalia prostituit. Fruitier. An *applemonger*; a pearemonger; one that selleth fruite; a fruterer.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†APPLE-PEAR. A kind of pear which is not very clearly defined.

Pirum ampullaceum, Plin. colla ampullæ instar tumido. A tankard peare, so called of his likenesse; or an English *apple-peare*.

APPLE SQUIRE. A cant word, formerly in use to signify a pimp.

And you, young *apple squire*, and old cuckold maker, I'll ha' you every one before a justice.
B. Jon. Every Man in his H., iv, 10.

Together with my lady's, my fortune fell, and of her gentleman usher I became her *apple squire*, to hold the door and keep centinel at taverns.
O. Pl., ix, 162. See also, xi, 290.

See SQUIRE OF THE BODY, which was a synonimous term. There is an obscure allusion to this term in B. Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, where Littlewit encourages Quarlous to kiss his wife, upon which Quarlous himself remarks "she may call you an *apple-John*, if you use this." Act i, 3. Here apple-John evidently means a *procuring John*, besides the allusion to the fruit so called. *Apple-squire* is used also for a kept gallant. *Hall, Sat.*, iv, l. 112. *Apple-wife* perhaps sometimes meant bawd. See COSTARD-MONGER, where it is conjectured that apple-sellers, being frequently assistants in intrigues, the title of *apple-squire* was first applied to them.

Are whoremasters decai'd, are bawds all dead,
Are pandars, pimps, and *apple-squires* all fled?
Taylor, Disc. by Sea (*Works*, ii, 21).

†And so I leave her to her hot desires,
'Mongst pimps and panders, and base *apple-squires*,
To mend or end, when age or pox will make her
Detested, and whore-masters all forsake her. *Ibid.*

†And even of stocks and stones enquire
Of Atys, her small *apple-squire*,
Is such a thing (my graceless son)
As certainly was never done.
Burlesque upon Burlesque, 1675

†Munday trenchers make good hay,
The lobster wears no dagger,
Meal-mouth'd, the peacocks powle the stars,
And make the low bell stagger;
Blew crocodiles foam in the toe,
Blind meal-bags do follow the doe,
A rib of *apple-brain-spire*,
Will follow the Lancashire dire. *Poor Robin*, 1713.

†Now to conclude our judgment upon the four quarters, they do all in general predict more plenty of knavery than honesty, that little truth will be found amongst cut-purses, liars, bawds, whores, pimps, panders, and *apple-squires*; only the pimp pretends to something more of truth than the other, for if he promise to help you to a whore, he will be sure that she shall not be an honest woman. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

†APPLIABLE. Capable of being applied.

But yet when the worlde framed contrary (peradventure) to his purpose, he didde his best to advaunce Edward, trusting to beare no small rule under him, being knowne to be a man more *appliable* to be governed by other than to trust to his owne wit.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†*To* APPLIQUATE. To apply.

The filth of a mans eare. called earewaxe, being ap-

pliquated to our nostrels, serve insteade of dormitories and provoketh sleepe.
The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

†APPLY. To visit.

And he *applied* each place so fast.
Chapman, I, xi, 61.

APPOINTED. Armed; accoutred; furnished with implements of war.

What well *appointed* leader fronts us here?
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Naked piety,
Dares more than fury well *appointed*.
O. Pl., x, 206.

It is generally used with *well* or *ill*, and is sometimes considered as forming one word with them: *well-appointed, ill-appointed*.

†APPORTION, *v.* To give as a share.

Divided the Turkes kingdome: *apportioning* unto Mesoot, &c. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks*, 1603.

†APPOSE. To dispute with, or object to.

How on the sixteenth day of August last
King Fredericke to his royall army past,
How fifty thousand were in armes araid,
Of the kings force, beside th' Hungarian ayde,
And how Bohemia strongly can *appose*,
And cuffe and curry all their daring foes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

For the *apposing* each other, as I have directed in the end of the second booke, emulation and feare of discredit, will make them envy who shall excell. By this meanes also every one in a higher forme shall be well able to helpe those under him, and that without losse of time, seeing thereby hee repeateth that which hee lately learned.
Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

APPREHENSIVE. Quick of apprehension; of a ready understanding.

A good sherris sack—ascends me into the brain—makes it *apprehensive*, quick, forgetive, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.
Thou art a mad, *apprehensive* knave; dost think to make any great purchase of that? O. Pl., iv, 343.

APPRENTICE AT LAW. A counsellor, the next in rank under a serjeant.

He speaks like Mr. Practice, one that is
The child of the profession he is vowed to,
And servant to the study he hath taken,
A pure *apprentice at law*.
B. Jon. Magn. Lady, iii, 3.

See Fortesc. de leg., c. 8; Du Cange; Minshew in Sergeant; Coke's Inst.; and note also that the preceding line contains the technical expression for a serjeant, who was called *Serviens ad legem*, a servant to the law; or one who was serving his time to the law.

Nowe from these of the same degree of councellors, (or utter barrester) having continued therein the space of fourteene or fifteene years at the least, the chiefest and best learned are by the benchers elected, to increase the number (as I said) of the bench among them, and so in their time doe become first single, and then double readers to the students of those houses of court, after which last reading they be named *apprentices at the lawe*, and in default of a sufficient number of sargeants at law, these are (at the pleasure of the prince) to be advanced to the places of sergeantes. *Stowe's Survey of Lond.*, p. 60.

†APPREST, *s.* A preparation. From the French.

They likewise made theyr *apprestes* to meete with them in the field, and thereupon raysing theyr powers.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

All the winter following, Vespasian laye at Yorke, making his *apprestes* agaynste the nexte spring to go against the Scottes and Pictes. *Ibid.*

APPRINZE. Capture, apprehension. From *apprins*, for *appris*, in old Fr.

I mean not now th' *apprinze* of Pucell Jone,
In which attempt my travail was not small
Though Burgoyne duke had then the praise of all.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 341, ed. 1610.

†APPROACHMENT. An approach.

Such an expectation, *approchment*, readinesse to fall, imminentia. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 384.

APPROOF. Approbation.

So in *approof* lives not his epitaph
As in your royal speech. *All's W.*, i, 3.
A man so absolute in my *approof*
That nature hath reserv'd small dignity
That he enjoys not. *Cupid's Revenge.*

†*To* APPROVE. To try.

The eager anguish did *approve* his princely fortitude.
Chapman, Il., xi, 231.

To APT. To dispose, or render fit.

And some one *apteth* to be trusted then,
Though never after. *B. Jon. Forest Ep.*, xii.
And here occasion *apteth* that we catalogue awhile.
Warner, Alb. Engl., ix, 44, p. 212.

Though birth hath given me
The larger hopes and titles, 'twere unnatural,
Should he not strive t' indow thee with a portion
Apted to the magnificence of his off-spring.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

AQUA-VITÆ. Formerly in use as a general term for ardent spirits.

Does it work upon him? *Sir To.* Like *aqua-vitæ* upon a midwife. *Twel. N.*, ii, 5.

In Beaum. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 1, it is evidently used for brandy; or, as it is there termed, *brand wine;* for the cry of the *aqua-vitæ* man is, "Buy any *brand wine*, buy any *brand wine!*" and the boors who drink it say, "Come, let us drink then, more *brand wine*." In the following passage it may be supposed to mean usquebaugh, or perhaps whisky:

I will rather trust a Fleming with my butter, parson Hugh the Welchman with my cheese, an Irishman with my *aqua-vitæ* bottle, &c.
Mer. W., ii, 2. See also O. Pl., iii, 481.

AQUA-VITÆ MAN. A seller of drams. See the above passage of Beaum. and Fl., and Ben Jons., Alch., i, 1.

Sell the dole beer to *aqua-vitæ men*.

†ARBORAGE. An arbour.

The scene, an *arborage* of palms and lawrels, consisting of nine arches, environ'd with flotoons of flowers, bound with ribbons of gold, and held up with flying cupids. *The World in the Moon*, 1697.

†ARBORIST. A gardener.

As for grafting, it is accounted the nicest peice of skill belonging to an *arborist* or gardener; but by good instruction and practice becomes easie, and is done with much success. *Meager's New Art of Gardening.*

ARCADIA. Sir Philip Sidney's Arcadia was, in its time, as much the model for refined conversation as Lily's Euphues.

She does observe as pure a phrase, and use as choice figures in her ordinary conferences, as any be i' the *Arcadia*. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, ii, 3.

See EUPHUISM.

Will you needs have a written palace of pleasure, or rather a printed court of honor, (says Gabriel Harvey) read the countesse of Pembroke's *Arcadia*, a gallant legendary, full of pleasurable accidents, and profitable discourses. *Pierce's Supererogation*, 1593, p. 53.

ARCH. A chief, or master.

The noble duke my master,
My worthy *arch* and patron, comes to-night. *Lear*, ii, 1.
Poole, that *arch* for truth and honesty. *Heywood.*

ARCH-DEAN, seems to be put, by Gascoigne, for archdeacon.

For bishops, prelates, *arch-deans*, deans, and priestes. *Steel. Glas. Chalm. Poets*, ii, 558, a.

ARCHES, Court of. The chief and most ancient consistory court of the archbishop of Canterbury in London; being held at Bow Church, in London, called St. Mary de Arcubus, or St. Mary le Bow, from being built on arches. It is alluded to in the following rather obscure witticism of Beaumont and Fletcher:

If he be *civil*, not your powder'd sugar nor your raisins shall persuade the captain to live a coxcomb with him; let him be *civil* and eat in the *arches*, and see what will come on't. *Scornf. Lady*, iv.

It seems there was a prison belonging to this court:

Let me alone, sweet heart, I have a trick in my head shall lodge him in the *arches* for one year, and make him sing peccavi, e'er I leave him, and yet he shall never know who hurt him neither.
B. & Fl. Knight of Burning Pestle, act iv.

In Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, Littlewit, the proctor, is called "one o' the *arches*." *Induction.* Hence the pun of *civil*, alluding to the profession of a civilian.

ARCHITECT, for architecture, or building.

To find an house ybuilt for holy dead,
With goodly *architect*, and cloisters wide.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 4.

†ARCH-TYPE. A chief model, or type.

Yet some there are beleeve their wits so ripe,
That they can draw a map of the *arch-type*,
And with strange opticks tutor'd they can view
The emanations of the mystique Jew.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

ARCHY, or **ARCHIE.** The court fool in the year 1625, and before. His real name was *Archibald Armstrong*. Of his jests see an account in Granger, ii, 399, 8vo, 1775.

A cabal
Found out but lately, and set out by *Archie*,
Or some such head, of whose long coat they have heard,
And being black desire it. (Margin) *Archie mourn'd then.*
Ben Jon. Staple of News, iii, 2.

Archie accompanied Charles prince of Wales into Spain in 1624; hence, in the masque performed on his return, Jonson jocularly calls him a sea-monster.

That all the tales and stories now were old
Of the sea-monster *Archy*, or grown cold.
Neptune's Triumph, vol. vi, p. 159.

We learn from Howell that this illustrious personage had more privileges at the court of Spain than any other Englishman.

Our cosen *Archy* hath more privilege than any, for he often goes, with his fool's coat, where the infanta is with her merinas, and ladies of honour, and keeps a blowing and blustering amongst them, and flirts out what he list.

The instance subjoined shows rather the wit than the good manners of *Archy:*

One day they were discoursing what a marvellous thing it was that the duke of Bavaria, with less than 15,000 men, after a long toylsome march, should dare to encounter the Palsgrave's army consisting of above 25,000, and to give them a total discomfiture, and take Prague presently after. Whereunto *Archy* answered, that he would tell them a stranger thing than that: Was it not a strange thing, quoth he, that in the year 88 there should come a fleet of 140 sails from Spain to invade England, and that ten of these could not go back to tell what became of the rest?
Letters, I, § 3, L. 18.

Cousin was a customary appellation for such personages from those of equal age. Persons older than himself the fool called *uncle*. See *Lear*. *Archy* is called *Archee Armstrong* by Sir A. Weldon; and another court fool, David Droman, is mentioned with him. *Curios. of Lit.*, vol. ii, p. 286, 5th edit.

Archy is honorably mentioned in a passage where B. Jonson gives a specimen of the art of well apparelling a lie:

That an elephant, in 1630, came hither ambassador from the great Mogul, who could both write and read, and was every day allowed twelve cast of bread, twenty quarts of canary sack, besides nuts and almonds the citizens wives sent him. That he had a Spanish boy to his interpreter, and his chief negotiation was, to confer or practise with *Archy, the principal fool of state*, about stealing Windsor Castle, and carrying it away on his back, if he can. *Discov.*, vol. vii, p. 80.

He is also mentioned with Garret by Bp. Corbet:

Although the clamours and applause were such
As when salt *Archy* or Garret doth provoke them
And with wide laughter and a cheat-loafe choake them.
Poems, p. 68.

See GARRET.

It has been conjectured that *arch*, in the sense of witty, is derived from *Archy*, but I believe it is older.

AREAD, or **AREED.** Declare; explain.

Therefore more plain *aread* this doubtful case.
Spenser, Daphnaida, l. 182.
Me all too meane the sacred Muse *areeds*. *F. Q.*, I, Prol.
And many perils doth to us *areed*
In that whereof we seriously entreat.
Drayt. Moses B., ii, p. 1584.

†A gentleman that had beene long in the Indies, being returned home with a great scarre in his face, went to visit a friend of his who knew him not of a good while, till at last the gent discoursing unto him his name and kindred, in the end he called him to minde, and said: Sir, you must pardon me, for (I assure you) your superscription being blur'd I could not well *aread* you. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

†*Jocast.* Brother, *aread*, what meanes his gratious favour?
Mop. It signifies you beare the bell away,
From all his graces nobles. *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

†He sees and knowes (for us) what's bad or good,
And all things is by him well understood;
Mens weake conjectures no way can *areed*,
What's in th' immortall Parlament decreed.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To read.

†Come sit we downe under this hawthorne tree,
The morrowes light shall lend us daie enough,
And tell a tale of Gawen or Sir Guy,
Of Robin Hood, or of good Clem a Clough.
Or else some romant unto us *areed*,
Which good olde Godfrey taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies gentle deede,
Or of thy love, or of thy lasses truth.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†To counsel, or advise.

And stood before the steeds
Of old Neleides, whose estate thus kingly he *areeds*.
Chapman, Il., viii, 85.

AREARE, or ARREAR. Behind; in default.

To tilt and turney, wrestle in the sand,
To leave with speed Atlanta *in arrear*.
Fairf. T., ii, 40.
But when his force gan faile, his pace gan wex *areare*.
Sp. F. Q., III, vii, 24.

†*To* ARERE. To raise.

Saith, Is your master waking, gentle swaines?
If not, *arere* him, tell him all the plaines.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

†AREST. To stop.

Constraining them by word and deede to tarrie and *arest*.
A. Hall's Homer, 1581, p. 20.

AREW. In a row.

Her hew
Was wan and leane, that all her teeth *arew*
And all her bones might through her cheekes be red.
Sp. F. Q., V, xii, 29.

†ARG. To argue.

Ile *arg*, as I did now, for credance againe.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

ARGAL. A vulgar corruption of the Latin word *ergo*, therefore.

But if the water come to him, and drown him, he drowns not himself: *argal*, he that is not guilty of his own death, shortens not his own life. *Ham.*, v, 1.

Also a name for the tartar of wine.
Jonson's Alchem.

†*Argo* was sometimes used similarly.

Our countrie is a great eating country; *argo* they eate more in our countrey than they do in their owne.
The Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 44.

†ARGENT. Silver; and, in a more general sense, money.

Flowers were framd of flints, walls rubies, rafters of *argent*;
Pavements of chrisolite, windows contriv'd of a christall;
Vessels were of gold, with gold was each thing adorned.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, 1594.

The helhound whelpes the shoulder-clapping serjant,
That cares not to undoe the world for *argent*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Her full broad eye did sparkle fire,
Her breath was sweet as kind desire,
And in her beauteous crescent shone,
Bright as the *argent-horned* moone.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†ARGENTIER. A silversmith.

And some said (how truly I cannot assert) the ambassadors horse was shod with silver-shooes, lightly tackt on; and when he came to a place where persons or beauties of eminency were, his very horse prancing, and curveting, in humble reverence flung his shooes away, which the greedy understanders scrambled for, and he was content to be gazed on, and admired, till a farrier, or rather the *argentier* in one of his rich liveries, among his train of footmen, out of a tawny velvet bag took others, and tackt them on, which lasted till he came to the next troop of grandies: and thus with much ado he reached the Louvre.
Wilson's History of King James I.

†ARGENTRY. Silver work; plate.

No medalls, or rich stuff of Tyrian dy,
No costly bowls of frosted *argentry*,
No curious land-skip, or som marble piece
Digg'd up in Delphos, or else-where in Greece.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Having preserv'd count Mansfielts troups from disbanding, by pawning his own *argentry* and jewells, he pass'd this way. *Ibid.*

ARGIER, or ARGIERS. The ancient English name for Algiers.

Pros. Where was she born? speak; tell me.
Ari. Sir, in *Argier*. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Could with the pirates of *Argiers* and Tunis
Acquire such credit, as with them to be
Made absolute commander.
Massing. Unnat. Comb., act 1.

He toke his way unto Affrique, towards the towne of *Argiere*. *A Tract of* 1542: *reprinted in Harl. Misc.*, iv, p. 582, ed. 1809.

†ARGIN. An embankment, or rampart. From the Italian.

It must have high *argins* and cover'd ways,
To keep the bulwark fronts from battery.
Marlowe's Works, i, 128

†ARGIVE, *v.* To argue.

Hereupon, the philosopher comparing the Grecians with the Africanes, and those of Europa, he *argives* that their customes were divers, through the remotion and distance of place.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612

ARGOSIE. A large ship, either for merchandise or war. Of this sense there is no doubt, but the etymology is very obscure. Sir Paul Rycaut supposed it a corruption of *Ragosie*, for a ship of *Ragusa*, but this seems a mere conjecture, and rests on no other known authority (as Mr. Douce tells us) than Roberts's Marchant's Map of Commerce. Besides, we want proof of the Ragusan vessels being particularly large. Pope and others have, with much more probability, supposed it to come from the classical ship *Argo*, as a vessel eminently famous. Which is confirmed by the use of

Argis, for a ship, in low Latin. See Du Cange.

Your mind is tossing on the ocean,
There where your *argosies*, with portly sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.

See also 3 Hen. IV, act ii.

Who sits him like a full-sail'd *argosie*
Danc'd with a lofty billow. *Chapm. Byron's Consp.*

That golden traffic love,
Is scantier far than gold; one mine of that
More worth than twenty *argosies*
Of the world's richest treasure.
Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 236.

Drayton uses it for a first-rate man of war, which favours the classical etymology:

My instance is a mighty *argosie*,
That in it bears, besides th' artillery
Of fourscore pieces of a mighty bore,
A thousand soldiers. *Noah's Flood*, iv, p. 1539.

Sandys also speaks of it as a ship of force. Describing the boldness of pirates in the Adriatic, he observes, that, from the timorousness of others, they

Gather such courage, that a little frigot will often not feare to venter on an *argosie*: nay some of them will not abide the incounter, but run ashore before the pursuer, as if a whale should flie from a dolphin
Travels, p. 2.

Ragozine has been shown by Mr. Douce to have no reference to it. See Illustr., i, p. 248. *Argousin* is a French term for an officer of the galleys, who superintends the slaves; but is supposed by Menage to be a corruption of the Spanish *alguazil*.

†ARISE, *n. s.* A rising, or getting up, applied especially to the sun-rise.

Bright morning sunne, who with thy sweet *arise*
Expell'st the clouds, &c.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

Her starry lookes, her christall eyes.
Brighter than the sunnes *arise*.
Greene's Never too Late, 1621.

†ARISTIPPUS. A kind of wine.

O for a bowl of fat canary,
Rich *Aristippus*, sparkling sherry!
Some nectar else from Juno's dairy;
O these draughts would make us merry!
Middleton's Works, ii, 422.

ARK. A chest or coffer. The original and etymological sense.

Then first of all forth came sir Satyrane,
Bearing that precious relick in an *arke*
Of gold, that bad eyes might not it profane.
Sp. F. Q., IV, iv, 15.

ARMADO. Properly *armada*, Spanish. A fleet of war; a fleet of merchants being *flota*. Not known here, probably, before the Spanish invasion in 1588.

So by a roaring tempest on the flood
A whole *armado* of collected sail
Is scatter'd and disjoin'd from fellowship. *John*, iii, 4.

Spread was the huge *armado* wide and broad.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 79

The whole *armado* coming often in view, yet not so hardy as to adventure the onset.
Sandys' Travels, p. 51.

B. Jonson spells it correctly, *armada*. It is now rarely used, except historically, in speaking of that one fleet.

ARM-GAUNT. A word peculiar to Shakespeare, of which the meaning has been much disputed. Some will have it *lean-shouldered*, some *lean with poverty*, others *slender as one's arm*; but it seems to me that Warburton, though he failed in his proof, gave the interpretation best suited to the text, *worn by military service*. This implies the military activity of the master; all the rest of the senses are reproachful, and are therefore inconsistent with the speech which is made to display the gallantry of a lover to his mistress. The passage is this:

So he nodded,
And soberly did mount an *arm-gaunt* steed,
Who neigh'd so high that what I would have spoke
Was beastly dumb'd by him. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 5

ARMIN. A beggar; made from the Dutch *arm*, poor, to suit an assumed Dutch character.

O hear God!—so young an *armin!*
M. Flow. Armin, sweet heart, I know not what you mean By that, but I am almost a beggar.
London Prod., Supp. Sh., ii, 519

†ARMING-COAT. A coat of defence.

Armed with an anima of steele, made with scalloppe shelles, shining like the sunne, and upon that an *arming coate* fringed round about. *Plutarch*, 1579

†ARMING-GIRDLE. A soldier's belt.

Baltheus, Liv. Militare cingulum. ζωστὴρ. Baudrier, ceinture d'espee. An *arming girdle*, or girdle for warre. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†ARMING-SLEEVES. Defensive sleeves.

The habit of the masquers was close bodies of carnation, embroydered with silver, their *arming sleeves* of the same. *Britannia Triumphans*, 1637.

†ARMING-SWORD. A large two-handed sword.

Xiphomachæra, romphæa, Nebrissensi. ξιφομάχαιρα, Polluci. Espee à deus mains. A two hande sworde: an *arming sword*.
But comming neere them, they weaved to leeward with their bright *arming swords*, and we the like to them, they saluted us with a whole broadside.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

Take a fayre bright sword with a crosse like an *arming sword*. *Magical MS.*

ARMLET. An ornament encircling the arm; a bracelet.

Not that in colour it was like thy hair,
Armlets of that thou still mayst let me wear.
Donne, Eleg., xii, v. 1.

ARMOUR. The principal pieces of a knight's armour are thus enumerated in verse, by Warner—

To them in compleat armour seem'd the greene knight to appeare.
The burgonet, the bever, buffe, the coller, curates, and
The poldrons, grangard, vambraces, gauntlets for either hand,
The taishes, cushies, and the graves, staff, pensell, baises, all
The greene knight earst had tylted with, that held her love his thrall. *Alb. Engl.*, B. 12, p. 291.

See those several words.

ARMS. Stabbing or daggering of arms, is an expression founded on a curious piece of romantic gallantry. To show their devout attachment to their mistresses, young men frequently punctured their arms with daggers, and mingling the blood with wine, drank it off to their healths. The drinking a liquor mixed with blood was in very ancient times esteemed a rite of high solemnity, as may be seen in Sallust and Livy: of such ceremonials this seems to have been an imitation. This explains an obscure passage in the Litany to Mercury, at the end of Cynthia's Revels:

From *stabbing of arms*, flap-dragons, healths, whiffs, and all such swaggering humours, good Mercury deliver us.

Have I not been drunk to your health, swallowed flap-dragons, eat glasses, drank urine, *stabb'd arms*, and done all the offices of protested gallantry for your sake? *Marston's Dutch Courtezan.*

How many gallants have drank healths to me
Out of their *dagger'd arms?*
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 299.

I will fight with him that dares say you are not fair; stab him that will not pledge your health, and *with a dagger pierce a vein*, to drink a full health to you.
Green's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 81.

In a character of England, written by a French nobleman in 1699, it is said:

Several encounters confirmed me that there was a sort of perfect debauchees, who style themselves Hectors, that in their mad and unheard of revels, pierce their veins to quaff their own blood; which some of them have done to that excess, that they died of the intemperance. *Harl. Misc.*, x. p. 194, Park's ed.

ARNDERN. Evidently used by Drayton for the evening.

When the sad *arndern* shutting in the light. *Owl*, p. 1318.

Connected therefore with *aandorn*, merenda, in Ray's Glossarium Northanhymbricum, p. 105, and *Orndern* Cumb. "Afternoon's drinkings," p. 47. *Coll. of Engl. Words.* In the specimen of Mr. Boucher's Suppl. to Johnson, it stands under *aardorn*, *orndorn*, or *orn-dinner*. Also *aunder*, Chesh. Afternoon. Ray. N. C. Words, p. 15. It must therefore be fully distinguished from UNDERN. See that, and ORNDERN. See also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Orntren.*

AROINT, or AROYNT THEE. A word of aversion, to a witch or infernal spirit; of which the etymology is uncertain; though some critics subjoin *Dii averruncent*, The gods forefend! as if they thought it might probably be deduced from thence. It occurs only twice in Shakespeare, and in an old print in Hearne's collections, cited by Johnson, where it is written *arongt*, but in no other author yet discovered.

Give me, quoth I;—
Aroint thee, witch, the rump-fed ronyon cries. *Mac.*, i, 3.

Bid her alight
And her troth plight,
And *aroynt thee*, witch, *aroynt thee*. *Lear*, iii, 4.

Mr. Pope seems to have thought that it might be of the same original with *avaunt*.

A lady well acquainted with the dialect of Cheshire, informed me that it is still in use there. For example, if the cow presses too close to the maid who is milking her, she will give the animal a push, saying at the same time, '*Roint thee!* by which she means, stand off. To this the cow is so well used, that even the word is often sufficient; the cow being in this instance more learned than the commentators on Shakespeare. Mr. Boucher has given the same explanation in his Specimen.

†AROMATIZATE, *v.* To spice.

Let it be boiled upon the coales without any smoake long time together, wringing the reubarbe strongly, being bound in a peece of linnen cloth, clarifie it, and *aromatizate* it. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

AROW. In a row, successively. The same as Spenser's *arew*.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids *arow*, and bound the doctor.
Com. of E., v, 1.

See *Elvira*, O. Pl., xii, 212.

Dr. Johnson quotes Sidney and Dryden as using it. It is also in Chaucer's Wife of Bathes Tale and Rom. of Rose, 7609.

To come off twice *a-row*
Thus rarely from such dangerous adventures.

AROWZE, *v.* Mr. Seward interprets this *bedew*, from the French *arroser*.

The blissful dew of heaven does *arowze* you.
B. & Fl. 2 *Noble Kins.*, v, 4.

But unless some other instance of such a use can be brought, this can hardly be admitted; and the word must be

taken, however singular the construction, in the common sense, excite, awaken.

†ARPENT. A French acre.

Acre. An aker of land; Norm. (It is most commonly larger than the *arpent*.) *Cotgrave.*

We have 4 or 5 horses, or 2 or 3 yoke of oxen, to till an acre a day, where the former jugerum hath but 2. But the French have another kinde of acre, which they call an *arpent*, which amongst them differeth in quantity, as ours doe differ in severall kindes of poles: and their *arpent* is 100 pole, howsoever the poles do differ. *Norden's Surveiors Dialogue*, 1610.

Sometimes written *arpine*.

If he be master
Of poor ten *arpines* of land forty hours longer,
Let the world report me an honest woman.
Webster's Devil's Law Case.

†ARRANT. An errand.

Goe, soul, the bodyes gueste,
Upon a thankless *arrante*,
Fear not to touche the beste.
The truth shall be thy warrante.
Poems of 17th cent.

ARRAS. The tapestry hangings of rooms, so called from the town in Artois, where the principal manufacture of such stuffs was. Dr. Johnson thought that Shakespeare had outstepped probability in supposing Falstaff to sleep behind the hangings, on account of his bulk (2 Hen. IV, ii, 4); but an author quoted by Mr. Malone proves that still larger bulks might be concealed there. "Pyrrhus, to terrify Fabius, commanded his guard to place an elephant behind the *arras*." *Braith. Survey of Histories*, 1614. Denham, in his Sophy, conceals a guard there. Hamlet suspects the king to be behind the *arras*; and other royal personages have been thus concealed. In an interview between Queen Mary and Elizabeth, Philip of Spain was hid behind the tapestry. *Nichols's Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. i, p. 13. Thus it is clear that there was often a very large space between the *arras* and the walls.

ARRAUGHT. Reached; seized by violence; from *arreach*; which however is not met with.

His ambitious sons unto them twayne
Arraught the rule, and from their father drew.
Sp. F. Q., II, x, 35.

ARREAR, *adv.* Behind.

To leave with speed Atlanta in *arrear*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 40.

Ne ever did her eye-sight turn *arere*.
Sp. Virgil's Gnat., v, 468.

When he hath gotten ground (the kennel cast *arrear*).
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

To ARRET. To decree, or appoint; from *arrêter*, French. I believe peculiar to Spenser, but often used by him, and always with the final letters pronounced as in English; rhyming to *set*, &c. See Todd.

ARRIDE. An affected Latinism, for to please; from *arrideo*.

If her condition answer but her feature,
I am fitted. Her form answers my affection,
It *arrides* me exceedingly. O. Pl., x, 32.

It is here used in ridicule, and is introduced also by B. Jons. in Cynthia's Revels, and Every Man out of his Humour, but only to be ridiculed in both places. I do not know that it has been seriously used anywhere. [Yet we may cite the following examples:]

†Your opinion *arrides* me, following more the spirit, the other sense and vaineglory of no moment, but opposing myselfe to you before, I understood it of certaine observations and rules of diet.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Thine amphitritean muse growes more *arrident*,
And Phœbus tripos stoopes to Neptunes trident.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Riders Library.

What means *arrided* Riders book, thus stil'd
A library, sith but one book's compil'd,
And that of words? It therefore should not carry
The name of library, but dictionary.
Owen's Epigrams.

ARRIERE. The hinder part, Fr. This foreign word was formerly in use as a military term, instead of *rear*. See Johnson. *Rereward* also was used in the same sense. [It is also used for *arrear*.]

†*Dec.* I'l show thee how to pay this debt, and leave
Me in *arrier*: get dancers, and this ev'ning
Make me a serenade, 'tis onely a round
Well-danc'd, and a short song or two.
The Slighted Maid, p. 37.

To ARRIVE, *v.* In an active form.

But ere we could *arrive* the point propos'd,
Cæsar cry'd, Help me, Cassius, or I sink.
Jul. C., i, 2.

See also 3 Hen. IV, v, 3.

Milton has adopted this form:

Ere he *arrive*
The happy isle. *Par. Lost*, ii.

ARRIVE, *s.* Arrival. Often used by Drayton.

Whose forests, hills, and floods, then long for her *arrive*
From Lancashire. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, song 28, p. 1192.

†Before I speake to my most sacred lord,
I joyne my soft lipps to the solid earth,
And with an honord bennison I blesse
The hower, the place, the time of your *arrive*.
The Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

ARSEDINE, or ARSADINE. A vulgar corruption of arsenic: sometimes made into *orsden*. It is spoken of as a colour, and in that case means orpiment, or yellow arsenic. Poor Ritson, who could neither be right

nor wrong with good humour, sneered at Mr. Lysons for so explaining *orsden* in his Environs of London. See Mr. Gifford's excellent note on the following passage:

Are you puffd up with the pride of your wares? your *arseline*. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair*, ii, 1.

Mr. G. quotes also:

A London vintner's signe, thick jagged and round fringed, with theaming *arsadine*.
Nash's Lenten Stuff., p. 172, *Harl. Misc.*

†ARSIE-VERSIE. Upside down.

Oh, but there's great difference betwixt in deed and being so reputed. Dost thou not know that from the beginning the world goes *arsie-versie?*
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†ARTED. Constrained.

And as in her which *arted* lookes does ware,
Men looke for natures steps, and cannot trace her.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

Wherthrugh they be *artyd* by necessité, so to watch, labour, and grub in the ground, for their sustenaunce, that their nature is much wastid, and the kynd of them brought to nowght.
Fortescue's Absolute and Limited Monarchy.

†ARTHUR-A-BRADLEY. One of the old popular heroes of the Robin Hood class. A song which went under this title seems to have been very popular, and is often alluded to by old writers. One of the oldest references to it which we have met with occurs in the play of the Marriage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 49 (edit. by Halliwell).

For the honour of *Artrebradle*,
This age wold make me swere madly.

ARTHUR'S SHOW. An exhibition of archery by a toxophilite society in London, of which an account was published in 1583, by Richard Robinson. The associates were fifty-eight in number, and had assumed the arms and the names of the Knights of the Round Table. *Drake's Shaksp.*, &c., i, 562. See DAGONET.

ARTICHOKE. Formerly supposed to be of an inflammatory nature.

Of forage in your lusty pye
Of *artichoke* or potatoe. O. Pl., ix, 49.

But Langham, in his Garden of Health, imputes no such quality to the plant, though he allows it many others. Among other things, he says,

Artichokes, eaten raw, do amend the savour of the mouth. p. 38.

Few perhaps will try the experiment. They were, however, much esteemed.

Artichokes grew sometimes only in the isle of Sicily, and since my remembrance they were so dainty in England, that usually they were sold for crowns apiece, &c.
Moffat's Health's Improvement.

ARTICULATE. To exhibit in articles.

To end those things *articulated* here
By our great lord the mighty king of Spain,
We with our counsel will deliberate.
O. Pl., iii, 161.

See also 1 Hen. IV, v, 1.

Also, to enter into articles of agreement:

Send us to Rome
The best, with whom we may *articulate*
For their own good and ours. *Cor.*, i, 9.
And e're we do *articulate*, much more
Grow to a full conclusion, instruct us.
Mass. City Madam, ii, 2
How to give laws to them that conquer'd were,
How to *articulate* with yielding wights.
Dan. Civ. Wars, v, 20.

†ARTSMAN is used in the sense of artificer in Chapman's Homer.

ARVAL, or ARVIL. A funeral supper or feast, of which examples are cited within a few years past, as happening in Yorkshire. See Douce's Illustr., ii, pp. 202, 203. Baily derives it from the French. It seems to have no relation to the *arvales fratres* of the Romans.

ARVIRA'GUS. This false accentuation prevails throughout Cymbeline, which, say the critics, is a proof that Shakespeare had not read Juvenal's "Aut de temone Britanno excidet *Arviragus*." *Sat.*, iv, 126.

The younger brother, Cadwal,
(Once *Arvirágus*) in as like a figure
Strikes life into my speech. *Cym.*, iii, 3.

The mistake, however, was not peculiar to Shakespeare:

Windsor'a castle of exceeding strength
First built by *Arvirágus*. Britain's king.
R. Chester's Meeting Dialogue-wise, &c.

From this composition Shakespeare is thought to have borrowed some other names in that play. See Suppl., i, p. 247.

So Warner in his Albion's England:

Duke *Arvirágus* using then the armor of the king,
Maintained fight, and won the field. B. iii, ch. 18.

AS, *conj.* Was currently used by ancient authors in the sense of *that*. Johnson has given some instances under 3 *as*, but does not observe that this usage is obsolete, which it is.

Divers Roman knights
So threaten'd with their debts, *as* they will now
Run any desp'rate fortune for a change.
B. Jon. Catiline, i, 3.
My five years absence has kept me a stranger
So much to all th' occurrents of my country,
As you shall bind me for some short relation
To make me understand the present times.
B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, i, 1.

In both places we should now say *that*. Such instances are very frequent.

†ASAILE. To sail away.

Sere Jhon Veere, erle of Oxenforde, that withdrewe hym frome Barnet felde, and rode into Scottlonde, and frome thens into Fraunce *asailed*, and ther he was worschipfully received. *Warkworth's Chronicle.*

ASCAPART. The name of a famous giant, conquered by Sir Bevis of Southampton, the subject of a legendary ballad, alluded to in the following passage:

Therefore, Peter, have at thee with a downright blow, as Bevis of Southampton fell upon *Ascapart*.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 3.

Ascapart, according to the legend, was "ful thyrty fote longe;" and when he became servant to Sir Bevis, carried him, his wife, and horse, under his arm. These combatants, we are told, are still to be seen on the gates of Southampton.

Donne alludes to him and his size:

Being among
Those *Askaparts*, men big enough to throw
Charing-cross for a bar. *Sat.*, iv, 233.

Drayton speaks of his overthrow, in relating the exploits of Sir Bevis, but calls him *Ascupart*.

And that (Goliah like) great *Ascupart* infore'd
To serve him for a slave, and by his horse to run.
Polyolb., S. ii, p. 694.

†ASCAUNCE, *adv.* Obliquely.

At this question Rosader, turning his head *ascance*, and bending his browes as if anger there had ploughed the furrowes of her wrath, with his eyes full of fire, hee made this replie. *Euphues Golden Legacie.*

ASCAUNT, *prep.* Across. This use is not noticed in the dictionaries.

There is a willow grows *ascaunt* the brook
That shews his hoar leaves in the glassy stream.
Ham., iv, 7.

I have observed no other instance of it.

ASCENDANT. A term in judicial astrology, denoting that degree of the ecliptic, which is rising in the eastern part of the horizon at the time of any person's birth: supposed to have the greatest influence over his fortune. Commonly used metaphorically for influence in general, or effect.

'Tis well that servant's gone; I shall the easier
Wind up his master to my purposes;
A good *ascendant*. O. Pl., vii, 137.

†ASCERTAINED. Assured; certain.

But the nearer we approach'd, the more *ascertain'd* I was that he must have it under his arm. Whither carry you that child? (said I to him) Whose is it?
The Comicall History of Francion.

†ASHE-CAKE. Explained thus:

Panis subcinericius. An *ashecake*, or bread baked under ashes or hot embers. *Nomenclator*

†ASHIED. Made white, like ashes.

Old Winter, clad in high furres, showers of raine
Appearing in his eyes, who still doth goe
In a rug gowne, *ashied* with flakes of snow.
Heywood's Marriage Triumphe, 1613.

†*To go* ASIDE. To absent one's self.

Phædra being overcome by the flattering speech of Thais, promiseth to *goe aside* for the space of two daies, that Thraso in the meane while might have her company. *Terence in English*, 1614

ASINEGO. See ASSINEGO.

†ASKEW. Awry.

But as one scabbed sheepe a flocke may marre,
So there's one man, whose nose did stand a jarre,
Talk'd very scurvily, and look'd *ascue*,
Because I in a worthy towns-mans pue
Was plac'd at church. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
His bodie was well brawned, musculous, and strong, the haire of his head shining bright, the colour of his complection cleere and faire: he had with his gray eyes *a-skew* cast at all times, and looked sterne.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

ASKILE. Askew; aslant; obliquely.

What tho' the scornful waiter looks *askile*
And pouts and frowns and curseth thee the while.
Bp. Hall, Sat., v, 2.

To ASLAKE, *v.* To slacken, or mitigate. This word was used by Spenser and others, but Drayton shows us when it became obsolete. In the first 4to edition of his Matilda (1594) he had written,

Now like a roe, before the hounds imbost,
Who overtoyl'd his swiftness doth *aslake*.

In the second (1610) he banished that word as obsolete, and wrote worse lines to avoid it:

When like a deere before the hounds imboste,
When him his strength beginneth to forsake.

ASPECT. Almost always accented on the last syllable in the time of Shakespeare.

And then our arms, like to a muzzled bear,
Save in *aspéct* have all offence seal'd up. *John*, ii, 1.
Seems it no crime, to enter sacred bow'rs;
And hallow'd places, with impure *aspéct*
Most lewdly to pollute? *B. Jon. Cynth. Rev.*, v, 11.
†For whilest I gave her sister leave to walk
From hand to hand by stealth, she heard men talk
Of gracious favours, and *aspécts*, cast on her
By noble persons, and by men of honour.
Phyllis of Scyros, 1655.

The following exception occurs in a poem by Markham, entitled "Devereux," &c., 1597:

Under whose gracious *áspect* I did hope
My lawes should take new vertue, larger scope.
St. 30.

Much good remark, founded upon this now obsolete accent, may be seen in Farmer's Essay on Shakespeare, pp. 26-8, 2d edit.

ASPERSION. Sprinkling. The primitive sense of the word, but not now used.

No sweet *aspersion* shall the heav'ns let fall
To make this contract grow. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Mr. Todd quotes Lord Bacon for it.

†ASPIRE, *n. s.* Aspiration.

And mock the fondling for his mad *aspire*.
Chapman, Hymns of Homer.

†ASSAIL. An assault, or attack.

My parts had power to charm a sacred sun.
Who disciplin'd and dieted in grace,
Believ'd her eyes when I th' *assail* begun.
Shaksp. Lover's Complaint.

†ASSAULTABLE. That may be taken by assault.

The Englishmen perceyving they were too rash in assaultting the towne, beeing not *assaultable*.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

ASSAY. See SAY.

†ASSAYE. At all assayes, *i. e.*, by all means, at all risks.

When up the stranger ryseth, and thus sayes:
Madam, for your sake was I hither guided,
Whom I will freely serve *at all assayes*,
For you this dyet have I here provided.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

For that is vile idolatrie, farre from a learned lore,
Which thing we ought *at all assayes* to lothe and to abhorre.
Stubbes, Two Wonderfull and Rare Examples, 1581.

ASSASSINATE, *s.* Assassination; the act of assassinating.

What hast thou done.
To make this barbarous base *assassinate*
Upon the person of a prince? *Dan. Civ. Wars*, iii, 78.
Touching the foule report
Of that *assassinate*. *Ibid.*, iv, 29.

Mr. Todd notices this sense, and gives other examples.

ASSECURE, *v.* To make certain or safe.

And so hath Henrie *assecur'd* that side,
And therewithall his state of Gasconie.
Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 9.

Mr. Todd has the word from Bullokar, but without an example.

†ASSEVERE, *v.* To assert.

So I *asserere* this the more boldly, because while I maintaine it, &c. *Dr. Donne.*

ASSINEGO, more properly ASINEGO. A Portuguese word, meaning a young ass; used for a silly fellow; a fool.

Thou hast no more brains than I have in my elbows; an *assinego* may tutor thee. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 1.
When in the interim they appareli'd me as you see.
Made a fool, or an *asinigo* of me, &c. O. Pl., x, 109.
All this would be forsworn, and I again an *asinego*, as your sister left me. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady.*

B. Jonson has a very unjust and illiberal pun against Inigo Jones, couched in this word:

Or are you so ambitious 'bove your peers,
You'd be an *ass-inigo* by your years.
Epigrams, vol. vi, p. 290.

ASSOILE, *v.* To absolve, acquit, or set at liberty. From the old French *assoilé*, or *absoilé*; absolutus. *Roquefort.*

I at my own tribunal am *assoil'd*,
Yet fearing others censure am embroil'd.
O. Pl., xii. 64.
Soon as occasion felt herself unty'd,
Before her son could well *assoyled* be.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 19.
Here he his subjects all, in general,
Assoyles, and quites of oath and fealtie.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii, 111.
But secretly *assoiling* of his sin,
No other med'cine will unto him lay.
Mirror for Mag., p. 544.

Pray devoutly for the soule, whom God *assoyle*, of one of the most worshipful knights in his dayes.
Epitaph, in Camden's Rem., p. 331.

†Notwithstanding I will *assoile* myself, and make answer unto thy former either secret surmises or open cavils. *Optick Glasse of Humors.* 1639.

Once used by Spenser for to decide.

In th' other hand
A pair of waights, with which he did *assoyle*
Both more and lesse, where it in doubt did stand.
On Mutab., canto vii, 38.

†And you among the rest, because you would be accounted courtly, have *assoiled* to feele the veine you cannot see, wherin you follow not the best phisitions.
Lylie, Euphues and his England, 1623.

ASSOILE, *s.* Confession.

When we speake by way of riddle (enigma) of which the sence can hardly be picked out, but by the parties owne *assoile*. *Puttenh.*, iii, p. 157, repr.

ASSOT, *v.* To besot, or infatuate. A word used by Spenser, though obsolete in his time, and therefore explained by him in the glossary to his eclogues. He uses it, also, for the participle *assotted*.

Willye. I ween thou be *assot*. *Ecl. March.* v. 25.

†ASSUETUDE. Custom.

A. Why they doe not follow temperature, neither doth this stand with them by nature, but they are in our owne power, and are obtained by use and *assuetude*. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†ASSUMMON. To call, to summon.

Some other pastimes then they would begin;
And to locke hands one doth them all *assummon*.
Barleybreake, or a Warning for Wantons, 1607.

†ASSUMPT, *n. s.* A taking up.

Only I say now that the *assumpt* or addition of a witch hath deprived me of the compassion I should otherwise have. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, f. 45.

ASSURANCE. Affiance; betrothing for marriage.

The day of their *assurance* drew near.
Pembr. Arc., p. 17.
But though few days were before the time of *assurance* appointed. *Ibid.*

Johnson has not this sense.

ASSURE, *v.* To affiance, or betroth. The following passage has it both in this and in the common sense:

Young princes close your hands.
Aust. And your lips too, for I am well assur'd
That I did so when I was first *assur'd*. *John*, ii, 2.
Called me Dromio, swore I was *assur'd* to her.
Com. of E., iii, 2.

†ASTAT. Estate.

Incontynent after the birth, Te Deum with procession was songe in the cathedrall chirche, and in all the chyrches of that citie; great and many fiers made in the streets, and messengers sent to al the *astats* and cities of the realme with that comfortable and good tydynge, to whom were geven great giftes.

†ASTE. An old cant term for money.

These companions, who in the phisionomie of their forehead, eyes, and nose, carry the impression and marke of the pillerie galley, and of the halter, they call the purse a leafe, and a fleece; money, cuckoes and *aste*, and crownes.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

ASTERT, or ASTART, *v.* From *start* or *startle*; to alarm, or take unawares.

No danger there the shepherd can *astert*.
Spens. Ecl. Nov., ver. 187.

"Befall unawares." Spenser's own glossary. In Mr. Todd's excellent edition, it is misprinted *assert*, which seems to have escaped the notice of the very accurate editor. Yet he has it correctly in his dictionary, and illustrates it.

ASTONIED, *part.* Astonished.

The rest,
Wondring at his stout heart, *astonied* stand
To see him offer thus himself to death. O. Pl., ii, 215.

Also stunned:

Gave him such a blow upon the head as might have killed a bull, so that the emperour therewith *astonied* fell down from his horse. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.*

The verb to *astony* was also used.

This word was often used in our authorised translation of the Bible (as in Dan. v, 9, &c.), but has been tacitly changed for *astonished* in the more modern editions.

†ASTONYING, or ASTONNING. Astonishing; stunning.

Astonying with the suddennesse thereof, both their friends and their enemies.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.

By the *astonning* terror of swart night
Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

†ASTONISHABLE. Astonishing.

Heere this lodging-power was more dreadful to the devil, and *astonishable* to the people, by ods then the dispossessing was.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

ASTOUND, or ASTON'D. Astonished.

Th' elfe therewith *astown'd*
Upstarted lightly from his looser make.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 7.

Aston'd he stood, and up his heare did hove
Ibid., I, ii, 31.

†ASTRAL. Derived from the stars.

What *astral* vertues vegetables drew
From a celestial influence.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

ASTRINGER, or AUSTRINGER. A falconer. In All's Well that ends Well, act v, sc. 1, the stage direction says, "Enter a gentle *astringer*."

We usually call a falconer who keeps that kind of hawks, an *austringer*. *Cowell's Law Dict.*

They were called also *ostregiers*, the derivation being *ostercus* or *austercus*, a goshawk, in low Latin. See Du Fresne in *Astur*.

A goshawk is in our records termed by the several names of *osturcum, hostricum, estricium, asturcum*, and *austurcum*, all from the French *astour*.
Blount's Tenures, ed. 1784, p. 166.

ASTROPHELL, or ASTROFEL. A bitter herb; probably what the old botanists called star-wort. *Lyte's Dodoens.*, p. 41.

My little flock, whom earst I lov'd so well,
And wont to feed with finest grasse that grew,
Feede ye henceforth on bitter *astrofell*
And stinking smallage and unsaverie rue.
Spens. Daphn., 344.

It seems to be carefully described by a contemporary of Spenser, who celebrated Sir Ph. Sidney, under the name of *Astrophell*:

The gods, which all things see, this same beheld,
And pittying this paire of lovers trew,
Transformed them, there lying on the field,
Into one flowre that is both red and blew:
It first growes red, and then to blew doth fade,
Like *astrophel*, which thereinto was made.
And in the midst thereof a star appeares,
As fairly form'd as any star in skyes:—
* * * * * *
That hearbe of some *starlight* is cald by name,
Of others Penthia, though not so well:
But thou, where ever thou doest find the same,
From this day forth do call it *astrophel*;
And when so ever thou it up doest take,
Do pluck it softly for that shepheard's sake.
Todd's Spenser, vol. viii, p. 60.

ASTUN, *v.* To stun.

Who with the thundring noise of his swift courser's feet *Astun'd* the earth. *Dray. Pol.*, xviii, p 1011.

Also in the Mirr. for Mag., &c. See Todd.

†On the solid ground
He fell rebounding: breathless and *astunn'd*
His trunk extended lay. *Somerville's Hobbinol.*

†A'TER. A popular contraction of after.

And bring you to your parish *a'ter*,
In the mean time pray free my daughter.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

†A-TILT. At a tilt.

He that does love would set his heart *a-tilt*,
Ere one drop of his lady's should be spilt.
Butler's Works.

†ATOE-SIDE. On one side.

Thus wandering out of the right way, unto the path of equitie, as oftentimes sobri and peaceable governours have done, but himselfe also followed him, winding *atoe-side* and going crosse.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ATOMY. An atom.

Drawn with a team of little *atomies*
Athwart men's noses, as they lie asleep. *Rom.*, i, 4.
That eyes that are the frail'st, and softest things,
Who shut their coward gates on *atomies*,
Should be call'd tyrants, butchers, murderers.
As you L., iii, 5.
And freely men confess that this world's spent,
When in the planets and the firmament
They seek so many new; they see that this
Is crumbled out again t' his *atomies*.
Donne, Anat. of the W., i, 209.

Also, a corruption of anatomy:

Dol. Goodman death, goodman bones.
Host. Thou *atomy* thou. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

Otamy was also used by old writers, without any design to burlesque their language. *Anatomy* is used itself for skeleton, in King John. Speaking of the ideal personage of death, Constance says,

Then with a passion would I shake the world,
And rouse from sleep that fell *anatomy*. Act iii, 4.

ATONE, or ATTONE, *v. a.* To reconcile; from *at one*. So in Acts vii,

26. "He showed himself to them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again," or, have reconciled them.

The present need
Speaks to *atone* you. *Ant. & Cl.*, ii, 2.

Nay if he had been cool enough to tell us that, there had been some hope to *attone* you, but he seems so implacably enraged. *B. Jon. Epicœne*, iv, 51.

Also *v. n.* To come to a reconciliation; to agree.

Then there is mirth in heav'n
When earthly things made even
Atone together. *As you L. it*, v, 4

He and Aufidius can no more *atone*
Than violentest contrariety. *Cor.*, iv, 6.

†You never shall with hated man *atone*,
But lie with woman, or else lodge alone.
Heywood, The Golden Age, act ii, sc. 1.

ATONE, *adj.* United; agreed.

So beene they both *atone*, and doen upreare
Their bevers bright each other for to greet.
Sp. F. Q., II, i, 29.

ATONEMENT. Reconciliation.

I am of the church, and will be glad to do my benevolence to make *atonements* and compromises between you. *Mer. W.*, i, 1.

If we do now make our *atonement* well,
Our peace will, like a broken limb united.
Be stronger for the breaking. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Since your happiness,
As you will have it, has alone dependence
Upon her favour, from my soul I wish you
A fair *atonement*. *Massing. D. of Milan*, iv, 3.

Mr. Todd has well exemplified this sense in all this class of words, from writers of prose as well as poetry; but he has omitted to say, what might be necessary for some readers, that it is an obsolete sense.

†ATOP, *prep.* On the top of.

Atop the chappell is a globe (or steele mirrour) pendant, wherein these linx-eyed people view the deformity of their sinnes. *Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

ATTACH, *v.* To join.

Ten masts *attach'd* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen.
Lear, iv, 6.

This however is only the conjectural correction of Pope; the old editions have *at each*. The sense of *attach*, however, is right.

ATTAINT, *s.* Taint; or anything hurtful, as weariness.

But freshly looks and overbears *attaint*,
With cheerful semblance and sweet majesty.
Hen. V, iv, Chor.

I will not poison thee with my *attaint*,
Nor fold my fault in cleanly coin'd excuses.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., p. 535.

†ATTAME, *v.* To tame; to overcome.

Let not the greede of gaine your hearts *attame*,
To leave the right, preferre not feare to shame.
Du Bartas.

†ATTEMPERED. Moderate.

Among all the humours the sanguine is to be preferd, saith the antiquary; first, because it comes neerest unto the principles and groundworks of our life, which stands in an *attempered* heate and moisture.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†ATTEND. To wait.

Clo. Shall I ever see
That day, when I may see him once again?
Mel. Thou shalt, if thou wilt but *attend* the time.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†ATTERR. To overwhelm; to overthrow. From the French *atterrer*.

Great Strong-bowe's heir, no self-conceipt doth cause
Mine humble wings aspire to you, unknowne:
But, knowing this that your renown alone
(As th' adamant, and as the amber drawes:
That, hardest steel; this, easie-yeelding strawes)
Atterrs the stubborn, and attracts the prone.
Sylvester's Du Bartas, Dedic. Sonnet.

†*To* ATTICE. To entice; to draw to.

The damnable lust of cardes and of dice
And other games prohibite by lawe,
To great offences some fooles doth *attice*.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

And to expresse my minde in short sentence,
This vicious game oft times doth *attice*
By his lewde signes chast heartes unto vice. *Ibid.*

ATTONCE, *adv.* Once for all; at once.

And all *attonce* her beastly body rais'd
With double forces high above the ground.
Sp. F. Q., I, i, 18.

ATTONE, *adv.* Altogether.

And his fresh blood did frieze with fearfull cold,
That all his senses seem'd bereft *attone*.
Sp. F. Q., II, i, 42.

†ATTONEMENT. A reconciliation. See ATONEMENT.

In very truth Chremes too-too grievously afflicteth the young man, and dealeth too-too unkindly. Therefore I am comming forth to make *attonement* betwixt them.
Terence in English, 1614.

Affinity setteth whole families many times at variance, even to the drawing of strangers to take part, but when an *attonement* is contrived, the rest are not only condemned but pay for the mischiefe, when a mans bloud returnes, and feare of overthrowing the whole family keepes malice in restraint.
Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

ATTORNE, or ATTURNE, *v.* To perform service.

They plainly told him that they would not *atturne* to him, nor be under his jurisdiction.
Holingsh. Rich. II, 481.

Here we see the origin of the word *attorney*. See Du Fresne in *attornare* and *atturnatus*. Warburton conjectured, with some show of probability, that this word should be substituted for *returned* in the following passage:

I would have put my wealth into donation,
And the best part should have *return'd* to him.
Tim. A., iii, 2.

However, it is common to speak of the returns of money and income for their regular produce.

†ATTRACTIVE, *n. s.* A thing which attracts, or causes attraction.

Ith' van of a wel-orderd troop rides forth
Lov'd Aminander, whose unquestiond worth,
That strong *attractive* of the peoples love,
Exspung'd suspicion.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†ATTRACK. To attract.

So the smalle needle of my heart
Mov's to her maker, who doth dart

Atomes of love, and so *attracks*
All my affections which like sparks
Fly up, and guid my soul by this
To the tru centre of her bliss.
Howell's Familiar Letters.

ATTRIBUTE, *v.* This accentuation on the first syllable, which is now confined to the noun, was anciently given to the verb also.

Right true: but faulty men use oftentimes
To *attribute* their folly unto fate.
Sp. F. Q., V, iv, 28.

The modern accentuation is however in the same author:

Ye may *attribute* to yourselves as kings.
Id. 1, *Cant. on Mutab.*, st. 49.

†AVAIL. Profit; value.

Howe'er, I charge thee,
As heaven shall work in me for thine *avail*,
To tell me truly.
Shakesp. All's W. that ends W., i, 3.

The *avail* of the marriage cannot be craved but at the perfect yeares of the apparent heir, because he cannot pay the *avail*, but by giving security of his landes.
Hope's Minor Practicks.

AVALE, AVAILE, or AVAYLE, *v.* To lower; bring down.

By that the welked Phœbus gan *availe*
His weary wain. *Spens. Shep. Cal., Jan.*, l. 73.

Vail is more commonly used in this sense, *q. v.*

†Hym . . . . they counte not in the numbre of men, as one that hath *avaled* the hyghe nature of his sowle to the vielnes of brute beastes bodies.
More's Utopia, 1551.

†AU-ALL.

His onely eye, fixt on his frowning brow,
Like Sol, or Grecian shield in's *au-all* bow.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†AVANT-GARD. The van-guard. French.

He that is sent out, or goeth before an armie to defie and provoke the enimy, the scowt, or *avant-gard*, the foreward. *Nomenclator*

†AVANTAGEABLE. Advantageous.

Will never be witholden by any respecte from attempting or procuring to be attempted any most hie and hainous treason and mischiefes against our soveraigne ladies safetie if *avantageable* opportunitie may serve them. *Norton's Warning againyst Papistes*, 1569.

†AVAUNCE. Perhaps for *avaunte*.

Nor *avaunce* them selfes to have verye often gotte the upper hande and masterye of your newe made and unpractysed soldiours. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

AVAUNT, *v.* To boast, or vapour in a boastful manner; being only *vaunt* with the *a* prefixed.

To whom *avaunting* in great bravery,
As peacocke that his painted plumes doth pranck,
He smote his courser in the trembling flanck.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 6.

They rejoyse and *avaunte* themselves yf they vanquyshe and oppresse their enemyes by crafte and deceyt.
More's Utopia, by R. R.

AUBURN, *quasi* ALBURN, from whiteness. A colour inclining to white. In confirmation of this etymology, which Mr. Todd has suggested, the following passage is strong:

His *faire* auberne haire—had nothing upon it but white ribbin. *Pembr. Arcadia*, p. 459.

Modern ideas of auburn are very fluctuating and uncertain; often taken for brown.

†AUCUPATE. To hunt after anything.

Some till their throats ake cry alowd and hollo,
To *aucupate* great favors from Apollo.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†AUDIENT. A hearer. This word occurs in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, p. 70.

To speake to your coactors in the scene,
You hold interloqutions with the *audients*.
Brome's Antipodes, 1640.

†AVENARY. The office of him who has care of the provender for the horses.

The master of the horse preferres to the *avenarie*, and other clarkeships offices and places about the stable.
Tom of all Trades, 1631.

AVENTRE, *v.* To throw a spear; clearly from *aventure*, Ital., which means the same. Peculiar to Spenser, I believe.

Her mortal speare
She mightily *aventred* towards one,
And down him smot ere well aware he weare.
F. Q., III, i, 29.

Here it seems to signify to push.

And eft *aventring* his steele-headed launce,
Against her rode. *F. Q.*, IV, vi, 11.

†AVICED. "The bryde was very much *aviced* as ever I saw." *Letters of James Earl of Perth*, p. 24. The editor explains it "full of life."

†AVISEMENT. Counsel; good advice.

Now in the name of our Lord Jhesus,
Of right hool herte and in our best entent,
Our lyf remembryng froward and vicious,
Ay contrarye to the comaundement
Of Crist Jhesu, now with *avisement*
The Lord beseching of mercy and peté,
Our youth and age that we have mispent,
With this woord mercy knelyng on our kne.
Verses on a Chapel in Suffolk, 1530.

†AVISO. An information, or piece of news.

According to promise, and that portion of obedience I ow to your commands, I send your lordship these few *avisos*, som wherof I doubt not but you have received before. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

AVIZE, AVISE, or AVYSE, *v.* To advise; also to consider or bethink one's self.

A word used by Spenser, both as an active and a neuter verb. See Todd.

AUMAYL'D. Enamelled or embroidered; *emaillé*, Fr.

In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne,
All bard with golden bendes, which were entayld
With curious antickes, and full fayre *aumayl'd*.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 27.

†AUNCIENTIE. Antiquity.

The Scottish men, according to the maner of other nations, esteeming it a glorie to fetche their beginning of great *auncientie*. *Holinshed's Chronicles*
An exact draught of things memorable in Ægypt: and

first as touching the *auncientie* of the people, the site and limits of the kingdome, then the heads, courses, mouthes, or issues, and strange wonders of Nilus.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

AUNT. A cant term for a woman of bad character, either prostitute or procuress.

The lark that tirra-lirra chaunts
With, hey! with, hey! the thrush and the jay,
Are summer songs for me and my *aunts*,
While we lie tumbling in the hay.
W. Tale, iv, 2. Also *Mids.*, ii, 1.

To call you one o' mine *aunts*, sister, were as good as to call you arrant whore. O. Pl., iii. 260.

Naming to him one of my *aunts*, a widow by Fleet-ditch, her name is Mistress Gray, and keeps divers gentlewomen lodgers. O. Pl., vii, 410.

And was it not then better bestowed upon his uncle, than upon one of his *aunts?* I need not say bawd, for every one knows what *aunt* stands for in the last translation. *Middleton's Trick to catch the Old One*, ii, 1.

Aunt was also the customary appellation addressed by a jester or fool, to a female of matronly appearance; as *uncle* was to a man. This appears in the justice's personification of a fool, Barth. Fair, act ii, 1, where he by no means intends to provoke the old lady, nor does she take offence. See UNCLE.

AVOID, *v. n.* To go, depart, or retire: as in the translation of the Bible, 1 Sam. xviii, 11.

Let us *avoid*. *W. Tale*, i, 2.

Thou basest thing, *avoid*, hence from my sight.
Cym., i, 2.

Saw not a creature stirring, for all the people were *avoyded* and withdrawen *Holinshed.*

†Master Lieutenant gives a straite commaund,
The people be *avoyded* from the bridge.
The Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 87.

†Moreover 'tis a handkerchiefes high place
To be a scavenger unto the face,
To clense it cleane from sweat and excrements,
Which (not *avoyded*) were unsavory scents;
And in our griefes it is a trusty friend,
For in our sorrow it doth comfort lend.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

AVOUCH, *s.* Proof; testimony.

Before my God, I might not this believe
Without the sensible and true *avouch*
Of mine own eyes. *Ham.*, i, 1.

Shakespeare uses *avouchment* also.

AVOURE, *s.* Confession; acknowledgment.

He bad him stand t' abide the bitter stowre
Of his sore vengeance, or to make *avoure*
Of the lewd words and deeds, which he had done.
Sp. F. Q., VI, iii, 48.

AVOURY, *s.* An old law term, nearly equivalent to justification. Not exemplified in Johnson.

Therefore away with these *avouries:* let God alone be our *avourie*, what have we to doe to runne hither and thither, but onely to the Father of heaven?
Latimer, Serm., f. 81, b.

†When Troy was destroyed by the Greekes, and most of their nobilitie slaine, Æneas beeing sonne to prince Anchises, and begotten of Venus, a man of most valiant courage and vertue (after great slaughter made on his enemies) was forced to flee his country, and taking with him his images and gods, whom he then worshipt for his *avouries*, withdrew himselfe to the sea. *Virgil, by Phaer*, 1600

AVOUTRY. See ADVOWTRY.

†AUSPICATE. Auspicious.

They puffed up (as their usuall manner was) the emperour, of his owne nature too high minded, ascribing whatsoever was in the world fortunatly exploited, unto his *auspicate* direction and happie government.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus.

†AUSTRICH. Austria. The French form of the name.

Where it on Italy doth next confine,
Closing with Hungary, doth *Austrich* rest:
Renowned *Austrich*, whose prince-branching line
Stretcht through the yielding and declining west.
Zouche's Dove, or Passages of Cosmography.

AUTEM MORT. Cant language, a married woman. *Jovial Crew.*

AUTHENTIC, seems to have been the proper epithet for a physician regularly bred or licensed. The diploma of a licentiate runs "*authenticè licentiatus.*" So says Dr. Musgrave, on the following passage:

To be relinquished of Galen and Paracelsus—
And all the learned and *authentic* fellows.
All's Well that ends W., ii, 3.

The accurate Jonson also uses it, in the person of Puntarvolo, who, though pompous, is not incorrect:

Or any other nutriment that by the judgment of the most *authentical* physicians, where I travel, shall be thought dangerous. *Every Man out of H.*, iv, 4

†*To* AUTHOR. To be the cause or author of. Frequently used by Chapman.

And charge ingloriously my flight, when such an overthrow
Of brave friends I have *author'd*. *Chapman, Il.*, ii, 99.

AUTHO'RIZE. This accentuation was anciently prevalent.

One quality of worth or virtue in him
That may *authórize* him to be a censurer
Of me, or of my manners.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, act. i, sc. 1

All men make faults, and even I in this
Authórizing thy trespass with compare.
Sh. Sonnet, 35.

AUTOR. An author; a beginner.

The serpent *autor* was, Eve did proceed:
Adam not *autor*, auctor was indeed.
Owen's Epigrams.

To AWAY WITH, *v.* To bear with. It seems originally to have meant, to go away contented with such a person or thing.

She could never *away with* me. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Of all nymphs i' the court I cannot *away with* her.
B. Jon. Cynth. Revels, iv, 5.

And do not bring your eating player with you there: I cannot *away with* him. *Poetaster*, iii, 4.

I cannot *away with* an informer.
Cure for a Cuckold, sig. F.

†Away the mare, *i. e.*, begone.

Adew, sweteharte, Christe geve the care!
Adew to the, dewll! *Away the mare!*
MS. Corp. Christ. Coll. Cantab., 168.

†AWEERIED. Wearied, or tired.

The reverende fathers of the spiritualtie, and other godly men addict to vertue, ...*aweeryd* and abhorring this woode madnesse. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

AWFUL, for lawful; or under due awe of authority.

We come within our *awful* banks again,
And knit our powers to the arm of peace.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

Such as the fury of ungovern'd youth
Thrust from the company of *awful* men.
2 Gent., iv, 1.

This usage is perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare. It occurs, however, in the doubtful play of Pericles, which is probably his:

A better prince and benign lord,
That will prove *awful* both in deed and word.
Supplem., ii, 38.

AWHAPE, or AWAPE, *v.* To terrify or confound. Saxon.

Ah my dear gossip, answered then the ape,
Deeply do your sad words my wits *awhape*.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 71.

The word is used by Chaucer.

AWORK. On work; into work. See A.

A provoking merit set *awork* by a reprovable badness in himself. *Lear*, iii, 5.

So after Pyrrhus' pause
Aroused vengeance set him new *awork*. *Ham.*, ii, 2.

See also Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, p. 558.

I'll set his burning nose once more *a-work*
To smell where I remov'd it.
B. Jon. Case is Alter'd, ii, 5.

And this I have already set *a-worke*.
Dan. Queen's Arc., iii, 1, p. 357.

Set a good face on't, and affront him; and I'll set my fingers *awork*e presently.
Holiday's Technogamia, iv, 5.

†AWSOME. Respectful; having respect for.

I see they are wise and wittie, in due place *awsome*; loving one the other: a man may knowe their free nature and heart: any daie when you will you may reclaime them. *Terence in English*, 1614.

AX. To ask. This word, which now passes for a mere vulgarism, is the original Saxon form, and used by Chaucer and others. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. We find it also in bishop Bale's God's Promises,

That their synne vengeaunce *axeth* continuallye.
O. Pl., i, 18.

Also in the four Ps by Heywood:

And *axed* them this question than. O. Pl., i, 84.

An *axing* is used by Chaucer for a request. Ben Jonson introduces it jocularly:

A man out of wax
As a lady would *ax*. *Masques*, vol. vi, p. 85.

AX-TREE, for AXLE-TREE.

Such a noise they make,
As tho' in sunder heav'n's huge *ax-tree* brake.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 476.

†Axis. Essieu. The axeltree, or the *axetree* where about the wheeles turne. *Nomenclator.*

AY-MEE. A lamentation; from crying *ah me*, or *ay-me!*

No more *ay-mees* and misereris, Tranio,
Come near my brain. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd*, iii, 1.

Misereris is a correction of the editor, 1750, for *mistresses*, which in the first edition was *miseries*: his conjecture was nearly right, but *misereres* would be more intelligible.

†Aachée, f. A dolefull crie, lamentation, *ay-mee*. *Colgrave.*

I can hold off, and by my chymick pow'r
Draw sonnets from the melting lover's brain,
Ay-mees, and elegies. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, act ii, p. 241.

To be transform'd, and like a puling lover
With arms thus folded up, echo *ay-me's*.
Mass. Bashf. Lover, iv, 1.

Cupid is called,

Hero of hic-hoes, admiral of *ay-me's*, and monsieur of mutton lac'd *Heywood's Love's Mistress.*

AYE, or AY, *adv.* Ever. Saxon.

Whiles you doing thus
To the perpetual wink for *ay* might put
This ancient morsel, this sir Prudence. *Temp.*, ii, 1.
Her house the heav'n by this bright moon *aye* clear'd.
Fairf. T., ii, 14.

The word is hardly yet obsolete in poetry.

AYGULET. See AIGULET, and AGLET.

AZYMENE. An astrological term.

Asot. And can there be no weddings without prodigies?
This is th' impediment the *Azymenes*
Or planetary hindrance threat'ned me.
By the Almutes of the seventh house,
In an aspect of Tetragon radiation,
If Luna now be corporally joyn'd,
I may o'recome th' aversenesse of my starres.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

B.

B. To know a B from a battledoor.

A cant phrase, apparently very senseless, but which probably depends upon some anecdote now forgotten. Used for having a very slight degree of learning; or for being hardly able to distinguish one thing from another. Perhaps only made for the sake of the alliteration, as we still speak of knowing *chalk* from *cheese*. [*Battledoor* was properly the name for a hornbook, from which children learnt the alphabet, and this is no doubt the origin of the phrase.]

You shall not neede to buy bookes; no, scorne to distinguish a *B* from a *battledoore*; onely looke that your eares be long enough to reach our rudiments, and you are made for ever. *Guls Horne-booke*, 1609.

For in this age of criticks are such store,
That of a *B* will make a *battledoor*.
J. Taylor's Motto. Dedic.

To the gentlemen readers that understand a *B* from a *battledoor*. *Ibid., Dedic. to Odcomb's Compl.*

†Againe, I affirme that thus being no scholler, but a simple honest dunce, as I am, that cannot say *B* to a *battledore*, it is very presumptuously done of me to offer to hey-passe and repasse it in print so.

King's Halfepennyworth of Wit, 1613, *ded.*

‡Neque natare neque literas novit: hee knoweth not a *B* from a *battle-dore*.

Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 567.

BABIES IN THE EYES. The miniature reflection of himself which a person sees in the pupil of another's eye, on looking closely into it, was sportively called by our ancestors a little boy or baby, and made the subject of many amorous allusions. Thus Drayton:

But O, see, see we need enquire no further,
Upon your lips the scarlet drops are found,
And *in your eye the boy* that did the murder. *Idea* 2.

Thus also an anonymous writer, in an ode which Mr. Ellis inserted in his beautiful compilation from the old English poets:

In each of her two crystal *eyes*
Smileth a *naked boy*;
It would you all in heart suffice
To see that lamp of joy.

Specimens, 1st ed., p 7.

Quoted also by Warton, Hist. P., iii, 48.

And Herrick:

Or those *babies* in your eyes,
In their christall nunneries.

P. 138. Also p. 150.

Shakespeare is supposed to have alluded to this notion in the following passage:

Joy had the like conception in our eyes,
And, at that instant, like a *babe* sprung up.

Timon of Ath., i, 2.

As it requires a very near approach to discern these little images, poets make it an employment of lovers to look for them in each other's eyes.

See *To* Look Babies, &c.

BABION, or BABIAN, the same as Bavian. A baboon. "Our old writers," says Mr. Gifford, "spell this word in many different ways; all derived, however, from *bavaan*, Dutch." He adds, "We had our knowledge of this animal from the Hollanders, who found it in great numbers at the Cape." *Note on the following passage.*

I am neither your minotaur, nor your centaur, nor your satyr, nor your hyæna, nor your *bubion*.

B. Jon. Cynthia's Revels, i, 1.

See Bavian.

Of all the rest, that most resembles man,
Was an o'ergrown ill-favourd *babian*.

Drayt. Moonc., p. 500.

For which he afterwards uses baboon, as equivalent. See p. 503.

Out dance the *babioun*. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, 280.

In the reprint of Marston's Satires by J. Bowle (1764) we read,

Fond affectation
Befits an ape, and mumping *babilon*.

Sat. ix, b. 3, p. 218

This error arose from ignorance of the word *babion*. Omit the l in babilon, and all is right.

Befits an ape, and mumping *babion*

†And is it possible so divine a goddesse
Should fall from heaven to wallow here in sin
With a *babion* as this is?

Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

BABLE, the same as Bauble, *q. v.* In the edition of Drayton's Works printed in 1753, 8vo, this word is ignorantly changed to *Babel*.

Which with much sorrow brought into my mind
Their wretched souls, so ignorantly blind,
When ev'n the great'st things in the world unstable,
That climb to fall, and damn them for a *bable*.

The Owl, Drayt., vol iv, p. 1290.

Mean while, my Mall, think thou it's honourable
To be my foole, and I to be thy *bable*.

Harring. Epig., ii, 96.

†BABLE, *adj.* Empty; chattering; frivolous. As a *n. s.*, idle talk; in which sense the word *bablery* was also used, and *babblement*. It seems to be only another form of *bauble*, and was also used to signify glass or metal ornaments of dress.

Languard, babillard. A *babbler:* a pratler: a tatler: one that is full of vaine talke. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

I list not write the *bable* praise
Of apes, or owles, or popinjaies,
Or of the cat Grimmalkin.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

That woorthie Booke of Martyrs made by that famous father and excellent instrument in God his church, maister John Fox, so little to be accepted and all other good books little or nothing to be reverenced; whilst other toyes, fantasies, and *bableries*, wherof the world is ful, are suffered to be printed.

Stubbes' Anatomie of Abuses.

The word *babelavant*, which occurs in the following passage of the Chester Plays, is probably from the same source.

Sir Cayphas, harcken nowe to me,
This *babelavante* our kinge woulde be;
Whatsoever he sayes nowe before thee,
I harde hym saye full yore
That prince he was of such postee,
Destroye the temple well mighte he,
And bulde it up in dayes three,
Righte as it was before.

BACCARE. A cant word, meaning, *go back*, used in allusion to a proverbial saying, "*Backare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow;" probably made in ridicule of some man who affected a knowledge of Latin without having it, and who

produced his Latinized English words on the most trivial occasions.

Saving your tale, Petruchio, I pray
Let us, that are poor petitioners, speak too:
Baccare! you are marvellous forward.
Tam. Shr., ii. 1.

The masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine. Therefore, Licio, *backare*. *Lyly. Mydas*, v, 2.

It is often used by Heywood the Epigrammatist, as,

Shall I consume myself, to restore him now;
Nay *Backare*, quoth Mortimer to his sow. *Poems*, p. 34.

Upon this proverb the same author made several things that he called epigrams. This word was unpropitious to the conjecturing critics, who would have changed it to *Baccalare*, an Italian term of reproach.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. A flower; the campion, or *lychnis sylvestris* of Johnson's Gerard, p. 472.

Now the similitude that these floures have to the jagged cloath buttons, antiently worne in this kingdom, gave occasion to our gentlewomen and other lovers of floures in those times, to call them *bachelor's buttons*. *Loc. cit.*

Supposed, by country people, formerly, to have some magical effect upon the fortunes of lovers. [They practised a sort of divination with them, to try whether they should marry their mistresses or not.] Perhaps alluded to in this passage:

Master Fenton,——he will carry't, he will carry't: 'tis in his *buttons*, he will carry't. *Mer. W.*, iii, 2.

It seems to have grown into a phrase for being unmarried, "to wear *bachelors buttons*," in which probably a quibble was intended:

He wears *bachelors buttons*, does he not?
Heyw. Fair Maid of the West.

[*Bachelors' buttons* are described as having been sometimes worn also by the young women.]

†Thereby I saw the *batchelors' buttons*, whose virtue is to make wanton maidens weepe when they have worne it forty weekes under their aprons, for a favour.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, 1620.

BACK AND EDGE, *phr.* for completely, entirely; the back and the edge being nearly the whole of some instruments.

By the influence of a white powder, which has wrought so powerfully on their tender pulse, that they have engaged themselves ours, *back and edge*.
Lady Alimony, act iii, sign. II, 1.

†*To set one's back up*, to provoke his indignation.

That word *set my back up*, and I said, As master had not brib'd to be close, so I hop'd he would not betray his trust. *Dame Huddle's Letter*, 1710.

†*To ride on one's back*, to deceive him successfully.

Thy father made an asse off, wilt thou goe?
And I in triumph *riding on his back*.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640.

†*Back bear*, an old term of forest law.

Back beare is, where any man hath slaine a wild beast in the forrest, and is found carying away of the same, this the old forresters do call *back beare*.
Manwood's Treatise of the Lawes of the Forrest, 1598.

†BACKNAL. In the Mock Songs, 1675, p. 123, is one "to the tune of the new French dance called *backnal*."

BACKRACK, or BACKRAG. A sort of German wine, sometimes mentioned with Rhenish. The name is corrupted from that of the place of its growth. In a modern book of travels I find the following account:

The finest flavour is communicated by soils either argillaceous or marly. Of this sort is a mountain near *Bacharach*, the wines of which are said to have a muscadine flavour, and to be so highly esteemed, that an emperor, in the fourteenth century, demanded four large barrels of them, instead of 10,000 florins, which the city of Nuremberg would have paid for its privileges
Mrs. Radcliffe's Journey in 1794

Also in Dr. Ed. Brown's Travels, 1687:

On the 19th we came to *Baccharach*, or *ad Bacchi aras*, belonging to the elector palatine; a place famous for excellent wines. P. 117

I'll go afore, and have the bon-fire made,
My fireworks, and flap-dragons, and good *backrack*,
With a peck of little fishes, to drink down
In healths to this day. *B. & Fl. Beg. Bush*, v, 2.

I'm for no tongues but dry'd ones, such as will
Give a fine relish to my *backrag*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 282.

A beautiful view of Bacharach is given in some late views on the Rhine.

BADDER, from *bad*. This analogous, but unauthorised comparative, is used by Lyly, in his preface to Euphues.

But as it is, it may be better, and were it *badder*, it is not the worst. *Euph.*, B. 1, b.

Mr. Todd found *baddest*, in Sir E. Sandys.

BADGE. In the time of Shakespeare, &c., all the servants of the nobility wore silver badges on their liveries, on which the arms of their masters were engraved. To this Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

To clear this spot by death, at least I give
A *badge* of fame to slander's livery.
Rape of Lucrece, p. 534.

The colour of the coat was universally blue, which made this further distinction necessary. See BLUE.

A *blue coat* with a *badge* does better with you.
Gr. Tu Quoque. O. Pl., vii, 33.

That is, *a servant's dress*. It was also called a cognizance; and vulgarly corrupted into *cullisen*. See CULLISEN.

Attending on him he had some five men; their *cognizance*, as I remember, was a peacocke without a tayle.
Greene's Quip, Harl Misc., v, p. 412.

BADGER. It is a vulgar error, still inveterately maintained, by many who have sufficient opportunities of informing themselves better, that this animal has the two legs on one side shorter than those on the other. It is noticed as an error by Brown, Pseudodox., b. iii, ch. 5. It is alluded to as a supposed fact, by W. Browne, in Britannia's Pastorals, b. i, song 4:

And as that beast *hath legs* (which shepherds feare,
Ycleep'd a *badger*, which our lambs doth teare)
One long, the other short, that when he runs
Upon the plains he halts, but when he wons
On craggy rocks, or steepy stills, we see
None runs more swift, nor easier than he.

Drayton also calls him "*th' uneven legg'd badger*," and speaks of his *halting*, in Noah's Flood, p. 1534.

We are not *badgers*,
For our legs are one as long as the other.
Lyly, Midas, i, 2.

BAFFLE, *v.* To use contemptuously; to unknight. It was originally a punishment of infamy, inflicted on recreant knights, one part of which was hanging them up by the heels. In French, *baffouer* or *baffoler*. It is thus described by Spenser:

And after all for greater infamie
He *by the heels him hung upon a tree*,
And *bafful'd* so, that all which passed by
The picture of his punishment might see.
F. Q., VI, vii, 27.

The coward Bessus, in King and no King, confesses that he had met with this treatment:

In this state I continued, 'till *they hung me up by th' heels*, and beat me wi' hasle-sticks, as if they would have bak'd me. After this I railed and eat quietly: for the whole kingdom took notice of me for a *baffled* and whip'd fellow. Act ii, sc. 2.

There is a passage in Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII, p. 40, wherein the practice is spoken of as then retained in Scotland. The word occurs in Shakespeare, Rich. II, i, 1, in the more general sense; but in the following passage seems to refer to the particular species of ignominy:

An I do not, call me villain, and *baffle* me. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Something of the same kind is also implied, where Falstaff says,

If thou do it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, *hang me up by the heels* for a rabbet-sucker, or a poulter's hare. *Ibid.*, ii, 4.

The subsequent allusions are added, only by way of contrast to the figure he would make when thus baffled. See also Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 183.

BAG, *to give the,* to a person; a colloquial phrase for to cheat.

You shall have those curses which belongs unto your craft; you shall be light-footed to travel farre, light witted upon every small occasion to *give* your masters *the bag*. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 411.

To **BAG,** *v.* To breed, to become pregnant.

Well, Venus shortly *bagged*, and ere long was Cupid bred.
Alb. Engl., vi, p. 148.

†*Bag and bottle,* a common phrase for provisions.

Arise, arise, said jolly Robin,
And now come let me see
What's in thy *bag and bottle*, I say?
Come tell it unto me.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Shepherd.

An ill contriving rascal, that in his younger years should choose to lug *the bag and the bottle* a mile or two to school; and to bring home only a small bit of Greek or Latin most magisterially construed.
Eachard's Observations, 1671.

†**BAGATELL.** A thing of small worth. Fr. A word which is hardly obsolete.

Your trifles and *bagatells* are ill bestowed upon me, therfore hereafter I pray let me have of your best sort of wares. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
I rummag'd all my stores, and search'd my cells,
Wher nought appear'd, God wot, but *bagatells*. *Ibid.*

†**BAG-PUDDING.** A pudding made evidently of flour and suet, with plums, and of an elongated shape, as it had two ends. It probably represented our rolly-polly puddings, and seems from the frequent allusion to it to have been a very popular dish at the tables of the middle and lower classes.

A big *bag-pudding* then I must commend,
For he is full, and holds out to the end;
Sildome with men is found so sound a friend.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

First to break fast, then to dine,
Is to conquer Bellarmine:
Distinctions then are budding.
Old Sutcliff's wit
Did never hit,
But after his *bag-pudding*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Since the first putting of plumbs into *bag-pudaings*,
Since men first wore perriwigs,
Since the pox was first invented. *Poor Robin*, 1699.

There are several *reasons* to be given, that the grocer's trade will be *currant* this year; a *fig* for care, their calling will never be out of *date* so long as men eat plumbs in their puddings. Were it not for their trade, we should have no Christmas pies, and a posset without sugar, would look like a *bag-pudding* without suet. *Ibid.*
True love is not like to a *bag-pudding*; a *bag-pudding* hath two ends, but true love hath never an end.
Ibid., 1709.

†**BAGGAGE.** Apparently synonymous with scum.

Fill an egg-shell newly emptied with the juice of sin-green, and set it in hot embers; scum off the green *baggage* from it, and it will be a water.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†**BAGGAMMON.** The game of backgammon.

That's not well, though you have learnt to play at

baggammon, you must not forget Irish, which is a more serious and solid game.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†BAILIWICK. Stewardship.
We shall come to give an account of our *bailiwick*, and to be reckoned withall for the employment of our talents. *Dent's Pathway to Heaven*, p. 173.

BAINE, *s.* A bath. *Bain*, Fr.
And so sir Launcelot made faire Elaine for to gather herbs for him to make a *baine*.
Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to, 1634.
And hath him in the *baine*
Of his son's blood, before the altar slaine.
Mirr. Mag., p. 268.
†Vallet de bain. A boy or servant attendant about such businesse as belonged to the *baynes* or stuves.
Nomenclator, 1585.
†To conclude, as the old walls of Chalcedon were in pulling downe, for to build up a *baine* in Constantinople, when the raunge and course of the stone-worke was loosened upon a foure square stone which lay couched in the middle of the worke, these Greeke verses following were found.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BAINE, *v.* To bathe. *Baigner*, Fr.
Hoping against hope, and fayning by and by some joy and pleasure, wherein he *bained* himself with great contented minde. *Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii.
To *baine* themselves in my distilling blood.
Wounds of Civil War, F. Lodge.

BAISEMAINS. Compliments salutations. Fr. *Spenser*.

BAIT, *v.* Term in falconry. See BATE.

†BAITING-STOCK. An object to be baited by everybody. Analogous with laughing-stock.
Whereby my credit hath been blemished, the good opinion which many held of me lost, my name abused and I a common reproach, a scorne, a bye-word, and *bayting-stocke* to the poysonous teeth of envy and slander. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†BAKE means, apparently, a wanton boy.
How unequall judges be fathers against all yong men: who think it meete, we should of little *bakes* by and by become sage olde men. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†BAKER'S-DOZEN. Thirteen. It was originally called a *devil's-dozen*, and was the number of witches supposed to sit down at table together in their great meetings or sabbaths. Hence the superstition relating to the number thirteen at table. The baker, who was a very unpopular character in former times, seems to have been substituted on this account for the devil.
Pair-royall headed Cerberus his cozen;
Hercules labours were a *baker's dozen*
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.
That all the prodigies brought forth before
Are but dame Nature's blush left on the score.
This strings the *baker's dozen*, christens all
The cross-legd hours of time since Adam's fall.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 131.

BAK'D-MEAT, means generally, meat prepared by baking, but in the common usage of our ancestors it signified more usually a meat pie; or perhaps any other pie. This signification has been a good deal overlooked. Dr. Johnson says only "meats dressed by the oven;" yet the very quotation he employs, from Bacon, leads to a suspicion of the truth; for there they are classed with sweetmeats. In Romeo and Juliet, as soon as the nurse has said,
They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*;
Capulet exclaims,
Look to the *bak'd meats*, good Angelica,
Spare not for cost. iv, 4.
This also suggests the same idea. But R. Sherwood puts it out of all doubt: by whom, in the English part of Cotgrave's dictionary, *bak'd meats* are rendered by *pastisserie*, i. e. *pâtisserie;* and, on the other hand, *pastisserie* is translated "all kind of pies, or *bak'd meats*."
You speak as if a man
Should know what fowl is coffin'd in a *bak'd meat*
Afore it is cut up. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 312.
Coffin'd means incrusted. See COFFIN.
Prior speaks of *bak'd-meats*, in an imitation of Chaucer:
Full oft doth Mat with Topaz dine. Eateth *bak'd meats*, &c.
But whether he meant it in this sense is not so clear.

BALDRICK, or BAULDRICK, *s.* A belt.
But that I will have a recheat winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible *baldrick*, the ladies shall pardon me. *Much A.*, i, 1.
Athwart his breast a *bauldrick* brave he ware.
Sp. F. Q., I, vii, 29.
The zodiac is called by Spenser the bauldrick of the heavens:
That like the twins of Jove they seem'd in sight
Which deck the *bauldrick of the heavens* bright.
Prothalamion, 174.

†BALDUCTUM. A mediæval word meaning literally buttermilk, but it was used apparently in a burlesque sense for a paltry affected writer, and also for his compositions.
And because every *balductum* makes divine poetrie to be but base rime. I leave thee (sacred eloquence) to be defended by the Muses ornaments, and such (despised) to live tormented with endless povertie.
Polimanteia, 1595.

BALE, *s.* Sorrow. Sax.
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle,
The one side must have *bale*. *Cor.*, i, 1.
Let now your bliss be turned into *bale*.
Spens. Daphnaida, 320.

BALE OF DICE. A pair of dice.
For exercise of arms, a *bale of dice*,
Or two or three packs of cards to shew the cheat,
And nimbleness of hand. *B. Jon. New Inn*, i, 3.
A pox upon these dice, give's a fresh *bale*.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 50.

†BALIST. Ballast, both as a *n.* and *v.*

And when he comes there, poor soule, hee lyes in brine, in *balist*, and is lamentable sicke of the scurvyes.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.
And as a wolfe, beeing about to devoure a horse, doth *balist* his belly with earth, that he may hang the heavier upon him. *Ibid.*

†BALISTIER. A crossbow-man.
And, because no delay might impeach this project, taking with him none but the men of armes and *balistiers*, unmeet souldiers to protect and defend their ruler, passed the same way through, and came to Autosidorum. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

BALKE, *s.* A beam, or rafter.
Many a piece of bacon have I had out of their *balkes*.
Gammer Gurton's N., O. Pl., ii, 7.
In its swift pullies oft the men withdrew
The tree, and oft the riding *balk* forth threw.
The mighty *beam* redoubled oft its blows.
Fairf. T., xviii, 80.
Also a ridge in ploughed land, or rather a space left between the lands in a common field; still used in the midland counties.
And as the plowman when the land he tils
Throws up the fruitfull earth in ridged hils,
Between whose chevron form he leaves a *balke*:
So twixt those hils had nature fram'd this walke.
Browne's Brit. Past., i 4.
No griping landlord hath inclos'd thy walkes,
Nor toyling plowman furrow'd them in *balkes*.
Ibid., ii. 2. p. 61
See Junius and Minshew.

BALKE, *v.* To raise into ridges; to pile up.
Minshew has this word, "to balke, or make a balk in *earing* (*i. e.* plowing) of land." Thus some explain this passage of Shakespeare:
Ten thousand bold Scots, two and twenty knights
Balk'd in their own blood did sir Walter see
On Holmedon's plains. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.
Others would change the reading to *bak'd* in the sense of incrusted, which is not without authority from Shakespeare himself. See Hamlet, ii, 2. There however the blood is *bak'd* by the fire of the houses, not the person bak'd in blood. The following quotation from Heywood is more apposite:
Troilus lies *embak'd*
In his cold blood. *Iron Age.*

†*To* BALKE. To relinquish; to pass off a bargain; to overlook.
Learn'd and judicious lord, if I should *balke*
Thyne honor'd name, it being in my way,
My muse unworthy were of such a walke,
Where honor's branches make it ever May.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.
How? let her go? by no means, sir. It shall never be read in chronicle, that sir Arther Addel (my renowned friend) *bawk'd* a mistress for fear of rivals.
Caryl, Sir Salomon, 1691.
This was my man, but I was to try him to the bottom; and indeed in that consisted my safety, for if he *balked*, I knew I was undone as surely as he was undone if he took me.
Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722.

†BALLETRY, or BALLATRY. A song. From the Ital. The word is used by Milton.
Were their stuffe by ten millions more Tramontani or Transalpine barbarous than *balletry*, he would have prest it upon Wolfe whether he would or no.
Nash's Have with you to Saffron Walden, 1596

BALLIARDS, for BILLIARDS, from a mistaken opinion concerning the etymology, which has been adopted by Dr. Johnson. It is really from *billiard*, Fr.
With dice, with cards, with *balliards* far unfit,
With shuttlecocks miseeming manly wit.
Spenser, Moth. Hub. Tale, 803.

†BALLINGER, or BALINGER. A sort of small sailing vessel.
For in the same haven two *balyngers* and two great carickes laden with marchaundise wer drouned, and the broken maste of another caricke was blowen over the wall of Hampton.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. V*, fol. 26.
That by such a daye every port town do furnish in commun, at the charges of the town, so many fisher boates or *ballingars*. *Egerton Papers*, p. 12.

BALLOON, or BALOON, *s.* A large inflated ball of strong leather, used in a game of the same appellation. The game was French.
While others have been at the *balloon*, I have been at my books. *Ben. Jon. Fox*, ii, 2.
All that is nothing, I can toss him thus.
G. I thus: 'tis easier sport than the *balloon*.
Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 497
In the above passage of Ben Jonson, the word is erroneously printed *balloo*, in Whalley's edit. In the game of *balloon*, the ball was struck with the arm, like the *follis* of the ancients. Minshew in *Bracer*, speaks of a wooden bracer worn on the arm by *baloóne players*. Bailey says, "Also a great ball with which noblemen and princes use to play." In the play of Eastward Hoe, Sir Petronel Flash says, "We had a match at *baloon* too with my Lord Whackum, for four crowns;" and adds, "O sweet lady, 'tis a strong play with the arm." O. Pl., iv, 211. This game is thus described in a book entitled Country Contents:
A strong and moveing sport in the open fields, with a great ball of double leather filled with wind, and driven to and fro with the strength of a man's arm, armed with a bracer of wood.
Strutt, who quotes this description, adds that it was the same sport which was revived not many years ago at Pimlico under the title of the *Olympic game*. Vol. iii, p. 148. That the balloon was filled with wind, appears in this quotation:

The more that *ballones* are blowen up with winde, the higher they rebounde.
Defence of the Regiment of Women. Harl. MS., 6257, fol. 20.
Packe, foole, to French *baloone*, and there at play
Consume the progresse of thy sullen day.
R. Anton. Phil. Satyres, p. 20.

It is described by Coryat as played at Venice. *Crud.*, ii, 15, *repr.*

†Mounsieur de Gallia writes all night till noone,
Commending highly tennis or *baloone*.
Taylor's Works. 1630.

†Yet lose we not the hold we have,
But faster graspe the trembling slave;
Play at *baloon* with's heart, and winde
The strings like scaines, steale into his minde
Ten thousand hells, and feigned joyes
Far worse than they, whilst like whipt boys.
After this scourge hee's hush with toys
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

BALLOW, *adj.* Explained in the margin, gaunt; that is, bony, thin.

Whereas the *ballow* nag outstrips the wind in chase.
Drayton, Polyolb., iii, p. 704.

I do not find the word elsewhere.

†BALL-STELL. A geometrical instrument.

Radius, Cicer. Tusc. 5. Virgil qua linearum ductus judicant. Virga geometrarum, A geometricall staffe or *ballstell*. *Nomenclator.* 1585.

BAN, *s.* A curse; from *ban*, a public sentence of condemnation. Germ.

Take thou that too with multiplying *banns*,
Timon will to the woods.
Tim. A., iv, 1.
Sometime with lunatic *bans*, sometime with prayers.
Lear, ii, 3.

[The word *banning* is used in the same sense.]

†She used no other wourdes but cursynges and *banninges*, criying forthe plague and pestilence.
Riche his farewell to Militarie Profess., 1581.

To BAN, *v.* To curse.

All swoln with chafing, down Adonis sits
Banning his boisterous and unruly beast.
Sh. Venus and Adonis, i, 325.
And here upon my knees, striking the earth,
I *ban* their souls to everlasting pains.
Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 139.
†*Stud.* *Band* be those cosening arts that wrought our woe.
Making us wandring pilgrimes too and fro.
Phi. And pilgrimes must we bee without reliefe,
And where so ere we run there meetes us griefe.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

BANBURY. This town in the beginning of the 17th century, was much infested with Puritans. Zeal-of-the-land Busy, the puritanical Rabbi in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, is called a *Banbury man*, and described as one who had been a baker, but left that trade to set up for a prophet.

Quar. I knew divers of those *Banburians* when I was in Oxford. Act. i, sc. 3.
She is more devout
Than a weaver of *Banbury*, that hopes
To intice heaven, by singing, to make him lord
Of twenty looms. *Wits, by Sir W. Dav.*, O. Pl., viii, 410.
From the loud pure wives of *Banbury*, &c.
Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.
B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 113.

[Banbury has been celebrated for its cakes ever since the time of queen Elizabeth.]

BAND was formerly synonymous with *bond*.

See Jonson's Staple of News throughout, where *Band*, an allegorical personage, is one of the attendants on Pecunia.

Sister, prove such a wife
As my thoughts make thee, and my utmost *band*
Shall pass on thy approof. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 2

That is, "such as I will pledge my utmost bond that thou wilt prove." The expression is rather obscure. See also Com. of E., iv, 2, and Rich. II, i, 1.

Since faith could get no credit at his hand,
I sent him word to come and sue my *band*.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 152.
I knew his word as currant as his *band*,
And straight I gave to him three crowns in hand.
Harringt. Epig., iv, 16.

We should doubtless read *band* for bond in the following stanza:

The bloudie Jew now ready is
With whetted blade in hand,
To spoyle the blood of innocent
By forfeit of his *bond*.
Reliques of Anc. Poetry, vol. i, p. 215.

Band is, by Fairfax, licentiously used for bound:

Erotimus prepard his cleansing gear,
And with a belt his gown about him *band*.
Tasso, xi, 71.

See also Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 202.

BAND, as an article of ornament for the neck, was the common wear of gentlemen. The clergy and lawyers, who now exclusively retain them, formerly wore ruffs. The assumption of the *band* was, doubtless, originally a piece of coxcombry, as was the wearing of large wigs, though both are now thought to be connected with professional dignity. See Todd.

Ruffs of the bar,
By the vacations power, translated are
To *cut-work bands*.
Habington, p. 110, and *Cens. Lit.*, v. 1, 407.

That is, the lawyers were turned fine gentlemen.

See CUT-WORK.

Then his *band*
May be disordered, and transformed from lace
To cut-work. *Beaum. & Fl. Coron.*, act i.

It is rather remarkable, that what, from the old usage, was within these forty years called *a band*, at the universities, is now called *a pair of bands*, probably from a supposed resemblance to a pair of breeches.

†BAND-STRINGS. Tassells or strings to the band of the neck.

Unlesse I should be dumbe!—sob,—sob, Asotus.
Sob till thy buttons break, and crack thy *bandstrings*.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

You have put me upon such an odd intricat peece of busines, that I think ther was never the like of it; I am more puzled, and entangled with it, than oft times I use to be with my *bandstrings* when I go hastily to bed, and want such a fair femall hand as you have to unty them. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

No foreign buttons, &c., shall be imported, upon pain of such penalties and forfeitures as are mentioned in 14 Car. 2. Entituled, An Act prohibiting the importation of foreign bone-lace, cut-work, embroidery, fringe, *band-strings*, buttons, and needlework.
Kilburn's Choice Presidents, 1708.

BANDELEER. A broad belt of leather, worn by a musqueteer, over the left shoulder, to which were hung, besides other implements, ten or twelve small cylindrical boxes, each containing a charge of powder. *Bandouillere*, Fr.

My cask I must change for a cap and feather, my *bandilero* to a scarf to hang my sword in.
Heyw. Royal K., &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 303.

Sylvester calls the zodiac a *bandeleer*.

What shall I say of that bright *bandeleer*
Which twice six signs so richly garnish here?
Du Bart., p. iv, day 2, week 2.

According to Minshew and Kersey, the charge boxes were also called *bandeleers*.

†There's 12*d.* a peice, serjeant take their names—I shall order them too—I'll teach 'em to roar and bully up and down the town. Get their coats and *bandeleers* on. *Woman Captain*, 1680.

BANDOG. Properly *band-dog*, or bound-dog. A dog always kept tied up on account of his fierceness, and with a view to increase that quality in him, which it certainly would do. Coles and others render it *canis catenarius*. [The early vocabularies explain it by the Latin *molossus*.] In French *chien bandé*, which in the following passage is played upon; *chien* meaning also the *cock* of a gun or pistol.

Le *chien bandé* qui les guettoit,
En s'abbattant les attrapoit.
Townley's Hudibr., canto i.

These were the dogs kept for baiting bears, when that amusement was in vogue: and therefore were probably the same as those by which bulls also were baited, the true old English *bull-dogs*, than which a dog of greater courage cannot exist. Mr. Gifford seems to think they were German mastiffs. From the word being usually written and spoken *bandog*, it has been sometimes supposed, but erroneously, to be formed from to *ban*, or curse. From the terrific howling made by such large dogs, they are occasionally introduced in descriptions of night, to heighten the horror of the picture:

The time when scritch-owls cry, and *bandogs* howl,
When spirits walk, and ghosts break up their graves.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

A man had better, twenty times, be a *bandog* and barke,
Than here, among such a sort, be parish-priest or clarke,
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 50.

With warrens of starv'd fleas that bite like *bandogs*.
B. & Fl. Wit w. M., iii, 1.

In the following passages I find it spelt according to its etymology:

Hush now yee *band-doggs*, barke no more at me,
But let me slide away in secrecie.
Marston, Sat., 5, *ad fin.*

Walking late in the evening he was assaulted by *band-dogs*, and by them worried and torne in pieces.
Heywood's Hierarchie, p. 33.

On the queen (Eliz.) going to Kenilworth,

A great sort of *bandogs* were there tyed in the utter court, and thirteen bears in the inner. *Progr. of Eliz.*

BANDORE. A musical instrument, very similar in form to a guitar, but whether strung with wires like that, or with catgut, like the lute, we are not told. It is figured in Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. iii, p. 345. Sir John says, on the authority of Stowe (Ann., p. 369), that it was invented by John Rose, or rather Ross, a famous viol-maker; but, as it so much resembles the Italian *pandura*, both in form and name, it is most probable that Ross worked from an Italian model; though he might not choose to disclose the fact to his English customers. See Hawk., iv, p. 111. Minshew describes it as "a musical instrument with three strings;" but, if the figure be right, he is very wrong; for the strings there are numerous. Howell, in his vocabulary, translates it *Pandura*, Ital.

One Garchi Sanchez, a Spanish poet, became distraught of his wits with overmuch levitie, and at the time of his distraction was playing upon a *bandore*.
Wits, fits, and fancies, K. 4, 1614.

BANDY, *v.* Originally a term at tennis; from *bander*, Fr., of the same signification.

Had she affections and warm youthful blood,
She'd be as swift in motion as a ball;
My words would *bandy* her to my sweet love,
And his to me. *Rom.*, ii, 5.

That while he had been *bandying* at tennis,
He might have sworn himself to hell, and struck
His soul into the hazard.
Webster's Vittoria Corombona.

The other senses seem to be metaphorical: and if so, Skinner's interpretation *totis viribus se opponere*, and his derivation from *se bander contre*, fall to the ground.

[Perhaps the modern game is alluded to in the following:]

†Hur was the prettiest fellows,
At *bandy* once and cricket.
D'Urfey's Richmond Heiress, 1693.

†BANDY-BALL. A Yorkshire game, played with a crooked bat and a ball. It is the same as the Scottish game of golf. It is uncertain whether the following passage relates to this sport. See Stowe's Survey, ed. 1720, i, 251.

Justinian ordeyned certaine kinde of playes, as throwing a round ball into the aire, which play is at this day much used among my countrymen of Devonshire. *Northbrooke's Treatise*, 1577.

†BANES. The bans of marriage. It appears to be the subject of a pun in the following passage. The original meaning of the word *bane* was a proclamation.

Andr. Would that were the worst.
Fosc. The very best of our *banes*, that have prov'd
Wedlock—Come, I'le sing thee a catch I have
Made on this subject. *The Women's Conquest*, 1671.

†BANGLED, *part.* Embarrassed; cumbered.

I doe not like th' assurance of thy lands,—
Thy titles are so *bangld* with thy debts,—
Which thou wouldst have my daughters portion pay.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

†BANKET. An old form of banquet.

Accumbo, to lie downe, to lie by, to lie or sit downe at feastes or *bankettes*.
Abligurio, to consume goodes in *bankettyng* and faryng delicately. *Eliote's Dictionarie*, 1559.

BANKROUT, or BANQUEROUT, *s.* A bankrupt.

Time is a very *bankrout* and owes more than he's worth to season. *Com. of E.*, iv, 2.
Nor shall I e'er believe or think thee dead,
Though mist, until our *bankrout* stage be sped, &c.
Leon. Digges. Prolog. to Sh., p. 223.
Of whom, I think, it may be truly said,
That hee'll prove *banquerout* in ev'ry trade.
Hon. Ghost, p. 4.

Also bankruptcy:

An unhappy master is he, that is made cunning by many shipwracks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some *bankrouts*.
Ascham, Scholem., p. 59.

To BANKROUT. To become bankrupt.

He that wins empire with the loss of faithe
Out-buies it, and will *bankrout*.
Byron's Conspiracy, by Thorpe.

BANKS'S HORSE, or CURTALL. A learned horse, whose name was Morocco (see Drayt., ii, 186), more celebrated in his time than even the learned pig in ours. He has the honour to be mentioned by sir Walter Raleigh in his History of the World:

If *Banks* had lived in older times, he would have shamed all the inchanters in the world; for whosoever was most famous among them, could never master or instruct any beast as he did his *horse*.
Part i, p. 178.

She governs them with signs, and by the eye, as *Banks* breeds his *horse*.
Parson's Wedd. by Killegrew, O. Pl., xi, 507.

†Employment is the drudge of prodigalitee, made sawcie through the mud of their owne minds, where they so often stick fast, that *Bankes* his *horse*, with all his strength and cunning, cannot draw them out.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

One of his qualifications was dancing, for which reason he is supposed to have been alluded to in Love's Labour Lost, act i, sc. 2, under the title of *The dancing horse*. Many quotations concerning this horse are collected in the note on that passage, in Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare; where one of his exploits is said to have been going up to the top of St. Paul's church. This feat is alluded to in some verses by Gayton, *from Bancks his horse to Rosinante:*

Let us compare our feats; thou top of nowles
Of hils, hast oft been seen, I *top of Pauls* (pron. *Powles*),
To Smithfield horses I stood there the wonder.
Festiv. Notes, p. 289.

If we may trust the chronology of the Owle's Almanack, this happened in 1601:

Since the *dancing horse* stood on the top of Powles, whilst a number of asses stood braying below, 17 yeares.
P. 6, publ. in 1618.

It was given out that he was a spirit. See CURTAL.

[The first mention of Banks's horse occurs about 1590. In 1595, a supposed dialogue between Banks and his horse appeared under the title of *Maroccus Extaticus*. The horse was exhibited not only in England, but abroad, where it became suspected that the horse was a demon, and his exhibitor a sorcerer, and it is said that eventually both were burnt at Rome by the Inquisition.]

BANKSIDE. A part of the borough of Southwark where were once four public theatres, the Globe, the Swan, the Rose, and the Hope. Of the first, which was famous for being the original stage on which most of the plays of Shakespeare appeared, there is an account in the Prolegomena to the edition of Shakespeare, by Mr.

Malone. The *Bank-side* was also a noted place for ladies of more complaisance than virtue:

Come, I will send for a whole coach or two
Of *Bank-side* ladies, and we will be jovial.
Randolph's Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 206.

I fear our best zeal for the drama will not authorise us to deny that these circumstances are too often combined. Covent-garden and Drury-lane have succeeded to the *Bank-side* in every species of fame.

In the time of Shirley the theatres on the *Bank-side* seem to have been considered as of an inferior order, chiefly fit for noise and show. Thus the prologue to his Doubtful Heir begins:

All that the prologue comes for is to say,
Our author did not calculate this play
For this meridian; the *Banck-sides*, he knows,
Are far more skilful at the ebbes and flows
Of water than of wit, he did not mean
For th' elevation of your poles this scene.
No shows, no dance, and what you most delight in,
Grave understanders, [those in the pit] here's no target fighting
Upon the stage, all work for cutlers barr'd,
No bawdery, nor no ballets; this goes hard.

BANQUEROUTE. See BANKROUT.

BANQUET, what we now call a dessert, was in earlier times often termed a *banquet;* and Mr. Gifford informs us that the *banquet* was usually placed in a separate room, to which the guests removed when they had dined.

We'll dine in the great room, but let the musick
And *banquet* be prepared here *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*
The dishes were raised one upon another
As woodmongers do billets, for the first.
The second, and third course; and most of the shops
Of the best confectioners in London ransack'd
To furnish out a *banquet*. *Mass. City Madam*, ii, 1.

"The common place of *banqueting*, or eating the dessert," the same critic says, "was the garden-house or arbour, with which almost every dwelling was furnished." To this Shallow alludes, when he says,

Nay, you shall see mine orchard, where, *in an arbour*, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own graffing, &c.
2 *Hen. IV.*

Every meale foure long tables furnished with all varieties: our first and second course being threescore dishes at one boord, and after that alwayes a *banquet*.
J. Taylor's Pennilesse Pilgr., p. 137, a.

For *banqueting* stuff (as suckets, jellyes, sirrups,)
I will bring in myself. *Middl. Witch*, act i, p. 9.

Evelyn used it in this sense so late as in 1685:

The *banquet* [dessert] was twelve vast chargers pil'd up so high, that those who sat one against another could hardly see each other. Of these sweetmeats—the ambassadors tasted not. *Memoirs*, vol. ii, p. 620.

It must be observed, however, that the distinction marked in these passages is not always made by authors of that time. *Banquet* is often used by Shakespeare, and there seems always to signify a feast, as it does now. Massinger himself uses it so in the latter part of the City Madam. [It was not uncommon to have the performance of a play, or some other amusement, between the dinner and the banquet. See the play of Sir Thomas More.]

†Oh, easy and pleasant way to glory! From our bed to our glass; from our glass to our board; from our dinner to our pipe; from our pipe to a visit; from a visit to a supper; from a supper to a play; from a play to a *banquet;* from a *banquet* to our bed.
Bp. Hall's Works.

†BANQUIER. An old name for goldsmiths in London.

The *banquiers* commonly call'd goldsmiths, are in Lombard-street, about the Royal-Exchange, and on each side of Temple-Bar. They may very properly be call'd *banquiers*, rather than goldsmiths, for they keep all the private cash of the nation; and in every shop you will see daily receipts and payments made as in a bank. *Journey through England*, 1724.

†BARATHRUM. An abyss, or bottomless gulf. The old poets frequently apply the word to a gormandiser.

BARB, *v.* To shave, or to dress the hair and beard.

Shave the head and tie the beard; and say it was the desire of the penitent to be so *barb'd* before his death; you know the course is common. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 2.

R. And who *barbes* ye, Grimball?
G. A dapper knave, one Rosko.
Promos & Cassandra, v, 5.

Hence also metaphorically, to mow:

The stooping scythe-man, that doth *barb* the field
Thou mak'st wink-sure.
Marst. Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 63.

See also UNBARBED.

†You lusty swaines, that to your grazing flockes
Pipe amorous roundelayes; you toyling hinds,
That *barbe* the fields, and to your merry teames
Whistle your passions. *Carew's Cœlum Brit.*, 1634.

†Thrise the sunne
His yearly course hath runne, thrise the greene fields
Hath the nak'd sythman *barb'd;* and three times hath
The winter rob'd the trees of their greene lockes.
Aminta, 1628.

BARB, *s.* A kind of hood or muffler, which covered the lower part of the face and shoulders.

But let be this, and tell me how you fare,
Do 'way your *barbe*, and shew your face bare.
Chaucer, Tro. & Cr., ii, 159.

Hence the following reading, proposed in a difficult passage of Shakespeare:

For those milk-paps
That through the widow's *barb* bore at men's eyes.
Tim. A., iv, 3.

Perhaps *window'd barb* might be the true reading. The old text is *window barne;* the modern reading *window-bars*. *Barbula* is explained in Du

Cange, "tegminis species, quâ caput tegebant milites seu equites in præliis:" also, "caputium magnum sine caudâ," a great monk's hood.

BARBASON. The supposed name of a fiend.

Amamnon sounds well; Lucifer, well; *Barbason*, well; yet they are devils' additions, the names of fiends: but cuckold! wittol! cuckold! the devil himself hath not such a name. *Mer. W.*, ii, 2.

I am not *Barbason*; you cannot conjure me. *Hen. V.*, ii, 1.

The commentators give us *Barbatos*, from Scott and R. Holme; but that is hardly the same. Shakespeare must have found *Barbason* somewhere; which will probably be discovered.

BARBE, *s.* Used by corruption for *barde;* the general name for the several pieces of defensive armour with which the horses of knights were covered in war.

Their horses were naked, without any *barbs*, for albeit many brought *barbs*, few regarded to put them on. *Heyward.*

Quoted by Dr. Johnson.

Also the ornaments and housings of horses in peace or at tournaments:

His loftie steed with golden sell
And goodly gorgeous *barbes*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, ii, 11.

At last they see a warlike horse and stout,
With guilded *barb*, that cost full many a pound. *Harringt. Ariosto*, i, 72.

The rayns wer twoo chaynes of golde very artificially made, the *barbe* and coverture of the horse, of cloth of golde fringed round about with like gold. *Palace of Pleasure*, b. 2.

A *barb* means also a horse from Barbary.

BARBED. Similarly corrupted, for *barded;* horses thus armed or ornamented. The corruption was in more common use than the proper word.

And now instead of mounting *barbed* steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly, &c. *Rich. III*, i, 1.

And, where he goes, beneath his feet he treads
The armed Saracens, and *barbed* steeds. *Fairf. Tasso*, ix, 48.

A confusion seems to have arisen between the *barb* or *Barbary* horse, and the *barded* horse: thus in the low Latin there is cavallus de *barba*, and *equus barbanus*, for the former; as well as cavallus de *barda*, and *equus bardatus*, for the latter. Consult Du Cange on the above words. It has very justly been objected to Chatterton as an inaccuracy, that he applied this epithet to a hall. *Ælla*, 219. It was strictly appropriated to *horse armour*, and never used in general reference to arms. See also below, BARDE and BARDED.

BARBER'S CHAIR. Proverbial for accommodating all bottoms.

It is like a *barber's chair*, that fits all buttocks; the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock, the brawn-buttock, or any buttock. *All's W.*, ii, 2.

See Ray.

Rabelais shows that it might be applied to anything in very common use. *Progn.*, ch. 5. *Ozell*, vol. v, p. 258.

It appears that barbers' shops were anciently places of great resort, and the practices observed there were consequently very often the subject of allusion. The cittern or lute, which hung there for the diversion of the customers, is the foundation of a proverb. See CITTERN.

A peculiar mode of snapping the fingers is also mentioned as a necessary qualification in a barber:

Let not the *barber* be forgotten: and look that he be an excellent fellow, and one that can *snap his fingers with dexterity*. *Greene's Tu Quoque*, O. Pl., vii, 86.

†The crooked stick of liqurish that gave this sweet relish, being to set his teeth to it, wipes his rhemmy beard, *snapping his fingers, barber-like* after a dry shaving, jogs on thus. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1592.

Morose, who detested all noises, particularly valued a barber who was silent, and did not snap his fingers; but it is represented as a rare instance.

The fellow trims him silently, and hath not *the knack with his sheers or his fingers:* and that contingency in a *barber* he thinks so eminent a virtue, as it has made him chief of his counsel. *B. Jon. Silent Wom.*, i, 2.

Of the *barber's* art, as it was practised in his day, a curious sample is given by Lyly. The barber says,

Thou knowest I have taught thee the knacking of the hands, the tickling on a man's haires, like the tuning of a citterne. *D.* True. *M.* Besides, I instructed thee in the phrases of our eloquent occupation, as, How, sir, will you be trimmed? willl you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a pent-hous on your upper lip, or an ally on your chin? a low curle on your head like a bull, or dangling locke like a spaniell? your mustachoes sharpe at the ends, like shomaker's awles, or hanging downe to your mouth like goates flakes? your love-lockes wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders? *Mydas*, iii, 2.

Plutarch remarks, that *barbers* are naturally a loquacious race, and gives an anecdote of king Archelaus, who, like Morose, stipulated with his barber to shave him in silence. *De Garrul.*, p. 508.

BARBER-MONGER. A term of contempt thrown out among many others by Kent, in K. Lear, against the earl of

Gloster's steward. Its meaning is rather obscure, but is well conjectured, by Dr. Farmer, to be intended to convey a reproach against the steward, as making a property of barbers and other tradesmen, by taking fees for recommending them to the family.

Draw, you whoreson cullionly *barber-monger*, draw.
Lear, ii, 2.

†BARBER'S-BASIN. See BASIN.

Deilus. Still it followes me!
The thing in black, behind; soon as the sun
But shines, it haunts me? Gentle spirit leave me!
Cannot you lay him, Aphobus: what an ugly looks it has!
With eyes as big as sawcers, nostrils wider
Then *barbers basons!*
Randolph's Muses Looking Glasse, 1643.

BARBICAN. More properly, but less commonly, *barbacan*, being from *barbacana*, Span. or low Latin. It was generally a small round tower, for the station of an advanced guard, placed just before the outward gate of the castle yard, or ballium. *King on Anc. Castles; Archaeol.*, v. 308.

[The barbican, a word derived from the Arabic, was properly the temporary fortification of woodwork erected in advance of the entrance gate to a castle or town when a siege was apprehended; but eventually it became a permanent advanced fort.]

Within the *barbican* a porter sate
Day and night duly keeping watch and ward.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 25.

Taken for a watch tower, or post of importance in general.

That far all-seeing eye
Could soon espy
What kind of waking man
He had so highly set, and in what *barbican*.
B. Jon. Epithalamion, vol. vii, p. 5.

Minshew, on this word, relates a pun of a king of Spain, to an old captain with a gray beard, who had lost a town of which he was governor, "Perdisti mi villa y guardáste la *barba cana?*" Did you lose my town and keep the *barba cana?* i. e., *barbican*, or *gray-beard.*

Barbicana is found in low Latin as well as *barbacana*. See Du Cange. Stowe calls it a *barbican*, or *burh-kenning*, from which he seems to derive it: *i. e.*, from *burh* and *kenn*, being a place to kenn or view from, "commonly called *barbican* or *burh-kenning*, for that same being placed on a high ground, and also builded of some good height, was in old time used as a watch tower for the citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole citie." *Stowe's Survey of Lond.*, p. 52.

BARBING. A cant term for clipping of gold; quasi, shaving it.

Ay, and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for laundring gold, and *barbing* it.
B Jon. Alch., i, 1.

BARDASH. An unnatural paramour. *Bardachio*, Ital.

Cato, among other things, hit him in the teeth with a certain *bardash*, whom he had enticed from Rome into France with promise of rich rewards. This womanly youth being at a feast, &c. *Camer. Hist. Med.*, p. 171.

So in the note on Ingle, in Ozell's Rabelais:

The Spaniards spell it Yngle, which with them means nothing else than the groin, not a *bardash.*
Vol. i, p. 137.

BARDE. The proper word signifying horse-armour, for which *barbe* is generally, but corruptly, used. See Minshew, and Barrett's Alvearie. The word is French, Italian, and low Latin. The *bardes* consisted of the following pieces: the chamfron, chamfrein, or shaffron, the crinieres or main facre, the poitrenal, poitral or breastplate, and the croupiere or buttock piece. *Grose on Anc. Armour*, p. 29.

See BARBE.

BARDED. Armed or ornamented, but applied only to a horse.

For at all alarmes he was the first man armed, and that at all points, and his horse ever *barded.*
Comines Hist. by Danet., 1596.

There were a five hundred men of arms in eyther host, with *barded* horses, all covered with iron. *Holinshed.*

Sometimes *barded* was contracted to *bar'd.*

Shall our *bar'd* horses climb yon mountain tops,
And bid them battle where they pitch their tents?
Heywood's Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 514. See also 542.

So also in Drayton:

There floats the *bar'd* steed with his rider drown'd.
Miracles of Moses.

†And the men of armes here and there enterminglied on *bard* horses, whom the Persians use to call clibanarii, harnessed all over with good corselets, and *bard* about with guards of steele.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BAR'D CATER TRA, or more properly, *barr'd quatre, trois.* The name for a sort of false dice, so constructed, that the *quatre* and *trois* shall very seldom come up.

I have suffered your tongue, like a *bar'd cater tra*, to run all this while and have not stopt it.
Dekker's Honest Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 487.

Where fullam high and low men bore great sway
With the quicke helpe of a *bard cater trey.*
Taylor's Trav. of 12 pence, p. 78.

See LANGRET, FULLAM, and NOVUM. So likewise when other throws were excluded by loading, the dice were named accordingly. We read of

Those demi-*bars*, those *bar* size-aces.
Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G. 3.

They were chiefly used at the game of Novum, where five or nine were winning casts.

Such be also call'd *bard cater treas*, because commonly the longer end will of his own sway drawe downewards, and turne up to the eie *sice*, *sincke*, *deuce*, or *ace*. The principal use of them is at Novum, for so long a paire of *bard cater treas* be walking on the bourd, so long can ye not cast five nor nine unless it be by a great chance. *Art of Juggling*, 1612, C. 4.

BARE, for *bare-headed*. It was a piece of state, that the servants of the nobility, particularly the gentleman-usher, should attend bare headed: for which *bare* was often used.

Have with them for the great caroch, six horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler *bare*,
And my three women; we will live i' faith
Th' examples of the town, and govern it.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, iv, 2.

Coachmen also drove *bare*, when great state was assumed:

Or a pleated lock, or a *bareheaded* coachman;
This sits like a sign where great ladies are
To be sold within. *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, iii, 2.

The wind blew't off (*his hat*) at Highgate, and my lady
Would not endure me light to take it up,
But made me drive *bare-headed* in the rain.
B. Jon. New Inn, iv, 1.

In the procession to the trial in Shakespeare's King Henry VIII, one of the persons enumerated is a gentleman-usher *bare-headed*.

And be a viscountess, to carry all
Before her (as we say) her gentleman-usher,
And cast off pages, *bare*. *B. Jon. Magn. Lady*, ii, 3.
And your coachman bald,
Because he shall be *bare* enough.
Ibid., Devil an Ass, ii, 3.

Your 'squireship's mother passed by (her huisher [usher] Mr. Pol-Martin *bareheaded* before her). *Ibid., Tale Tub*, v, 7.

And again:

With her Pol-Martin *bare* before her. *Ibid.*, 10.

†BARELY. Simply.

Another, briefly, *barely* did relate
The naked honour of a bare bald pate.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†BARK. The outside skin of an onion.

Which done, stop the hole fast that is in the top of the onion with lute, and set the onion in the imbers to roast: and when you do thinke that it is roasted enough, pull off the *barkes* of it, and then bray it in a mortar untill it be thicke like an emplaister, and apply it hote to the botch.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†*To* BARK *at the moon*. To labour in vain.

And thus my booke and comparisons end together; for thus much I know, that I have but all this while *bark'd at the moone*, throwne feathers against the winde, built upon the sands, wash'd a blackmore, and laboured in vaine. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

BARKING-DOGS *bite not*. This proverb, which is still in use, is extant in the play of George-a-Greene.

That I will try. *Barking dogs* bite not the sorest.
O. Pl., iii, 43.

In Ray it is thus set down:

The greatest *barkers* bite not sorest; or, dogs that *bark* at a distance bite not at hand. *Prov.*, p. 76.

BARLIBREAK, or the *last couple in hell*. The name of a rural sport, very often alluded to by our poets, and apparently still used in some parts of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson, in *Barla-breikis, barley bracks*, says, "This innocent sport seems to be almost entirely forgotten in the South of Scotland. It is also falling into desuetude in the North." He describes it thus: "A game generally played by young people in a corn yard. Hence called *barla-bracks, about the stacks*. One stack is fixed on as the dule or goal; and one person is appointed to catch the rest of the company, who run out from the dule. He does not leave it till they are all out of his sight. Then he sets out to catch them. Any one who is taken, cannot run out again with his former associates, being accounted a prisoner; but is obliged to assist his captor in pursuing the rest. When all are taken, the game is finished; and he who is first taken is bound to act as catcher in the next game."

The English game was very different from this. It is thus described by Mr. Gifford, chiefly from the passage of the Arcadia: "It was played by six people (three of each sex) who were coupled by lot. A piece of ground was then chosen, and divided into three compartments, of which the middle one was called *hell*. It was the object of the couple condemned to this division to catch the others, who advanced from the two extremities; in which case a change of situation took place, and hell was filled by the couple who were excluded by pre-occupation from the other places: in this 'catching,' however, there was some difficulty, as, by the regulations of the game, the middle couple were not to separate before they had succeeded, while the others

might break hands whenever they found themselves hard pressed. When all had been taken in turn, the last couple were said to be in *hell*, and the game ended." *Note on Massinger*, vol. i, p. 104.

One of the poems most descriptive of it is that by Sir John Suckling, quoted in the same note, and beginning,

Love, reason, hate did once bespeak
Three mates to play at *barley-break*, &c.

And that in the Arcadia, cited below.

Would I had time
To wonder at this *last couple in hell*.
B. & Fl. Capt., v, 4.

Sometimes alluded to in a contrary sense:

O devils!
O *the last couple that came out of hell!*
R. Brome's Queen and C., iv, 4.

And give her a new garment on the grass,
After a course at *barley-break* or base.
B. Jon. Sad Shep., i, 4.

Both its names are alluded to in the following passage:

Shall's to *barlibreak?*
I was in *hell* last; 'tis little less to be in a petticoat sometimes. *Shirley's Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 296.

It is thus exactly described by Sir Philip Sidney:

Then couples three be straight allotted there,
They of both ends the middle two do flie,
The two that in mid place, *hell* called, were
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye
To catch of them, and them to *hell* to beare
That they, as well as they, *hell* may supply.
There you may see that, as the middle two
Do *coupled* towards either couple make,
They, false and fearful, do their hands undo.
Arcadia, B. 1, Ecl. last.

The couples being paired, a male and female together, it seems that they sometimes solaced themselves in their confinement by kisses, as appears from the following epigram:

Barley break: or Last in Hell.
We two are *last in hell:* what may we feare
To be tormented or kept pris'ners here?
Alas, if kissing be of plagues the worst,
We'll wish in hell we had been last and first.
Herrick's Poems, p. 34.

That the middle place was called hell, is also said in a poem entitled Barley-breake, publ. 1607.

Euphema now with Shetton *is in hell*
(For so the middle roome is always call'd)
He would for ever, if he might, there dwell.
British Bibliogr., i, p. 67.

This term of hell was indiscreet, and must have produced many profane allusions; besides familiarising what ought always to preserve its due effect of awe upon the mind. See the poem quoted by Dr. Drake in his Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 311.

We learn from the communication of a kind friend, that it was played in Yorkshire within his memory, and among the stacks of corn, but with some variations from the Scottish game. They had also another form of it, more resembling that in the Arcadia, which was practised in open ground. It is probable that it still subsists in all the northern counties. Our very puerile game of *tag* seems to be derived from it; for there was a *tig* or *tag* in the Yorkshire game, whose touch made a prisoner.

Barlibak is used as the name of an evil spirit, by Massinger, vol. i, 80.

†Playings at *barley-break*, foot-ball, dancing, setting cocks together by th' ears, to fight one another; or what is more ridiculous, matching them with coxcombs, who like tall fellows pelt them to death with sticks, as fishermen do whales, when they dare not come nigh them. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

†BARNABY. An old dance to a quick movement.

Bounce, cries the port-hole, out they fly,
And make the world dance *Barnaby*.
Cotton's Virgil Travestie.

BARNACLE. A multivalve shell-fish (*lepas anatifera*, Linn.) growing on a flexible stem, and adhering to loose timber, bottoms of ships, &c.; anciently supposed to turn into a Solan goose; possibly because the name was the same. Whether the fish or the bird be meant in the following passage is not clear:

We shall lose our time
And all be turned to *barnacles* or apes.
Temp., iv, sc. last.

The metamorphosis is mentioned by Butler in Hudibr., III, ii, l. 655. By Bp. Hall, iv, 2, and others; and in this Latin enigma,

Sum volucris, nam plumosum mihi corpus, et alæ
Quarum remigio, quum libet, alta peto.
Haud tamen e volucris fœcundo semine nascor,
Haud ovi tereti in cortice concipior;
Sed mare me gignit, biforis sub tegmine conchæ,
Aut in ventre trabis, quam tulit unda diu.
Illud idem tenero mihi pabula præbet alumno;
Pabula jam grandi suggerit illud idem.
Pincieri Ænigm., i, 1.

The notes show that many respectable men gave credit to the fable.

Like other fictions, it had its variations: sometimes the *barnacles* were supposed to grow on trees, and thence

to drop into the sea and become geese; as in Drayton's account of Furness:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake
Their roots so deeply soak'd) send from their stocky boughs
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd *barnacles* by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then by the fluxure nurs'd
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls; when dropping from the tree
Into the merry pond which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly.
Polyolb., song 27, p. 1190.

From this fable, Linnæus has formed his trivial name *anatifera*, goose- or duck-bearing. See Donovan's British Shells, plate vii, where is a good description of the real animal, and an excellent specimen of the fabulous account, from Gerard's Herbal.

BARNE. A child. A word still retained in the northern dialects, supposed to be from *born*, that which *is born*, natus.

Mercy on 's, a *barne!* a very pretty *barne*.
Win. Tale, iii, 3.

BARNE-BISHOP, *i. e.*, boy-bishop. See NICHOLAS, ST.

†BARONET. This word was in use long before the time of James I in the signification of a lesser baron.

Dukes, earls, barons, and *baronettes* might use livery of our lord the king, or his collar, &c.
Stat. temp. Hen. IV.

†BARRACADO. To barricade.

Though you shut up and *barracado* your dores and windowes, as hard as your hearts and heads were ramd against your distressed brethren, yet death will find you, and leave you to judgement.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BARRED. For *barded*, which see.

Both armed cap-a-pee upon their *barred* horse,
Together fiercely flow. *Drayt. Pol.*, xii, p. 904.

†BARRED-GOWN. The gowns of the judge, and other officers of the law, had broad stripes or bars of gold lace in front.

BARRIERS. To fight at *barriers;* to fight within lists. This kind of contest is sometimes called simply *barriers*:

Noble youth,
I pity thy sad fate.—Now to the *barriers*.
(*They fight at barriers, first single pairs, then three to three.*) *Vitt. Corombona*, O. Pl., vi, 341.

The great *barriers* moulted not more feathers, than he
Hath shed hairs, by the confession of his doctor.
Ibid., p. 245.

†BARTHOLOMEW BABY. A gawdily dressed doll, such as appears to have been commonly sold at Bartholomew Fair.

Her petticoat of sattin,
Her gown of crimson tabby,
Lac'd up before, and spangl'd ore,
Just like a *Bartholomew baby*.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 343.

BARTHOLOMEW-PIG. Roasted pigs were formerly among the chief attractions of Bartholomew Fair, London: they were sold piping hot, in booths and on stalls, and ostentatiously displayed, to excite the appetite of passengers. Hence a *Bartholomew pig* became a common subject of allusion: the Puritan railed against it,

For the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, i, 6.

Falstaff, in coaxing ridicule of his enormous figure, is playfully called by his favorite,

Thou whoreson little tidy *Bartholomew* boar-*pig*.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Dr. Johnson thought that paste-pigs were there meant: but the true *Bartholomew pigs* were substantial, real, hot, roasted pigs; as may be seen throughout the above play of old Ben, where Ursula, the pig-woman, is no inconsiderable personage. Gayton also speaks of the pig-dressers.

Like *Bartholomew Fair pig-dressers*, who look like the dams, as well as the cooks of what they roasted.
Fest. N., p. 57.

The young wife in Jonson's play pretends a violent longing for pig, that she may be taken to the fair; and it seems that her case was far from uncommon. Davenant speaks of the *Bartlemew pig*,

That gaping lies on every stall,
Till female with great belly call.

The pigs may still be there, but I fear the fair is now a place of too much mobbing and riot for ladies in that condition. There *might* also be paste-pigs, but, if so, they were very inferior objects, and meant only for children. Mrs. Ursula also tells us the price of her pigs; namely, five shillings, five shillings and sixpence, or even six shillings! This was surely as dear in James I's time, as a guinea lately. The highest price, of course, was to be asked of a longing woman.

BASE, or BASS, *v.* To sing or play the *base* part in music.

And the thunder
That deep and dreadful organ-pipe, pronounc'd
The name of Prosper, it did *base* my trespass.
Tem., iii, 3.

Bass is the usual orthography among musicians, and is supported by the derivation, which is *basse*, Fr ; but the pronunciation is in that case very irregular, and the use of the comparative, *baser*, as "a *baser* sound," is still more decisive for *base*. The latter reason is Dr. Johnson's.

BASE, or PRISON-BASE, or PRISON-BARS. A rustic game, which consisted chiefly in running.

Lads more like to run
The country *base*, than to commit such slaughter.
Cym., v, 3.

The lines following give some kind of picture of the sport :

So ran they all as they had been at *bace*,
They being chased that did others chace
Spens. F. Q., V, viii, 5.

To *bid a base*, means to run fast, challenging another to pursue.

To *bid* the wind *a base* he now prepares.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, p. 418.

Though in the following passage the allusion is rather obscure,

Indeed I *bid the base* for Protheus, *Two Gent.*, i, 2.

in this it is clear :

We will find comfort, money, men, and friends,
Ere long to *bid* the English king *a base*.
How say, young prince, what think you of the match ?
Pr. I think king Edward will outrun us all.
Marlow's Ed. II, O. Pl., ii, 378.

N.B. It is there misprinted *abase*, in one word : the context demonstrates what it ought to be.

†Chapman uses the word to *base*, or, as there spelt, *bace*, in the sense of to rush about, to run quickly (Odyss., x):

All so sprightly given
That no room can contain them ; but about
Bace by the dams, and let their spirits out.

BASE-COURT. The outer, or lower court.

My lord, in the *base-court* he doth attend
To speak with you ; may't please you to come down.
Rich. II, iii, 3.
Into the *base-court* then she did me lead.
Tower of Doctrine, Percy, Anc. Poet., i, p. 105.

BASELARD. See BASLARD.

BASEN. Extended as with astonishment.

And stare on him with big looks *basen* wide,
Wond'ring what mister wight he was, and whence.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 670.

Perhaps the same as BAWSON ; which see.

BASENET, BASSINET, BACINET. A very light helmet, so called from its resemblance to a *bason*, consequently without a visor, properly, though sometimes that part was added.—Knights when fatigued often wore them for ease, instead of their helmets. They were commonly worn by our infantry in the reigns of Edward II, III, and Richard II. See Grose on Anc. Armour. *V. Bacinetum* apud Du Cange.

BASES, *s. pl.* A kind of embroidered mantle which hung down from the middle to about the knees, or lower, worn by knights on horseback.

About his middle hee had, in steede of *bases*, a long cloak of silke, which unhandsomely, as it needes must, became the wearer. *Sidney's Arcadia*, b. i, p. 62.
All heroick persons are pictured in *bases* and buskins
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 218.

Bases were also worn on other occasions, and are thus exactly described in a stage direction to a play by Jasper Maine. "Here six Mores dance, after the ancient Æthiopian manner. Erect arrowes stuck round their heads in their curled hair instead of quivers. Their bowes in their hands. Their upper parts naked. Their nether, from the wast to their knees, covered with *bases* of blew satin, edged with a deep silver fringe," &c. *Amorous Warre*, iii, 2.

The colour of her *bases* was almost
Like to the falling whitish leaves and drie,—
With cipresse trunks embroder'd and embost.
Harr. Ar., xxxii, 47.
The wicked steele seaz'd deep in his right side,
And with his streaming blood his *bases* dide.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 41.

Butler has used it in Hudibras to express the butcher's apron :

With gantlet blue, and *bases* white. I, ii, 769.

Dr. Johnson has twice misinterpreted this word. See *Base*, No. 3 and 5, in his Dictionary.

In a passage of Ariosto, they are worn by ladies instead of petticoats. *Harr.*, xxxvii, 25.

In the original, *sopravesta* is the word corresponding to *bases*.

We find *a pair of bases* mentioned in the play of Pericles, ii, 1, where it is wrongly interpreted "armour for the legs."

On the other hand, a petticoat serves for *bases*, in Massinger.

And in Spenser, a woman's petticoats and apron serve instead of cuirass and *bases* :

In womans weedes that is to manhood shame,
And put before his lap an apron white
Instead of curiets, and *bases* for the fight. *F. Q.*, V, v, 20

Epigram of John Weever on bases.
In Brillum.
Two contraries more glorious farre appeare
When each to other they be placed neare:
Untill I knew this axiom I did muse
Why gentlemen so much do *bases* use;
Yet Brillus' *bases* adds to Brill no grace,
But make him baser who by birth is base.
Gentilitie then Brillus first should get,
Before base Brillus do in *bases* jet. Book i, Epigr. 6.
Your petticoat serves for *bases* to this warrior.
Piet., act ii, 1.

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gifford's conjecture on the subject (Massinger, vol. iii, p. 141) was nearly right.

The word also occurs in Parad. Lost., ix, 36, where it is falsely interpreted *housings*, in the best editions, on the authority of Richardson.

†*To* BASH. To be ashamed,
Neither *bash* I to say, that the people of Rome invaded this isle, rather upon a greedy mind to encroch than any just title thereto.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
And this *bash* not those to doe, in whose auncestors time a senatour was taxed and fined by the censour, that durst, whiles it was not decent and seemly, kisse his owne wife before the daughter of them both. *Ibid.*

BASILIARD. See BASLARD.

BASILISCO. In Shakespeare's King John is this passage:
What means this scorn, thou most untoward knave?
Phil. Knight, knight, good mother, *Basilisco* like.
John, i, 1.

This is an allusion to an old play, entitled Soliman and Perseda, in which a foolish knight, called *Basilisco*, speaking of his own name, adds,
Knight, good fellow, knight, knight.

And is answered immediately,
Knave, good fellow, knave, knave. *Orig. of Dram.*, ii, p. 210.

BASILISK, *s.* A species of ordnance.
Which with our bombards, shot, and *basilisk*,
We rent in sunder at our entry.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 388.
Of *basilisks*, of cannon, culverin. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 3.

Also an imaginary creature. See COCKATRICE.

BASKET, *s.* It was customary formerly to send the relics of the sheriff's table in baskets, to the poor confined in the prisons.
Where you shall howl all day at the gate, for a meal at night from the *basket*.
Shirley's Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 259.
Did our charity redeem thee out of prison,—
Where the sheriff's *basket*, and his broken meat
Were your festival exceedings. *Massing City Mad.*, i, 1.
Out, you dog leach,
The vomit of all prisons.—
Still spew'd out
For lying too heavy o' the *basket*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, i, 1

That is, for eating too much; taking too large a share out of the *basket*.

†BASKET. The basket into which the broken meat from the table was thrown and given away generally in charity.

†BASKET-CHAIR. An easy chair.
Nor, at his boord together being sat,
With words, nor touch, scarce looks adulterate.
Nor when he, swoln and pamper'd with high fare,
Sits down and snorts, cag'd in his *basket chair*,
Must we usurp his own bed any more,
Nor kiss and play in his house as before.
Donne's Poems, p. 65.

BASIN, or BASON, *custom.* When bawds and other infamous persons were carted, it was usual for a mob to precede them, beating metal basins, pots, and other sounding vessels, to increase the tumult, and call more spectators together.
And send her home
Divested to her flannel in a cart.
Lat. And let her footman *beat the bason* afore her.
B. Jon. New Inn, iv, 3.
With scornful sound of *basen*, pot, and pan,
They thought to drive him thence, like bees in swarmes.
Harr Ariost., xvii, 89.
Then like a strumpet drove me from their cells,
With tinkling pans, and with the noise of bells.
Browne's Brit. Past., i, 4.

See also Promos and Cassandra, act iv, 2, part ii.

It seems that the hire of their basins for this purpose was profitable to barbers, for it is uttered as an execration against Cutbeard:
Let there be no bawd carted that year, *to employ a bason of his*. *B. Jon. Sil. Wom.*, iii, 5.

This ceremony is introduced in the second part of Dekker's Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 481-83, and is there accounted for:
Duke. Why before her does the *bason* ring?

These *basons* were made of brass. Bp. Hall uses *brass-bason* as a phrase for a barber:
O Esculape! how rife is physic made,
When each *brasse-bason* can professe the trade. Sat. iv, 1.

Hence the similarity between a barber's bason and a helmet. See also Overbury's Characters, K. i, b.

See also BRIDE-BOWL.

BASLARD, *s.* A short sword or dagger. *Basalardus* or *baselardus*, low Latin. See Du Cange; who says, "Ensis brevis species, genus pugionis vel sicæ;" and adds, "Gallis olim *bazelaire*, nunc *coutelas*."
Where not in robes, but with our *baslardes* bright,
We came to parle of the publique weale.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 284.

Stowe calls it *basiliarde*, and speaks of it as the weapon with which Sir W. Walworth first wounded Wat Tyler.
The mayor having receyved his stroke drew his *basiliarde*, and grievously wounded Wat in the neck.
London, 1590, p. 172.

The statute of 12 Richard II. wyll that no servant of husbandrye, ne labourer, nor servant of artificer, nor of vitayller, shall beare *baselarde*, dagger, nor spere upon peyne of forfeiture.
Cited in Cens. Liter., vol. x, p. 158, 1st ed.

†BASSE. The base, in music See BASE.
A *basse* or base string: that string that maketh the base sound. *Nomenclator.*

†BASSE. A kiss. A common word in the sixteenth century.
Wyt. Ye, let hym bee,
I doo not passe!
Cum now, a *basse!*
Hon. Rec. Nay, syr, as for *bassys*,
From hence none passys,
But as in gage
Of maryage *Play of Wit and Science.*

BASTA. Properly an Italian word, signifying *it is enough*, or *let it suffice*, but not uncommon in the works of our ancient dramatists, which proves it to have been then current.
Basta, content thee, for I have it full. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 1.

†BASTANED. To buy a bastaned gown of a person, *i.e.*, to beat him.
I told him that he did lye in so saying, and that I wold try on the fleysh of him, or by a *bastaned* gown of him, if he wer not prisoner in the Towr.
Dr. Dee's Diary, 1593.

BASTARD, *s.* A kind of sweet Spanish wine, of which there were two sorts, white and brown. According to Minshew's explanation it was a raisin wine; but he was mistaken.
Spaine bringeth forth wines of a white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, rumney, and *bastard*. *Coghan's Haven of Health*, p. 239.
We shall have all the world drink *brown* and *white bastard*. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 2.

It was common in taverns.
Score a pint of *bastard* in the Half-moon.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

And again:
Why then your *brown bastard* is your only drink.
See also O. Pl., iii, 292, and v, 328.

It is said in one passage to be heady:
I was drunk with *bastard*,
Whose nature is to form things, like itself,
Heady and monstrous. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd*, ii, 1.

Burton mentions it among hot and strong liquors and compounds.
All black wines, overhot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, rumny, *brown-bastard*, metheglen, and the like.
Anat. of Mel., p. 70.

In the churchwarden's accounts for the parish of St. Lawrence, Reading, in 1509, is this article:
Payed for a quart of *bastard* for the singers of the Passhyon on Palme Sundaye, 4d.
Coates's Reading, p. 217.

BASTILE, *s.* A castle.
Mirror for Magist., 167, and Hudibras, ii, 1150. See Todd's Johnson.

†BASTON. A staff. Fr.
Baculus. A *baston*: a staffe: wherewith to carry a tub, &c., a cole-staffe. *Nomenclator.*

BAT, *s.* A club, or large stick. We hardly regard this as an obsolete word: yet it is never used now, except in an appropriated sense; as cricket-*bat*.
I'll try whether your costard or my *bat* be the harder.
Lear, iv, 6.
And each of you a good *bat* on his neck,
Able to lay a good man on the ground.
George-a-Greene, O. Pl., iii, 42.

†BATALIA. The order of battle. Fr.
Wee, being upon another hill opposite to him, drew downe, and into *batalia*, to give on, though upon the mouth of his cannon: which would have made hot worke. *Arthur Wilson's Autobiography*

†*To* BATE. To diminish; to subtract from.
In time the mighty mountains tops be *bated*;
But, with their fall, the neighbour vales are fatted;
And what, when Trent or Avon overflowe,
They reave one field, they on the next bestowe.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BATE, *s.* Contention.
Shall ever civil *bate*
Gnaw and devour our taste?
Countess of Pembroke's Antonius.
She set my brother first with me at *bate*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 74.
Breeds no *bate* with telling of discreet stories.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

See BREEDBATE.

BATE-BREEDING, *adj.* Apt to cause strife.
This sour informer, this *bate-breeding* spy.
Sh. Venus and Adon. Malone's Supp., i, 435.

BATE, *v.* A term in falconry; to flutter the wings as preparing for flight, particularly at the sight of prey; probably from *battre*, Fr.
That with the wind
Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.
1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

It is a natural action with birds, after bathing, to shake the moisture from their wings; also when desirous of their food, or prey, as in the following passage:
No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they braul and hood us so with sour awe of parents, that we dare not offer to *bate* at our desires.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 179.
Hood my unmann'd blood *bating* in my cheek.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.
Afterwards go leisurely against the wind, then unhood her, and before she *bate*, or find any check in her eye, whistle her off from your fist, fairly and softly.
Gentl. Recr., 8vo, p. 26.

The true meaning of the word is beautifully exemplified in the following passage of Bacon:
Wherein (viz. in matters of business) I would to God that I were hooded, that I saw less; or that I could perform more: for now I am like a hawk that *bates*, when I see occasion of service; but cannot fly because I am ty'd to another's fist. *Letter* ii.

Bate me an ace, quoth Boulton. Proverb. The history of this Boulton, and the origin of the proverb, are

equally unknown: he might, perhaps, have asserted at some time that he had all the tricks at cards, when there was an ace against him; or some such thing. According to an account in Ray's Prov., p. 177, queen Elizabeth, by aptly citing this proverb, detected that it was wanting in a collection presented to her. It was asserted, that all the proverbs in the English language were there; "Bate me an ace, quoth Bolton," answered the queen, implying that the assertion was probably too strong; and, in fact, that very proverb was wanting.

The following epigram points out the author of the collection mentioned by Ray:

Secundæ cogitationes meliores.
A pamphlet was of Proverbs pen'd by Polton,
Wherein he thought all sorts included were;
Untill one told him. *Bate m' an ace, quoth Boulton.*
Indeed (said he) that proverbe is not there.
The Mastive, by H. P.

We find it in some of the old dramas:

After what sort, I pray thee tell me.
Grimme. Nay there, *bate me an ace, quoth Boulton.*
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i. 224.

Where it means, *excuse me there;* as also in the following:

Bate me an ace, quoth Boulton: hush, your mind I know:
Ah sir, you would belike let my cock sparrows goe.
Promos and Cassandra, iv, 7

†*Har.* I use all to George Philpots at Dowgate; hees the best backswordeman in England.
Kit. Bate me an ace of that, quoth Bolton.
Har. Ile not bate ye a pinne on't, sir; for, by this cudgell, tis true. *Play of Sir Thomas More*, p. 18.

BATFUL, *adj.* Fruitful; fattening. From to batten.

Where streams of milk thro' *batful* vallies flow.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1577.

Frequently in his Polyolbion. See Todd.

†And have I seen Vernoila's *batfull* fields,
Strew'd with ten thousand helms, ten thousand shields,
Where famous Bedford did our fortune trie. *Drayton.*

†*To* BATLE. To fatten. The meaning of the word in the first of these examples is not quite clear.

Neverthelesse Faith went to mother Redcaps, and by the way met with Joyce, who very kindly *batled* her penny with her at a fat pig. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
Yet he was of so free a nature, and careless of money, when he had it (though solicitous to get it), that he *batled* in his own bounty. *Wilson's History of James I.*

BATLET, *s.* The instrument with which washers beat their coarse clothes. *Johnson.* A regular diminutive from *bat;* meaning, therefore, a small bat.

And I remember kissing of her *batlet*, and the cows dugs that her pretty chop'd hands had milk'd.
As you like it, ii, 4.

I find the same implement called a *beetle* elsewhere:

Huswife, go hire her, if you yeerely gave
A lamkin more than use, you that might save
In *washing beetles*, for her hands would passe
To serve that purpose, tho' you daily wash.
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 15.
Have I liv'd thus long to be knock'd o' th' head
With half a *washing-beetle?*
B. & Fl. Tamer Tam'd, ii, 5.

See BEETLE.

†BATOON, or BATTOON. A staff; a mace. Fr.

I do but think how I
Shall bastinado o'r the ordinaries.
Arm'd with my sword, *battoone*, and foot Ile walk
To give each rank its due. No one shall scape.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.
They assaulted him with their *batoons*, whiles our madman resting himself did look upon them, and said, you will not threaten to whip one any more?
Comical History of Francion, 1655.
Dick. Thanks, good sir, but will the captain caterer
Take the *battoon* so kindly; I ne're thought
Patience a souldier's virtue untill now.
Marriage Broaker, 1662.

†BATTALOUSE, *adj* Combative.

Holds firm his stand,
Of *battalouse* bristles: (said of a boar.)
Byron's Tragedy.

BATTEN, *v.* To feed, or fatten. This word can hardly be called obsolete, having been used by Pope, Prior, and Gay (see Johns. Dict.): but it is so far disused as to be obscure to some readers. It occurs in Hamlet, iii, 4, and in Marlow's Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 354.

†Thus they *batten* here; but the divell will gnaw their bones for it. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

†BATTERFANGED. Beaten.

A poore labouring man was married and matched to a creature that so much used to scold waking, that she had much adoe to refraine it sleeping, so that the poore man was so *batterfang'd* and belabour'd with tongue mettle, that he was weary of his life.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BATTIL, or BATTEL, *v. n.* To grow fat. Also actively, to fatten others.

For sleep, they said, would make her *battil* better.
Sp. F. Q., VI, viii, 38.
Ashes are a marvellous improvement to *battle* barren land. *Ray's Prov.*, 238. Also 260.

Cotgrave has, "to *battle*, or get flesh, prendre chair."

BATTLE. The main or middle body of an army, between the van and rear.

The vaward Zerbin hath in government,
The duke of Lancaster the *battell* guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Harrington's Ariost., xvi, 36.
Sould. Be yours the vaward.
Soph. I will give the charge.
Sould. Turnus, have you the rereward; I the *battle.*
Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 539.

See Strutt on the Manners and Customs, &c., vol. iii, p. 2, where is an

account from an old MS. of the method of regulating these divisions.

†BATTLE. A small boat. See Howel's Londinopolis, 1657, p. 85.

To BATTLE is still current in Oxford for taking provisions from the buttery, &c.

Eat my commons with a good stomach, and *battled* with discretion. *Puritan*, Malone's Suppl., ii, p. 543.

Cotgrave has this sense also:

To *battle* (as scholars do in Oxford), être debiteur au collège pour ses vivres.

He adds,

Mot usé seulement des jeunes écoliers de l'université d'Oxford.

BAUBLE, or BABLE, *s.* *Baubella*, in low Latin, signifies *toys, jewels;* but that word being found only in Hoveden, it is as probable that the English may be the original as the contrary; perhaps both are from *babiole*, Fr. *Baciballum* is found in Petronius Arbiter in a similar sense; and Βαυβάλια in Julius Pollux, v. 16, for bracelets. See Junius, in *Bable*. In its general signification this word is yet current; but the office of fool being obsolete, its meaning, as a badge of it, requires explanation.

A fool's *bauble* was a short stick, with a head ornamented with ass's ears, fantastically carved upon it. Its form may be seen at fig. 12 in the plate subjoined to the first part of Hen. IV, in Mr. Steevens's edition; and in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, pl. 3, vol. ii.

An idiot holds his *bauble* for a god,
And keeps the oath which by that god he swears.
Tit. And., v, 1.

It had been fitter for you to have found a fool's coat and a *bauble*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 129.

If every fool should wear a *bable*, fewel would be dear. *Ray's Prov.*, p. 108.

It was also the subject of another proverb, which, as well as several allusions made to it, was of a licentious nature. O. Pl., viii, 15. *All's W.*, iv, 5. *Romeo*, ii, 4. 979, a.—It appears from the French proverb subjoined by Ray, that the equivalent word in that language was *marotte*, which is now used for a person's particular foible, or hobby-horse. *C'est-la sà marotte:* It is his hobby-horse.

Apparently as an adjective:

Doth knock
Bable babes against the rock. *Southwell*, p. 51. 1st ed

†BAUCKT. Sized. (?)

Grandiusculus huic profectus est. He was a good stubble boy. a pretie *bauckt* ladde, and of a good stature when he went from hence. *Terence in English*, 1614.

BAUDKIN. The true form of a word, afterwards corrupted into *bodkin*, in the phrase *cloth of bodkin*. *Baudkin* was formed from the low Latin *Baldicus*, *Baldekinus*, which itself was derived, says Du Cange, from *Baldacco* (Baldach), an oriental name for Babylon [Bagdad], being brought from thence. It was the richest kind of stuff, the web being gold, and the woof silk, with embroidery. "Pannus omnium ditissimus, cujus utpote stamen ex filo auri, subtemen ex serico texitur, plumario opere intertextus." *Du Cange*. Spelman similarly defines it. See his Glossary. Minshew ridiculously derives it from *bawd;* because, he says, it was invented by such persons as an attractive ornament. For the examples, see BODKIN, *cloth of*. *Baldaquin* in French, and *Baldachino*, Italian, are explained by Cotgrave and Florio. Bullokar has the word rightly, *baudkin;* and defines it, "Stuffe or cloth made partly of silk, and partly of gold and silver." He calls it also *tinsell*, which now has a different meaning.

G. Gascoigne has the word in its original form:

For cloth of gold, or tinsel figurie,
For *baudkin*, broydrie, cutworks, or conceits,
He set the shippes of merchantmen on worke.
Steele-Glasse, v, 786.

BAUSIN, or BAWZON. A badger.

His mittons were of *bawzon's* skin.
Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.

BAVIAN, the same as *babian*. A baboon, or monkey; an occasional, but not a regular character in the old Morris dance. From *baviaan*, Dutch; in German *pavian*, a great monkey. He appears in act iii, sc. 5, of the Two Noble Kinsmen, where his office is to bark, to tumble, to play antics, and exhibit a long tail, with what decency he could. So *babouin* in French, and our *baboon*. See BABIAN.

The account given of it by Messrs.

Steevens and Tollet, in the dissertation subjoined to first part of Hen. IV, is very erroneous. They would make him a sort of fool, and a regular appendage to the Morris, which if he had been, he would have been more frequently mentioned.

Where's the *bavian?*
My friend, carry your tail without offence
Or scandal to the ladies, and be sure
You tumble with audacity and manhood:
And when you bark, do it with judgment.

See Thunberg's Trav., i, 226.

BAVIN. Brush wood, or small fagots, made of such light and combustible matter, used for lighting fires. Still in use in some counties.

The skipping king, he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash *bavin* wits
Soon kindled and soon burnt. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Bavins will have their flashes, and youth their fancies, the one as soon quenched as the other is burnt.
Mother Bombie, 1594.

The *bavin*, though it burne bright, is but a blaze.
Euphues, G. 2, b.

With coals and with *bavins*, and a good warm chair.
Old Song.

Bavins are still advertised for, under that name, by some of our public offices.

BAWCOCK. A burlesque word of endearment, supposed to be derived from *beau coq:* but rather perhaps from boy and cock.

Why that's my *bawcock*. What has smutch'd thy nose? *W. Tale*, i, 2.
Good *bawcock*, bate thy rage! use lenity, sweet chuck? *Hen. V*, iii, 2.

See also Twelfth N., iii, 4.—In both the latter passages it is immediately joined with chuck or chick, which seems to prove that it meant *boycock* or young cock.

BAWSON. A large unwieldy person. Possibly from *bausin*, a badger, that being a clumsy beast.

Peace, you fat *bawson*, peace. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 232.

Coles has "a great *bawsin*, ventrosus." Chatterton has thrice used *bawsyn*, which seems to be the same word, in the sense of large: this was probably on the authority of Skinner, who explains it, "*Magnus, grandis;*" also, "Ventriosus, quia scilicet sesquipedalis abdominis sarcinam magna cum difficultate trahit et circumfert." Conjecturing it to be from *bauch*, a paunch, and *zichen*, to drag. *Etym. Voc. omn. Antiq.* Chatterton probably had it from Skinner. See Battle of Hast., 2d, 690; Englysh Met., 131; Ælla, 57.

BAY. A principal division in a building; probably, as Dr. Johnson conjectured, a great square in the framework of the roof, whence *barn of three bays* is a barn twice crossed by beams. In large buildings, having the Gothic framework to support the roof, like Westminster Hall, the *bays* are the spaces between the supporters. Houses were estimated by the number of *bays:*

If this law hold in Vienna ten years, I'll rent the fairest house in it, after three-pence a *bay*.
Meas. for M., ii, 1.

Of one *baye's* breadth, God wot, a silly coate
Whose thatched spars are furr'd with sluttish soote.
Hall, Sat. v, 1.

As a term among builders, it also signified every space left in the wall, whether for door, window, or chimney. See Chambers's Dict. and Kersey. Coles, in his Latin Dictionary, makes a *bay* a space of a definite size, "a *bay* of building, mensura viginti-quatuor pedum," *i. e.*, the measure of twenty-four feet.

†BAY. A dam or wear in a river.

Agger, Virg. χῶμα, χοῦς, πρόσχωμα, Aggesta in alium terra adversus fluminis impetum. Levée ou chaussée d'une riviere. A dam, *bay*, banke, or hill of earth heaped up on hie to keepe the water out or in.
Nomenclator.

To BAY. To bathe.

He feedes upon the cooling shade, and *bayes*
His sweatie forehead in the breathing wind.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 3.

BAY WINDOW. Made from BAY, *supra;* not, according to Minshew, from its resemblance to a bay on a coast, or round, for it was usually square. *Bow window* has now effectually supplanted it, in practice, and implies a semicircular sweep, like a bow.

In which time, retiring myself into a *bay-window*.
B. Jon. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 3.

Why it hath *bay-windows* as transparent as barricadoes, and the clear stones towards the south are as lustrous as ebony. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

Mr. Tyrrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, thus explains it: "A large window, probably so called because it occupied a whole *bay*, *i. e.*, the space between two cross beams." We have the authority of an old dictionary for asserting, that a *bay-window* meant also a balcony. In the English part of Coles' Dictionary we

find "a *bay-window, Menianum;*" and in the Latin, *Menianum* is translated a balcony, or gallery. *Meniana* were called from Menius a Roman, who invented them. See Festus, and Vossius Etym. Ling. Lat. Minshew confirms the interpretation of Coles, translating it L. *Menianum*, I. *Balcone*, G. *Une saillie, ou projet de maison*, T. *Ein arkel*, ob formam; which comes very near to our present expression of *bow*-window. So again, *Balcone, qui balza fuora.* See him both in *bay* and *window.* Thus the word served at times in both senses. Cotgrave adheres to the more common signification, translating *bay-window,* "Grande fenestre de bois, de charpenterie."

BAYARD. Properly a bay horse; also a horse in general. Rinaldo's horse in Ariosto is called *Baiardo.* "As bold as blind *bayard*" is a very ancient proverb, being found in Chaucer, Troil., i, 218. See also Ray, p. 80. It is alluded to in the following passage: "Do you hear, sir Bartholomew *Bayard,* that leap before you look?" *Match at Midnight,* O. Pl., vii, 435. Perhaps the whole proverb might be "as bold as blind *bayard* that leaps before he looks," in allusion to another proverb, "Look before you leap." I find the expression in a sermon of Edward the Sixth's time:

I marvel not so much at *blind bayards,* which never take God's book in hand.
Bernard Gilpin's Serm., republ. 1752, and subjoined to his Life.

Who is more bold than is the *bayard* blind?
Cavil, in Mirr. for Magistr.

A modern editor fancies that *bold Bayard* alludes to the famous chevalier *sans peur,* but he is totally mistaken. Induction to Marston's What you will, p. 202. See *Bagus* in Du Cange. See also Junius in *Bayard.*

†But the *boldest bayard* of all was Wentworth, who said that the just reward of the Spaniard's imposition was the loss of the Low Countries. *Letter dated* 1614.

BAYNARD'S CASTLE. The residence of Richard III at the time of his usurpation. It was originally a fortified castle of great strength, built in the time of William I by a Norman of that name. After several changes, which are all detailed by Stowe (London, 1599, p. 47), it was rebuilt by Humphrey duke of Gloucester, and occupied by Richard as his representative. It still gives the name to a ward of the city, called *Castle Baynard Ward;* and extends, by the Thames, from Paul's Wharf to Black Friars. Richard says,

Bid them both
Meet me within this hour at *Baynard's Castle.*
Rich. III, iii, 5.

BEAD-ROLL, or rather BEDE-ROLL. A catalogue of prayers; and thence any inventory; or perhaps, originally, a list of those to be prayed for in church. *Kersey.*

We in the *bead-roll* here of our religious bring
Wise Ethelwald. *Drayt. Poly.,* ii, p. 865.

Bede, in Saxon, means a prayer; and *beads* may be found used for prayers, thus,

Bring the holy water hither,
Let us wash and pray together:
When our *beads* are thus united,
Then the foe will fly affrighted. *Herrick,* p. 385.

BEAD-ROLL. A list of names; originally of persons to be prayed for; afterwards, any list.

Or tedious *bead-rolles* of descended blood.
From father Japhet since Deucalion's flood.
Hall, Sat. IV, iii, 5.

†'Tis a dead world, no stirring, he hath crosses,
Rehearseth up a *bead-rowle* of his losses.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

‡Else let my name be from thy *bed-role* rac'st,
And be no more a goddesse, if I lose her.
Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609.

See Todd.

BEADSMAN. From *bede,* a prayer, and from counting the beads, the way used by the Romish church in numbering their prayers; a *prayerman.* Commonly one who prays for another.

For I will be thy *beadsman,* Valentine.
Val. And on a love-book pray for my success.
Two Gent., i, 1.

The office of a *beadsman* is thus expressed by Herrick:

Yet in my depth of grief I'de be
One that should drop his beads for thee.
Works 381

From this use, *beads* obtained their name.

†*To* BEAKE *one's self.* To bask; to enjoy one's self.

At home we take our ease,
And *beake* ourselves in rest
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Yea (poor creatures) they have been constrained to sit warm, and to lie soft, to be served in state, to drink wine in bowles, to be honoured, be worshipped, to be crouched and kneeled unto, and so forth; wherefore

if that pope of Rome, when he lay *beaking* him self in the midst of his luxuries, had cause to cry o *Heu quantum patimur pro Christo!*
Symmons, Vindication of Charles I, 1648.

†BEAKER. A large drinking-glass, or vessel. The German *becher*.

Fill me a *beaker*, looke it be good beere.
Rowlands's Knave of Harts.
In others whole woods of cypress, ram'sthorn, daffadillies, and juniper for sallets What they wanted in wine they made up in brandy and coffee, of which the emperor of Gehenna would make nothing to drink off at a draught a gold *beaker* as big as the tun of Heidelbergh. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.
Were soon prevail'd on to resign
Their silver *beakers*, and their coin;
That such a just and holy strife
Might want no wealth to give it life.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

BEAM, or BEME. Bohemia. Bemerlandt, *Coles' Lat. Dict.* Cooper also has, "Boëmia. A realme called *Beme*, inclosed within the boundes of Germanie."

And talk what's done in Austria, and in *Beam*.
Drayt. Ep. to Sandys, p. 1235.
†Thinking by lingring out the warres in length,
To weaken and decay the *Beamish* strength.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†BEAMY, *adj.* In form of beams, or rays.

And eaven front contract, like to a slow
And quiet stream his obscur'd thoughts did flow,
With greater depths then could be fathom'd by
The *beamy* lines of a judicious eye.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

BEAN. The old method of choosing king and queen on Twelfth day, was by having a bean and a pea mixed up in the composition of the cake. They who found these in their portion of cake, were constituted king and queen for the evening.

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where *beane's* the king of the sport here
Besides we must know
The *pea* also
Must revell as queene in the court here.
Herrick's Hesper., p. 376.
Cut the cake: who hath the beane shall be
Kinge; and where the *peaze* is she shall be queene.
Nichols's Progresses, vol. ii.
You may imagine it to be twelfth-day at night, and the *bean* found in the corner of your cake; but it is not worth a vetch, I'll assure you.
Midd. New Wond., Anc. Dr., v, 272.
†When the King of Spain told Olivares of it first, he slighted it, saying, That he was but rey de havas, a *bean-cake* king. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

See also Brand's Pop. Antiq., 4to ed., vol. i, 20, &c.

This was borrowed from the French, who had their *roi de la fève*, on the same occasion.

BEANS. "Three blue *beans* in a blue bladder."

What is the origin of this whimsical combination of words, it may not now be easy to discover; but, at least, it is of long standing.

F. Hark, does't rattle?
S. Yes, like *three blue beans in a blue bladder*, rattle, bladder, rattle. *Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr.*, iii, p. 128.

Prior has it in his Alma:

They say—
That putting all his words together,
'Tis *three blue beans in one blue bladder*. *Cant.* I, v. 25

[Not to care a *bean* for anybody, to hold at little account.]

[To sow *beans* in the wind, *i. e.*, to labour in vain.]

†It is not for idlenis that men *sowe beanes in the wind*. *The Mariage of Witt and Wisdome*, p. 45.
Mo. I do not reche
One *bean* for all. This buss is a blive guerdon.
Hence carlishnesse yferre. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651

†BEAN-SHATTER. A scarecrow?

To fright away crows, and keep the corn, *bean-shatter*.
Shirley's Ball, iv. 1.

To BEAR A BRAIN. To exert attention, ingenuity, or memory.

My lord and you were then at Mantua:—
Nay, I do *bear a brain*. *Rom.*, i, 3.
But still take you heed, have a vigilant eye—
Well, sir, let me alone, I'll *bear a brain*.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 177.
My silly husband, alas! knows nothing of it, 'tis I that beare, 'tis I that must *beare a braine* for all
Marston's Dutch Courtez
So *beare a braine* to dash deceit,
And worke with reason and remorse.
Breton's Verses on Chesse. Earle, p. 272.
The rich man drinkes moderately, because he must *beare a braine* to look to what he hath.
Taylor W. Poet, Disc. to Salisb., p. 28. b
†*Clown.* I have my memorandums about me. As I can bear a pack, so I can *bear a brain*
Heywood's Golden Age, 1611

To BEAR COALS. See COALS.

To BEAR IN HAND. To keep in expectation; to amuse with false pretences.

Bore many gentlemen, myself being one,
In hand, with hope of action. *Meas. for M.*, i, 5.
Whereat grieved,
That so his sickness, age, and impotence,
Was falsely *borne in hand*. *Ham.* ii 2
All which I suffer playing with their hopes,
And am content to coin them into profit,
And look upon their kindness, and take more,
And look on that; still *bearing them in hand*.
B. Jon. Fox, i,

The expression is very common in Shakespeare; and indeed in all the writings of the time. See Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 441.

To BEAR SIX AND SIX. An obscure phrase, occurring in the Spanish Curate of Beaumont and Fletcher.

He's the most arrant beast—
Mill. He may be more beast.
Jam. Let him *bear six and six* that all may blaze him.
Span. Cur., ii, 3.

That the object is to make him a horned beast is plain from the context, but by what allusion, is not so clear. He is to bear *six and six*, as his arms,

After one or two unsatisfactory conjectures, it was suggested to me that the expression most probably alluded to the horns of a ram, which, by the aid of a little fancy, may be considered as two figures of six, placed back to back. 66 That this is the true interpretation, there seems no reason to doubt. Theological allusions being then common, I had fancied there might be some reference to sixes, as the mark of the beast in the Apocalypse. But the new interpretation is much preferable.

†*To* BEAR A MIND. To intend, or be inclined.

These are right gentlemen, who *beare a minde*
To spend, and be as liberall as the winde.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* BEAR WITH. To support.

This ver'd Jack Horner to the heart:
He could not *bear with* her.
Pleasant History of Jack Horner., n. d.

BEARS COLLEGE. A jocular expression for the bear-garden, commonly called Paris garden:

From the diet and the knowledge
Of the students in *bears-college*.
B. Jon. Masque of Gipsies., vol. vi, p. 113.

The meat-boat of *bear's-college*, Paris-garden,
Stunk not so ill.
Ibid., On the famous Voyage, vol. vi, p. 287.

BEAR-WARD. The keeper of a bear. A term in common use while bear-baiting was practised, yet overlooked by Johnson. It occurs twice in one scene of Hen. VI, but not elsewhere in Shakespeare. He uses the synonymous term, *bear-herd*, three times.

Are these thy bears? we'll bait thy bears to death,
And manacle the *bear-ward* in their chains.

Again,

And from the burgonet I'll rend thy bear,
And tread it under foot, with all contempt,
Despight the *bear-ward* that protects the bear.
2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

For that, sir, the *bear-ward* hath put in security.
B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

BEARD, *v.* To oppose face to face, in a daring and hostile manner; to threaten even to his *beard*.

No man so potent breathes upon the ground
But I will *beard* him. *1 Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Would I bear
These braves, this rage, and suffer uncontrol'd
These barons thus to *beard* me in my land,
In mine own realm? *Marlow's Ed. II*, O. Pl., ii, 365.

The meanest weed the soil there bare
Her breath did so refine,
That it with woodbine durst compare,
And *beard* the eglantine.
Drayt. Quest. of Cynthia, p. 624.

BEARDS. The growth of beards was regulated by statute at Lincoln's Inn, in the time of Elizabeth. Primo Eliz. "It was ordered, that no fellow of that house should wear a *beard* above a fortnight's growth." *Regist. Hosp. Linc.*, iv, f. 345. Transgression was punished with fine, loss of commons, and finally expulsion. But fashion prevailed; and in November the following year all previous orders touching beards were repealed. See Nichols's Prog. of Eliz., an. 1562, p. 26. When beards were worn, to cut one off was deemed an irreparable outrage. In one of the old plays, where the object is to overcome the patience of a man, when it has been said that cuckolding him will not do it, the next proposal, as still more provoking, is, "to make him drunk, and *cut off his beard*." *Honest Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 259. Dyeing beards was a practice once prevalent:

Now for a wager,
What *colour'd beard* comes next by the window?
Adr. A black man's I think. *Taff.* I think not so,
I think a red, for *that is most in fashion*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 415.

Bottom, the weaver, offers to play Pyramus in *beards* of such colours as nature never produced.

I will discharge it either in your straw-colour'd *beard*, your orange-tawny *beard*, your purple-in-grain *beard*, &c. *Mids.*, i, 2.

The *beard* was often dyed by way of disguise; thus,

And *dyes his beard* that did his age bewray.
Bp. Hall, Sat. iv, 4.

Hence it has been proposed to read "*die* the beard," instead of "*tie* the beard," in Meas. for M., iv, 2, but the alteration seems not necessary. We have a horse's mane and tail dyed in Pembr. Arcadia, b. iii, p. 268.

†BEARD-BRUSH. When the fashion of beards prevailed generally, it appears to have been customary to carry a brush, to arrange them when accidentally disordered.

His *beard-brush* ever in his hand, for if he vouchesafe you a word in complement, he straight doth turne his head, and under colour of spitting, brushes his beard into order again. *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640.

†BEARING-ARROW. An arrow made to carry especially straight.

Then Robin Hood did leap about,
He shot it under hand;
And Clifton with a *bearing arrow*
He clove the willow wand.
Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine.

BEARING-CLOTH. The mantle or

cloth with which a child is usually covered when carried to the church to be baptized, or produced among the gossips by the nurse.

Here's a sight for thee; look thee, a *bearing cloth* for a squire's child! look thee here, take up, take up, boy; open't. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

†BEARING-WIND. A favorable wind.

Vent prospere, vent en poupe, quò à puppi sequatur. A *bearing* wind: a prosperous or forward wind. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

BEARNS. Children. (Provincial.) The same as *barnes*. See BARNE.

I think I shall never have the blessing of God, 'till I have issue of my body, for they say *bearns* are blessings. *All's W.*, i, 3.

†BEASTISH. Beastly.

What didst thou not blush to bring before my face by deceitfull meanes? I am ashamed to once name this *beastish* word whilst thy mother heere is present. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†BEATE. The meaning uncertain.

Suche pleasaunt baites who can refraine?
Suche *beats* will sure brede the greate paine.
Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

To BEAT CHALK. One of the employments assigned to vagrants committed to Bridewell.

She'll chalk out your way to you now; she *beats chalk*. *Honest Whore*, 2 part. O. Pl., iii, 464.

Or cart it to the place of youth's correction,
Where *chopping chalke*, would quite spoile my complexion. An old Poem, entitled, *I would and would not*.

BEAT ON, *v*. To keep the thoughts busied, or as we say, hammering, upon any particular subject.

Do not infest your mind with *beating on*
The strangeness of this business. *Temp.*, v.

BEAUCHAMP. See BOLD BEAUCHAMP.

BEAUPERES. Equals; fair companions; not from *beaupère*, Fr., but from *beau* and *peer*, or *pheere*, equal or companion.

BEAUTIFIED. Used for *beautiful*.

To the celestial, and my soul's idol, the most *beautified* Ophelia. *Ham.*, ii, 2.

Polonius calls it a vile phrase, and so it is, but it was at least a common one in those times, particularly in the addresses of letters. "To the most *beautified* lady, the lady Elizabeth Carey," is the address of a dedication by Nash. "To the most *beautified* lady, the lady Anne Glemham," R. L. inscribes his "Diella," consisting of poems and sonnets, 1596. The examples wherein a person is said to be *beautified* with particular endowments seem hardly apposite. See O. Pl., vi, 392.

†BEBEIGHT, in the following example, is perhaps an error for *behight*, or *bedight*.

Consideracions herin are so great
And so manie, and most of such weight,
That they are in counsell more meete to treate,
Then to make an ale-bench talke of, to *bebeight*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†*To* BEBLIND. To make blind.

Terence was wise which taught by Pamphilus,
How courage quailes where love *beblinds* the sense,
Though proofe oft times makes lovers quarellous.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†*To* BEBLOT. To stain.

No might could move my mind to any wrong,
Which might *beblot* the glory of my name.
Sir T. North's Plutarch, p. 72.

BECCO. A cuckold. An Italian word adopted; originally a goat.

Duke, thou art a *becco*, a cornuto.
P. How? *M.* Thou art a cuckold.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 20. Also, p. 82.

They'll all make
Sufficient *beccos*, and with their brow-antlers
Bear up the cap of maintenance.
Massing. Bondman, ii, 3.

Drayton makes *becco* the Italian for a cuckow, and, curiously enough, derives it from the English word a *beck* or nod:

Th' Italians call him *becco* (of a nod)
With all the reverence that belongs a god.
Works, 8vo, p. 1315.

[The following epigram on this word is explained by the notes accompanying it.]

†*Of Jealousie.* English-French-Italian.

Why do th' Italians, in more grievous sort
Than French or English, take their wives stoln sport?
Beast's worse than bird; the Italians wife's loose smile
Him (*a*) *bestiates:* French-English (*b*) birds the while.
English and French are birds; th' Italian
Sole horn'd beast, of these three must lead the van.
(*a*) *Becco* cornuto, an he goat: (*b*) Un cocu in French, in English a cuckold; Cuculus.
Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey.

†BECHARM. To bewitch.

Against both those publique persons there are two capitall and deadly opposites (if it were possible) to *becharme* their resolutions, and blot out their name from the line of life. *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

BECK. A bow, or salutation. For other senses, see Todd.

What a coil's here!
Serving of *becks*, and jutting out of bums. *Tim.*, i, 2.

So it is in the folios; but Warburton, supposing *beck* to be put for *beak*, would have altered the reading to "serring of *becks*," introducing one new word, for the sake of fixing an unusual sense to another. Capel adopts his mistake in his Glossary. *Beak*, with the sound of *beck*, may, however, be found:

Such servitor also deserveth a check,
That runneth a figging with meat in his *beck*.
Tusser's Husb., p. 129.

†Neither was she unknowyng, that nothyng there was of suche high difficulte to bee dooen, whiche God was not liable with a mere *becke* to bryng to passe. *All*

hir care and thought was onely for the jewel of her virginitee on whiche she had so muche sette hir love.
Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

Beck also meant a small stream, whence the names *Wel-beck*, *Sand-beck*, &c. This sense, though in Drayton, is not noticed by Johnson. It is also in Junius and Skinner. Still in use in the northern counties.

My Brent, a pretty *beck*, attending Mena's mouth,
With those, her sister rills, that bear upon the south.
Polyolb., song 9, p. 838.

The bourne, the brooks, the *becks*, the rills, the rivulets.
Ibid., song 1.

See Steevens on Lear, act iii, sc. 6.

This is the source of an excellent and undoubted emendation in Beaumont and Fletcher:

He has mistook the *beck* I meant; is gone
After his fancy. *Two Noble K.*, iii, 2.

The tailor's daughter, who is the speaker, had appointed Palamon to wait for her at a cedar "fast by a brook." *Seward.*—The older copies had printed it *beak*, which was not intelligible, but this emendation makes it perfect.

†BECLOUD. To cover or obscure with clouds.

If thou *becloud* the sun-shine of thine eye,
I freeze to death; and if it shine, I fry.
Quarles's Emblems.

BEDAFF, *v.* To make a fool of, from *daffe*, a fool. Sax.

Then are you blind, dull-witted, and *bedaft*.
North's Plut., p. 105, fol.

But Bartholomew his wits had so *bedaft*.
Gascoigne's Works, 4to, bl. l.

BEDFELLOW. The simplicity of ancient manners made it common for men, even of the highest rank, to sleep together; and the term *bedfellow* implied great intimacy. Lord Scroop is said to have been bedfellow to Henry V.

Nay, but the man that was his *bedfellow*,
Whom he hath cloy'd and grac'd with kingly favours.
Hen. V, ii, 2.

See also Sir John Oldc. Malone's Supp., ii, p. 309.

Holinshed mentions the same token of favour shown towards him.

He's of a noble strain, my kinsman, lady,
One bed contains us ever, one purse feeds us.
B. & Fl. Chances, ii, 2.

Must we that have so long time been as one,
Seen cities, countries, kingdoms, and their wonders,
Been *bedfellows*, and in our various journey
Mixt all our observations, part, &c.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, i, 1.

After the battle of Dreux, in 1562, the prince of Condé slept in the same bed with the duke of Guise; an anecdote frequently cited to show the magnanimity of the latter, who slept soundly, though so near his greatest enemy, then his prisoner. Letters from noblemen to each other often began with the appellation *bedfellow*. See also B. Jon. Dev. an Ass, ii, 8, and B. and Fl. Lovers' Progr., ii, 1.

BED'S FEET. Here, probably in a small bed placed across, was the official station of a lady's maid, or chambermaid, as she was called in unrefined times.

If she keepe a chambermaide, she lyes at her *bedd's feete*, and theis two say no Paternosters.
Saltonstall. Character 19, *a Maide*

BEDLAM. Contracted and corrupted from Bethlehem. The priory of *Bethlehem*, or rather, *St. Mary of Bethlehem*, was not converted into an hospital for lunatics till 1546; consequently the word *Bedlam* could not till then have been used with any reference to madness; yet it was already so established in the time of Shakespeare, that he and others have inadvertently put it into the mouths of persons who lived long before its origin.

To *Bedlam* with him! Is the man grown mad?
K. H. Ay, Clifford; a *bedlam* and ambitious humour
Makes him oppose himself against his king.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 1.

†But his wife (as he had attired her) seemed indeede not to be well in her wittes, but, seeyng her housbandes maners, shewed herself in her conditions to bee a right *bedlem*.
Riche, Farewell to Militarie Prof., 1581.

†Thus like a *bedlam* to and fro
She frisk'd, and egg'd 'em on to goe,
And at last witch'd 'em in that plight,
That they were allmost mad to fight.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†BEDLAM MADNESS. Raging madness.

Furor, Cic. mania, Aurelian. rabies, Horat. Plaut. Rage, fureur. Outrage; furie; *bedlem madnesse*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†BED-PAN. A warming pan.

Batillus cubicularius, ignitabulum, Instrumentum æneum, in quod conjectis prunis candentibus excalefiunt lecti. Un eschauffoir de lit. A *bed pan*, or warming pan. *Nomenclator.*

BED-PHERE. Bedfellow. Compounded of *bed*, and *fere* or *phere*. See FERE.

And I must have mine ears banquetted with pleasant and witty conferences, pretty girls, scoffs, and dalliance, in her that I mean to chuse for my *bed-pheere*.
B. Jons. Epicœne, ii, 5.

†BEDRIBBLE. To sprinkle with wet?

A little urn will hold a great mans ashes; and why should we *bedribble* with our pens the dust that rests there? there is now no fear that it will rise, and fly upon our faces. *Wilson's James I*, 1653.

BED-ROLL, corrupted from *bead-roll*. A catalogue. See BEAD-ROLL.

And bellow forth against the gods themselves
A *bed-roll* of outragious blasphemies.
Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 251.

If this were sold, our names should then be quite
Raz'd from the *bed-roll* of gentility.
Woman kill'd with kindness, O. Pl., vii, 288.

Drayton has written it *bedroul*:

Then Wakefield battle next we in our *bedroul* bring.
Polyolb., 22, p. 1077.

†**BED-ROPE.** The rope under a bed.

Torus, Funis è loris contortus, qui toro, id est lecto, subtendebatur. A *bedrope*, or cord. *Nomenclator.*

†**BED-STAFF.** A wooden pin in the side of the bedstead for holding in the bed-clothes.

All the furniture in the twelve poor schollars chamber, that is to say, six bed-steads, six matts, sixe mattresses, six feather beds, six feather bolsters, twelve pair of sheets, twelve blankets, twelve rugs, three dozen of *bedstaves*, and six pewter chamber potts.
Alleyn's Will, 1626.

†**BEDSTEDLE.** The old form of the word bedstead.

In the further chamber, one *bed-stedle*, with blew curtaines and walling backcloath, one downe bedd, boulster, and pillow, one blanket, one coverlid, one table, two chayres, one window-curtaine.
Inventory of 17th Cent.

BEDSWERVER. One who swerves from the fidelity of the marriage bed: an adulteress.

That she's
A *bedswerver*, even as bad as those
That vulgars give bold'st titles. *W. Tale*, ii, 1.

BEDWARD. Towards *bed* or rest, or the time of resting.

While your poor fool and clown, for fear of peril,
Sweats hourly for a dry brown crust to *bedward*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 160.

It is used in Coriolanus; and Milton also has it,

Couch'd, and now fill'd with pasture gazing sat,
Or *bed-ward* ruminating. *Par. Lost*, iv, 350.

Compounds were formerly made at pleasure, by subjoining *ward* to the thing towards which the action tended. Thus we have in the translation of the New Testament, to *us-ward* and to *God-ward*, &c. In Fairfax's Tasso is to *love-ward*, v, 65, to his *camp-ward*, xi, 46, to *Gaza-ward*, viii, 51. In Harrington's Ariosto we find to *Paris-ward*, B. ii, st. 16 and 23. Innumerable instances of this usage might be collected from the writings of those times.

†**BEDWARF.** To make little.

Thus whilst thy giant worth
Bedwarfes our fansies; all our words
Do cloud, not set thee forth.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

BEELD. Shelter.

This is our *beeld* the blustring winds to shun.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 84.

This breast, this bosom soft shall be thy *beeld*
'Gainst storms of arrows, darts, and weapons thrown.
Ibid., xvi, 49.

The word is still used in Scotland. Thus Robert Burns,

But thou beneath the random *bield*
O' clod or stane.
Verses to a Mountain Daisy.

Ray has it among his north country words: also Kelly, Scottish Proverbs, p. 19.

BEEN was often used for *have been*.

No more than may the running streams revert
To climb the hills, when they *been* rolled down
The hollow vales. *Tancred and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 176.

Also for *were*:

And, for of fame and birth alike they *been*,
They chose him captain by their free accord.
Fairf. Tass., i, 53

See also iv, 4. See BIN.

BEES. *To have bees in the head.* A phrase meaning, I fancy, to be choleric; to have that in the head which is easily provoked, and gives pain when it is.

But, Wyll, my maister *hath bees in his head*,
If he find mee hearc pratinge, I am but deade.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 180.

Also to be restless:

If he meet but a carman in the street, and I find him not talk to keep him off on him, he will whistle him and all his tunes at overnight in his sleep! he has *a head full of bees*. *B. Jon. Barth. Fair*, i, 4.

To have a bee in the bonnet is a phrase of similar import, or sometimes means to be a little crazy. The phrase is clearly alluded to in the following passage:

For pity, sir, find out that *bee*
That bore my love away;
I'll seek him in your *bonnet* brave.
Herrick, Mad Maid's Song, p. 181.

BEESTNING, or BEESTING. The first milk given by a cow or other milch beast. A rustic word, sometimes made into *biesting*, and even *bresting*. See Kersey and Todd in *Biesting*. Supposed from a Saxon word, *bysting*: but as that meant leaven, the derivation is not very certain. See Cotgrave in *Colostre*.

So may the first of all our fells be thine,
And both the *beestning* of our goats and kine.
B. Jons. Pan's Anniv.

†**BEETLE-BLIND.** As blind as a beetle.

Yet thou, nor no flie, is so *beetle-blinde*,
But thou and they aparantly may see.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**BEETLE.** As quick as a beetle, *i. e.*, very slow.

Celerius elephanti pariunt: as quicke as a *beetle*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1634, p. 554.

BEETLE. A heavy mallet. A *three-*

man beetle was one so heavy that it required three men to manage it, two at the long handles and one at the head. The exact figure of it is delineated in the Supplement to Shakespeare, vol. i, p. 190.

If I do, fillip me with a *three-man beetle.*
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

For *washing-beetle*, see BATLET.

†BEFOG. To obscure.

What a world of hel-worke, devil-worke, and elve-worke, had we walking amongst us heere in England, what time that popish mist had *befogged* the eyes of our poore people.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†BEFORE. In the presence of; used in a form of oath.

Stra. Sirrah, be civill, or else *before* Jove I'l pull off my wooden leg, and break your pate with it, though I die for it. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

BEFORN. Before.

The time was once, and may again retorn,
For ought may happen that hath been *beforn.*
Spens. Shep. K., May, 103.

Thee, whom high birth makes equal with the best
Thine acts prefer both me and all *beforn.*
Fairf. Tasso, v, 10.

The little redbreast to the prickled thorne
Return'd, and sung there as he had *beforne.*
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 3, p. 70.

BEG, *v. To beg a person for a fool*, to apply to be his guardian. In the old common law was a writ *de idiota inquirendo*, under which, if a man was legally proved an idiot, the profits of his lands and the custody of his person might be granted by the king to any subject. See Blackstone, B. i, ch. 8, § 18. Such a person, when this grant was asked, was said *to be begged for a fool;* which that learned judge regarded as being still a common expression. See his note, *loc. cit.* But I do not remember ever to have heard it used.

If I fret not his guts, *beg me for a fool.*
Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 261.

It seems that this petition was regularly to be put up in the Court of Wards.

Leave begging, Lynus, for such poor rewards,
Else some will *beg thee, in the court of wards.*
Harring. Epigr., i, 10.

The guardianship of young heirs, whose estates were deemed to be held *in capite* of the crown, might also be begged. See Lord Coke's Charge, reprinted 1813, p. 48.

It is more obscurely alluded to here:

I fear *you will*
Be begg'd at court, unless you come off thus.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 509.

It is played upon in this passage:

And that a great man
Did mean *to beg you for* —— his daughter.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 314.

He forms the phrase as if he was going to say "*to beg you for a fool*," and then suddenly turns it off by subjoining the other words. See also Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 37.

Nor was this the whole of the abuse; these wardships were also sold, and the ward so bought could not marry without the consent of this guardian. Grace Wellborn being asked how she came under the guardianship of Justice Overdo, replies,

Faith, through a common calamity, he *bought* me, sir; and now he will marry me to his wife's brother, this wise gentleman, that you see; or else I must pay the value of my land. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, act iii.

See WARD.

†BEGGAR. To swear by no beggars; *i. e.*, to swear hard, or solemnly.

This letter brought mistres Doritie into suche a furie, when she had perused it, that she sware *by no beggers* she would be revenged upon the doctor.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Prof., 1581.

For even this Pamphilus, how often did he sware deepely *by no beggers* unto Bacchis, even so, that anybody in the world might have beleeved him, that so long as shee lived, he would not take him a wife; but loe he is married. *Terence in English*, 1614.

BEGGARS BUSH, *to go by.* One of the numerous proverbial sayings which depended on a punning allusion to the name of a place. See Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 396. It means to go on the road to ruin.

†He throws away his wealth as heartily as young heirs, or old philosophers, and is so eager of a goal, or a mumper's wallet, that he will not wait fortune's leisure to undo him, but rides post to *beggar's-bush*, and takes more pains to spend money than day-labourers to get it. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

†BEGIN. Begin to him, *i. e.*, pledge him first, to do him the first honour.

Phil. The bravest sport is yet to come: the ransack
O' th' citty, that's the chiefest. You shall have
This lord come profer you his daughter, this
Burgesse his wife, and that unskilfull youth
Pray you *begin to him* in 's trembling bride.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

BEGUILED. Covered with guile; having *be* prefixed in such a sense as it is in *becalm, bedew*, &c.

So *beguil'd*
With outward honesty, but yet defil'd
With inward vice. *Sh. Rape of Lucr.*, Supp., i, 560

†BEGULLED. Made a gull of; cheated.

He hath not left a penny in my purse:
Five shillings, not a farthing more, I had,
And thus *be-guld*, doth make me almost mad.
Rowlands, Knave of Clubbs, 1611.

BEHAVE, *v. a.* Sometimes used for to manage or govern; in point of behaviour.

And with such sober and unnoted passion
He did *behave* his anger ere 'twas spent,
As if he had but prov'd an argument.
Tim. of A., iii, 5

The earlier critics, not understanding this, suspected the passage to be corrupt, and proposed alterations; but it is now fully proved that this sense of the word was common.

How well my stars *behave* their influence.
Davenant's Just Italian.

Thus Spenser also,

But who his limbs with labours, and his mind
Behaves with cares, cannot so easy mis.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 40.

It may not be amiss to add, that the stanza here referred to is remarkable for high polish and poetical beauty of expression.

BEHAVIOUR. This word is used in a very peculiar sense by Shakespeare in the first scene of King John:

Thus, after greeting, speaks the king of France,
In my *behaviour*, to the majesty,
The borrow'd majesty of England here. *John*, i, 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it thus: "the king of France speaks *in the character* which I here assume."

BEHEST. Command. A word still preserved in poetic usage, and sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson.

BEHIGHT, *v.* To promise, call, bespeak, reckon, &c. Saxon.

And for his paines a whistle him *behight*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 6.

Such as their kind *behighteth* to us all.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 115.

‡Good judgement them *behight* for princes bowres.
Collier's Alleyn Papers.

Also to intrust or commit. See Johnson.

See *behote* as the preterite of behight. *Sp. F. Q.*, IV, iv, 40, &c. See Todd.

BEHITHER, *adv.* On this side.

The Italian at this day by like arrogance calleth the Frenchman, Spaniard, Dutch, English, and all other breed *behither* their mountaines Apennines, Tramontani, as who should say barbarous.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 210.

Also for *except*.

I have not any one thing, *behither* vice, that hath occasioned so much contempt of the clergie, as unwillingness to take or keep a poor living.
Oley's Pref. to Herbert. C. Parson, A. 11, b.

Or it may mean, short of vice, or on this side of it.

BEHOLDINGNESS. Obligation; or the state of being *beholden;* formed according to the corrupt use of *beholding* for *beholden*. Beholden expresses the state of being *holden* or held in obligation to a person.

Their presence still
Upbraids our fortunes with *beholdingness*.
Marston's Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 79.

†BEHORNE. To put horns on, to cuckold.

Marcus Aurelius did faire Faustine wed,
And she with whoring did *behorne* his head.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†BEHOVEFUL. Desirable.

It seemed to him very requisite and *behoveful*, as well for the augmentation of his honours, &c.
Shelton's Don Quixote, 1612.

BEING, *adv.* Since. It is, in fact, an abbreviated form, instead of "it being so," or "this being so," equivalent to *since this is so*.

And *being* you have
Declin'd his means, you have increas'd his malice.
B. & Fl. Hon M. Fort., act ii.

†*Being* y' are confident of me, and I
Presume your lips are sealed up to silence,
Take that, which I did never yet discover.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†BELAID. Waylaid.

He was, by certain Spaniards of the emperors old souldiors, who had knowledge of his comming, *belaid* upon the river Padus as he was going down to Venice, and slaine. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks.*

BELAMOUR. A lover. *Bel amour*, Fr.

Nor yet her *belamour*, the partner of his sheet.
Sp. F. Q., III, x, 22.

Also a flower:

Her ruddy cheeks like unto roses red,
Her snowy brows like budded *belamoures*. *Spens. Sonn.*, 64.

I have not discovered what flower is here meant. It seems to be applied to the *lily* or *iris* in F. Q., II, vi, 16. Yet the construction is too obscure to determine anything.

BELDAME and BELSIRE. Grandmother and grandfather.

To show the *beldame* daughters of her daughter.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Sup., i, p. 530.

So in 1 Hen. IV, iii, 1. "*Beldame* earth" and "grandam earth" occur in the same passage, as synonymous. So *belsire:*

As his great *belsire* Brute from Albion's heirs it won.
Polyolb., song 8.

In Spenser, *beldame* has the original signification of *belle dame*, fair lady. In a translation of Erasmus's Moriæ Encomium, by Sir Thos. Chaloner, printed 1549, we find a word not unuseful, instead of the awkward phrase great great grandfather, namely, *belgrandfather;* and *great belgrandfather* for the next remove. See Capel's School of Shakespeare, p. 198.

BELGARDS. Beautiful looks. *Belle egard*, Fr.

Upon her eyelids many graces sate
Under the shadow of her even browes,
Working *belgards*, and amorous retrate.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

BELL, *to bear the*. To win the prize at a race, where a bell was the usual prize.

Among the Romans it [a horse race] was an Olympic exercise, and the prize was a garland, but now they *beare the bell away*. *Saltonshall, Char.*, 23.

Hence this epitaph:

Here lyes the man whose horse did gaine
The *bell*, in race on Salisbury plain.
Camd. Remains, p. 348.

We find also to *lose the bell*, for to be worsted, generally.

But when in single fight he *lost the bell*.
Fairf. Tasso, xvii, 69.

†Staid drinking some wyne: soe to a summer game: Sherburne's mare run, and lost the *bell*: made merrie. *Assheton Diary*, 1617-18.

BELL, BOOK, AND CANDLE. In the solemn form of excommunication used in the Romish Church, the bell was tolled, the book of offices for the purpose used, and three candles extinguished, with certain ceremonies; hence this expression,

Bell, book, and candle, shall not drive me back,
When gold and silver becks me to come on. *John*, iii, 3.

Four times a year, the following curse was read in the church, *in terrorem*, against all who in any way defrauded the church of her dues. The prelate stood in the pulpit in his albe, the cross was lifted up, and the candles lighted; when he proceeded thus:

Thorow authoritie of Lord God Almighty, and our lady St. Mary, and all the saints of heaven, of angels or archangels, patriarchs and prophets, evangelists, apostles, martyrs, confessors, and virgins; also by the power of all holy church, that our Lord Jesu Christ gave to S. Peter, we denounce all those accursed that we have thus reckned to you: and all those that maintaine hem in her sins, or given hem hereto either helpe or councell, so that they be departed from God, and all holy church, and that they have noe part of the passion of our Lord Jesu Christ, ne of noe sacraments that been in holy church, ne noe part of the prayers among christen folke, but that they be accursed of God and of holy church, from the sool of their foot unto the crown of their head, sleaping and waking, sitting and standing, in all her words, and in all her workes, and but if [unless] they have grace of God for to amend hem here in this life, for to dwell in the pain of hell, for ever withouten end (*fiat, fiat*). Doe to the *book*, quench the *candle*, ring the *bell* Amen. Amen.

This form was extracted from the Canterbury book, by sir Thomas Ridley, or his annotator, J. Gregory. See his view of the Civile and Ecclesiasticall Law, p. 249. The days of cursing were Advent Sunday, the first Sunday in Lent, the Sunday in the feast of Trinity, and the Sunday within the *utas* [or octave] of the Virgin Mary. The curse was very like that of Ernulphus.

In the following passage the allusion is only jocular, applying the same form of words to a different purpose.

I have a priest will mumble up a marriage,
Without *bell, book*, or *candle*. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 447.

Where the candle seems only to be added from the custom of joining the three together.

The use of the bell was supposed to be to fright away evil spirits.

Ring the *saints-bell* to affright
Far from hence the evil sprite.
Herrick's Works, p. 302.

BELLIBONE. *Belle et bonne*, Fr., a fair maid.

Pan may be proud that ever he begot
Such a *bellibone*. *Spen. Shep. Kal., Apr.*, 91.

†BELLARMINE. An earthen jug, ornamented with the figure of a bearded face, which is said to have been designed as the portrait of cardinal Bellarmine. It was in common use in the 17th century.

With jugs, mugs, and pitchers,
And *bellarmines* of stale,
Dash'd lightly with a little,
A very little ale. *The Jolly Toper*, an old ballad.

BELLMAN. Part of the office of this guardian of the night originally was to bless the sleepers, whose door he passed, which was often done in verse. Hence these lines of Herrick:

The Belmen.
From noise of scarefires rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicite*.
From all mischances, that may fright
Your pleasing slumbers in the night;
Mercie secure ye all, and keep
The goblin from ye, while ye sleep.
Past one o'clock and almost two,
My masters all, good day to you. *Hesp.*, p. 139.

Thus Milton:

The *belman's* drowsy charm
To bless the doors from nightly harm. *Penseroso.*

Hence our still continued *bellman's* verses.

BELLS. In order to spread the alarm at a fire, bells were rung backwards. Among some directions, in cases of fire, printed in the Harl. Misc., one is, "That the bells *ringing backwards* do give notice of fire." Vol. vi, p. 400.

Look how a man would be amaz'd to heare
A noise confus'd of *backward ringing* bells,
And after find, when he approcheth neare
New set on fire the house wherein he dwels.
Harr. Ariost., xvi, 64.

Then, sir, in time
You may be remembered at the quenching of
Fir'd houses, *when the bells ring backward*, by
Your name upon the buckets. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 297.

†To the making away of which conceit, and to make him vent his bladder, which otherwise would in a short time have caused him to die, they invented this quirk,

to wit, to set an old ruinous house forthwith on fire. the physitians caused the *bells to ring backward*, and intreated a many to run to the fire.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

See Cleiveland, in Nichols's Collect. of Poems, vol. vii, p. 10.

This was practised also in other cases of alarm; thus, when William of Cloudeslee and his companions were attacking the people of Carlisle,

There was many an outhorne in Carleil blowen,
And the *belles backward did ring*. *Percy's Reliques*, i, p. 160.

It seems also to have been a general mark of sorrow:

Not concluded with any epithalamiums or songs of joy, but contrary——his *bells ring backward*.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 258.

†BELLUINE, *adj.* Having the nature of a beast.

The golden calf which Aaron did calcine,
Moses destroy'd, made it less *belluine*.
Owen's Epigrams, by Harvey.

†BELLY-CHEER. This trivial name for provisions is of considerable antiquity.

Abdomini indulgere, to geve hym selfe to *bealy chere*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

Gluttonie mounted on a greedie beare,
To *belly-cheere* and banquets lends his care.
Rowlands, Knaves of Spades, &c.

We likewise find *belly-timber* in the same sense.

Annona cara est. Corne is at a high price; victuals are deare; *belly timber* is hard to come by.
Terence in English, 1614.

BELLY-GOD. A glutton, or epicure. This odd perversion of calling a person by that name who made a god of his belly, or was addicted to luxurious eating, is noticed by Johnson, from Hakewill; but I believe it is no longer used. Certainly no elegant writer would employ it. In older authors it is not uncommon. In Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass, Acolastus, who personifies intemperance, is styled

Base *belly-god!* licentious libertine. O. Pl., ix, 201.

Learning is high, becomes the meek, and doth the proud infest,
It doth refuse the *belly-gods*, and such as sleep hath train'd,
Without long time, and labour great, it will not be obtain'd.
Barn. Gouge's Paling. in Cens. Lit., ix, 281.

And blase this Baal and *belligod* most blind.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 323.

†BELLY-PIECE. Properly an apron, or covering of the belly.

If thou shoulds cry, it would make streaks down thy face; as the tears of the tankard do upon my fat hosts *belly-pieces*.
Shadwell, Bury Fair, 1689.

It is used in the following example as a popular term for a woman.

Asot. Come, blush not, bashfull *belly-piece*—I will meet thee:
I ever keep my word with a fair lady.
'will requite that jewell with a richer.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†BELIKE. Apparently; perhaps.

The old wife shee spun the woufe, and a maid besides was togither with them, all ragged and tattered. very sluttish, and not much regarded *belike*, shee weaved that they spunne.
Terence in English, 1614.

†BELISHLASH. To flog.

He that minds trish-trash,
Him I will *belishlash*.
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife. 1602.

†*To* BELK. To belch.

With surfets tympany he ginning swell,
All wan eft lavers in saint Buxton's well;
He breathing *belketh* out such sulphure aires,
As sun exhales from those Egyptian mares.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

But they which have melancholia caused of vice in the sides, they have rawnesse, and much windinesse, sharpe *belkings*, burnings, and grievousnesse of the sides.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

BEL-SWAGGER, ST., OF MIMS. The history of this canonised personage is a desideratum. He or she is thus mentioned:

Let Mims be angry at their *St. Bel-swagger*,
And we pass in the heat on't, and be beaten
B. & Fl. Wit w. M., iii, 1.

[In the following example the word is used in the sense of a bully or hector.]

†Mean? why here has been a young *belswagger*, a great he-rogue, with your daughter, sir.
The World in the Moon, an Opera, 1697.

†BEMARTLED. Trampled?

Stervde mutton, beefe with foote *bemartelled*,
And skinn and bones, all these will Bardus eate.
Bastard's Chrestoleros, 1598.

BEMOIL. To bemire, or bedraggle.

Thou should'st have heard, in how miry a place; how she was *bemoil'd*.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

†BENCH. The tavern-bench is often mentioned in the old writers.

Phil. Their spendthrift heires will those firebrands quench,
Swaggering full moistly on a tavernes *bench*.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

The following example appears to contain a pun.

Hee's a *bench-whistler*; that is but an ynche,
Whistling an hunt's-up in the King's Bench.
The Scourge of Folly, n. d.

BENIM, or BENOOME, *v.* To take away. *Benæman*, Sax., which is from *næme*, captio; whence to *nim*, for to steal.

Wherewith he pierced eft
His body gord, which he of life *benoomes*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 436.

BENIZON, or BENISON. Blessing: *benison*, Fr.

Therefore begone
Without our grace, our love, our *benizon*. *Lear*, i, 1.
The bounty and the *benizon* of heav'n
To boot, and boot! *Ibid.*, iv, 6.
That through each room a golden pipe may run
Of living water, by thy *benizon*. *Herrick, Works*, p. 289.

†BENTS. Hard coarse grass in general.

This wakes the nymph, her eyes admit the day;
Here flowers, and there her scatter'd garlands lay,
Which as she picks up, and with *bents* reties,
She in her lap the speckled serpent spies.
Randolph's Poems, 1643

The flowers of the sweetest sents
She bound about with knotty *bents*.
Select Ayres and Dialogues, 1659.

BERDASH. Said to be a kind of neck-cloth; but I have found it only in the following passage of the Guardian, and we must be sure that it was something more than a temporary term, before we attempt to derive *haberdasher* (that puzzle of etymologists) from it, with the editor of those papers in 1797.

I have prepared a treatise against the cravat and *berdash*, which I am told is not ill done. *Guard.*, No. 10.

We may hope that *bardash* is in no way applicable to it.

BERGOMASK DANCE. A rustic dance, framed in imitation of the people of *Bergamasco* (a province in the state of Venice), who are ridiculed as being more clownish in their manners and dialect than any other people in Italy. All the Italian buffoons imitate them.

Will it please you to see the epilogue, or hear a *bergomask dance*, between two of our company? *Thes.* Come, your *bergomask*, let your epilogue alone. [*Here a dance of clowns.*] *Mids.*, v, 1.

†BERENT. To tear to pieces, or about.

Shall I therefore *berent* my haires, with wightes that wish to die?
Or shall I bathe myselfe with teares, to feed your feeckle eye?
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

BERIE, *s.* A word not otherwise authorised, that I know of, but used by Sir J. Harrington for a grove or garden.

The cell a chappell had on th' easterne side,
Upon the wester side a grove or *berie*.
Orl. Fur., xli, 57.

†BERLINA. The pillory.

Wearing a cap, with fair long ass's ears
Instead of horns; and so to mount, a paper
Pinn'd on thy breast, to the *berlina*.
B. Jons. Volpone, v, 8.

BERMOOTHES. The Bermudas: an old form of the name.

Thou call'dst me up at midnight to fetch dew
From the still vext *Bermoothes*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
The dev'l should think of purchasing that egg-shell
To victual out a witch for the *Burmoothes*.
B. & Fl. Women pleas'd, i, 2.

BERMUDAS, *in London*. A cant term for certain obscure and intricate alleys, in which persons lodged who had occasion to live cheap or concealed; called also the *Straights*, q. v. They are supposed to have been the narrow passages north of the Strand, near Covent-garden.

Meercraft. Engine, when did you see
My cousin Everhill? keeps he still your quarter
In the *Bermudas*? *Eng.* Yes, sir, he was writing
This morning very hard. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, ii, 1.

Turn pyrates here at land,
Ha' their *Bermudas* and their Streights i' th' Strand.
Ibid., Epist. to Sir Edw. Dorset, vol. vi, 361.

A practice of running away actually to the *Bermuda* Islands, when they were first settled, to defraud creditors, probably gave rise to the expression, which seems to be literally used here:

There's an old debt of forty, I ga' my word
For one is run away to the *Bermudas*
B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iii, 3.

Bermudas also denoted a species of tobacco; probably from being brought from thence.

Where being furnished with tinder, match, and a portion of decayed *Barmoodas*, they smoake it most terribly. *Clitus's Whimz.*, p. 135.

See STRAIGHTS.

†BEROGUE. To call rogue, to abuse.

Therefore hands off, do not thou draw
Thy sword, agree, you know the law
Is costly, if you please you may
Berogue and rascall him all day.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†BESAUCE. To flavour with sauce.

Also, I should overcharge my memory, as then I did mine eyes and stomache, little delighting the reader, because garlicke and onions must *besauce* many of my words, as then it did the most parte of their dishes.
Sir T. Smith's Voiage in Russia, 1605.

†BESCATTERED. Disordered.

Whose head befringed with *bescattered* tresses,
Shews like Apollo's, when the morn he dresses.
Witt's Recreations, 1654.

BESCUMMER, *v.* From *be* and *scummer*. To scatter ordure.

Which working strongly with
The conceit of the patient, would make them *bescummer*
To th' height of a mighty purgation.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iv.

Ben Jonson has it *bescumber*:

A critic that all the world *bescumbers*
With satirical humours and lyrical numbers.
Poetaster, act v.

†But even now I asked for a little drink, and they gave me a glasse whose foot was all *bescumber'd*, and although the ill favour did much displease me, yet the great thirst I had did inforce me to lift it to my mouth. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

See SCUMMER.

BESEEK, *v.* To beseech.

You are begylde, and now your Juliet you *beseekes*
To cease your sute and suffer her to live emong her likes.
Romeus and Juliet, Sh. Sup., i, 291.

BESEEN. Seen, or appearing. *Well beseen*, making a good appearance; *ill beseen*, the contrary.

In which I late was wont to reign as queen,
And mask in mirth, with graces well *beseen*.
Spens. Tears of Muses, 179.

Within that lake is a rock, and therein is as faire a place as any is on earth, and richly *beseene*.
Hist. of K. Arthur, bl. l.

BESHREW, *v.* To wish ill to; to curse. To *shrew* is used for to curse by Chaucer, Cant. Tales, 7809;—thus a *shrew'd* woman and a *curst*

woman, were the same. It is from *screawa*, the *shrew-mouse*.

Now much *beshrew* my manners and my pride,
If Hermia meant to say Lysander ly'd. *Mids.*, ii, 3.

Florio, in the word *museragno*, gives the best account I have met with of the origin of this expression; for till we know what properties were attributed to the harmless *shrew-mouse*, we cannot comprehend why its name should imply a curse. He says, "A kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, which is deadly to other beasts if he but bite them, and laming all, if he but touch them, of whom came that ordinary curse *I beshrew you*, as much as to say, I wish you death."

†BESMEARED. Bescummered.

Mistris Minx, a marchants wife, that will eat no cherries, forsooth, but when they are at twentie shillings a pound, that lookes as simperingly as if she were *besmeard*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

BESMIRCH, *v.* To disfigure with smoke, or blackness. See SMIRCH.

†BESOBBED. Soaked.

Because also that all the ground was *besobbed* and drenched with the mid-winter frosts that now thawed, and the waters being up and swolne, had carried away the bounds of their banks, and were become verie rough. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

BESOMETIMES. At times.

Yea, faith itselfe, and zeal, *besomtimes* angles
Wherewith this juggler heav'n-bent soules intangles:
Much like the green worm, that in spring devours
The buds and leaves of choisest fruits and flowrs.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BESORT, *v.* To suit, or befit.

And the remainder that shall still depend
To be such men as may *besort* your age
And know themselves and you. *Lear*, i, 4.

BESORT, *s.* Attendance, or society.

With such accommodation, and *besort*,
As levels with her breeding. *Oth.*, i, 3.

†BESPARAGE. For disparage.

Yet am I not against it, that these men by their mechanicall trades should come to *besparage* gentlemen and chuff-headed burghomasters.
Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BESSY. Mr. Malone observes that there is a peculiar propriety in the address of mad Tom in Lear to *Bessy*; mad Tom and mad Bess being usually companions. In proof of it, he quotes the following passage:

Stowt rogue and harlot counterfeited gomme,
One calls herself poor *Besse*, the other Tom.
West's Court of Conscience, 1607.

In confirmation of this it may be observed, that two of the most celebrated mad songs are entitled *Mad Bess* and *Mad Tom*. See Malone's Suppl., i, 260. The passage of King Lear, however, which he thus illustrates, certainly contains a fragment of some old song. *Lear*, iii, 6.

[There is an old chap-book entitled, "Bess of Bedlam's Garland, containing several excellent new songs," 12mo, n. d., with the following verse on the title:]

†See, see, poor *Bess of Bedlam*,
In mournful plight and sadness;
I shake my chains and rack my brains
In all extreams of madness.

†BESTAD, *part.* Situated; circumstanced.

What then behoveth so *bestad* to done?
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

BESTEAD, *v.* To treat, or accommodate. [See the preceding word.]

Thus ill *bestedd*, and fearful more of shame
Then of the certeine perill he stood in.
Spens., I, i, 24.

BESTRAUGHT. Distracted. A participle of which the verb is not met with. *Distraught*, in the same sense, is not uncommon, and is for distract or distracted.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for sheer ale, score me up for the lying'st knave in Christendom. What, I am not *bestraught!*
Tam. Shr. Induct., sc. 2.

They say there was an oracle there in old time, whose spirit possessed many inhabitants thereabouts, and *bestraught* them of their wits.
North's Plutarch, p. 360, C.

†BESWARM. To cover with dirt?

She jump'd upon the fryar's back
In that most nasty case,
Making his very shoulders crack,
And all *beswarm'd* his face.
The Fryar and the Boy, part ii.

BET. An old representative of *better*; not unusual in old authors.

Sin it may be no *bet*, now gang in peace.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 251.

Perhaps he shall be *bet* advisde within a weeke or twayne.
Romeus and Juliet, Sup. to Sh., i, 292.

†God knoweth I wish it not, it hade beene *bet* for mee,
Still to have kept my quiet chaire.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†BETALL. To pay, or count out money. From the German.

Our host said we had foure shilling to *betall*, or to pay, which made me suspect it to bee a bawdy house by his large reckoning, till at last I understood that the shillings he meant were but stivers, or three halfe pence a peece. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

BETEEM, *v.* To bestow, give, afford, or allow: probably from *teem*; to teem forth.

Belike for want of rain, which I could well
Beteem them from the tempest of mine eyes
Mids., i, 1.

It seems in the following passage to mean *give*, in the sense of permit, or allow:

So loving to my mother
That he might not *beteem* the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly. *Haml.*, i, 2.

The modern editions, till Mr. Malone's, read, in this passage, "*let e'en*," from the conjectural emendation of Theobald. The true word is in the old quartos. Both folios read erroneously *beteene*. The fourth, still more absurdly, *betweane*. If proof were still wanting that *beteem* was the right word, the following passage, where it forms the rhyme, would afford it fully:

Yet could he not *beteeme*
The shape of any other bird than eagle for to seeme.
Golding's Ovid. Metamph.

It means there *endure*, or deign, for it is the translation of dignatur.

And poore heart (were not wishing in vaine) I could *beteeme* her a better match, than thus to see a diamond buried in sea-coale ashes.
Case is alter'd, Dram. Dialogue, 1635.

Spenser also has used it in the same sense:

So would I, said th' enchaunter, glad and faine
Beteeme to you this sword you to defend.
F. Q., II, viii, 19.

It does not appear that the sense of *pour out*, which Mr. Steevens prefers, is either authorised or necessary.

BETHLEM GABOR. A prince of Transylvania, who by treachery, and by the assistance of the Turks, gained the sovereignty of that country, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of Hungary. The former situation was confirmed to him by the emperor; the latter he was persuaded to renounce, as a condition of peace. He was famous from 1613 to his death in 1629. He is often alluded to in old plays. Thus Ben Jonson:

Some thing of *Bethlem Gabor*,
And then I'm gone. *Tho.* We hear he has devis'd
A drum to fill all Christendom with the sound;
But that he cannot draw his forces near it
To march yet, for the violence of the noise.
Staple of News, iii, 2.

'Tis an Arabian woodcock, the same that carry'd a bunch of grapes in January last to *Bethlem Gabor*.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 266.

The sonne of one did dayly labour,
But he, as proud as *Bethlem Gabor*,
In buffe and scarfs full richly clad.
Gayt. Fest. Notes, iv, 24, p. 280.

Matters go untowardly on our side in Germany, but the king of Denmark will be shortly in the field in person; and *Bethlem Gabor* hath been long expected to do something, but some think he will prove but a bugbear. *Howell's Letters*, B. I, § 4, l. 20, dated 15 Mar., 1626.

†BETHREATEN. To threaten much, or on all sides.

My calm's deceitful; and my gulf too near;
My wares are slubber'd, and my fare's too dear:
My plummet's light, it cannot sink nor sound;
O, shall my rock-*bethreaten'd* soul be drown'd?
Quarles's Emblems.

BETSO. The smallest coin current in Venice; worth about a farthing.

And what must I give you? *Bra.* At a word thirty livres, I'll not bate you a *betso*.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 47.

Coryat calls it *betsa*:

The last and least [coin] is the *betsa*, which is half a sol; that is, almost a farthing.
Crud., vol. ii, p. 69, repr.

†BETWIXT. To come betwixt, *i. e.*, to cause disagreement or estrangement between two persons.

Faith, I was a man in her quarters once, but now am out again. I know not why, but *something is come betwixt us*: I am not so intimate as I was.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640.

BEVER, or BEAVER. The part of the helmet which, when let down, covered the face. *Baviere*, Fr., the visor or visiere.

I saw young Harry—with his beaver on.
1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Warburton, not injudiciously, proposed to read "with his *beaver up*," alleging that it was improper to say with the beaver *on*, which is only a part of the helmet. Dr. Johnson thought *beaver* might stand for helmet in that passage, or *on* for down. Perhaps it means helmet in the following:

With trembling hand her *bever* he unty'd.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67.

In the following passage, it has its proper sense and usage:

Their neighing coursers daring of the spur,
Their armed staves in charge, their *beavers* down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through sights of steel,
And the loud trumpet blowing them together.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

BEVER, *s.* and *v.* An intermediate refreshment between breakfast and dinner. From *bever*, to drink, Sp. and Ital. [Chapman, in his translation of the Odyssey, uses this word for an evening meal, or supper.]

†Merenda, Plauto. Propriè olim prandium dicebatur quod meridie daretur. Nonius cibum qui post meridiem sumitur interpretatur. ἐσπέρισμα. Le reciner. A middaies meale: an undermeale: a boire or *beaver:* a refreshing betwixt meales. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Appetitus. Your gallants never sup, breakfast, nor *bever* without me. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 148.

He is none of those same ordinary eaters, that will devour three breakfasts, and as many dinners, without any prejudice to their *bevers*, drinkings, or suppers.
B. & Fl. Wom. Hater, i, 3.

BEVIS OF SOUTHAMPTON. A famous knight of romance, whose exploits are not a little marvellous; wherefore Shakespeare thus alludes to them:

They did perform
Beyond thought's compass; that former fabulous story
Being now seen possible enough, got credit,
That *Bevis* was believ'd. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

The chief circumstances of his history are told in the second book of Drayton's Polyolbion.

BEVY. Originally a flock of some kinds of birds; a company or party [especially of ladies]. Used by Pope. Abundantly exemplified by Johnson. See Todd.

None here he hopes,
In all this noble *bevy*, has brought with her
One care abroad. *Hen. VIII*, i, 4.

BEUFE. Apparently misprinted for *buffe*, in the old folio of B. and Fl., in two places.

As clerk to the great band
Of marrowbones, that people call the Switzers,
Men made of *beufe* and sarcenet. *Nob. Gent.*, iii, 1.
Yes of his teeth; for of my faith I think
They are sharper than his sword, and dare do more
If the *beuffe* meet him fairly. *Ibid., Capt.*, ii, 2.

To BEWAILE. Very singularly used by Spenser; apparently for to cause, or compass.

As when a ship that flyes fayre under sayle
An hidden rocke escaped hath unwares,
That lay in waite her wrack for to *bewaile*.
F. Q., I, vi, 1.

Upton says that to *wail* or *bewaile*, anciently meant to choose or select, and quotes G. Douglas and Chaucer for it.

BEWARE. Dr. Johnson's remark that this word is only used in phrases which admit the word *be* or its tenses, is perfectly correct. The exception captiously urged by G. Mason (in his manner) may be considered as an obsolete form. It could not now be used by any pure writer.

Looks after honours and *bewares* to act
What straightway he must labour to retract.
B. Jons. Transl. of Horace.

In short, it is now used as if *be* and *ware* were still separate words, not formed into one.

†BEWITCHED. A cant term for being tipsy. It is mentioned with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

BEWRAY, *v.* To discover, or betray.

He did *bewray* his practice, and receiv'd
The hurt you see striving to apprehend him.
Lear, ii, 1.
But had he known e'en these he should have dy'd,
Yet would his looks no sign of fear *bewray*.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 30.
Commanding them their cause of strife *bewray*.
Spens. Moth. Hubb., 1096.

†BEYOND. *Beyond oneself* was used for what we now express by *beside oneself*, i. e., excessively affected with anything.

Though you be never so much delai'd, you may not call his master knave; that makes him *go beyond himselfe*, and wright a challenge in court hand, for it may be his owne another day.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615

†*Beyond all reason*, unreasonably.

Whereat they vex,
And their unquiet soules oft-times perplex
Beyond all reason.
Wither's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1622.

†BEZIL. The part of a ring in which the stone was fixed, or the device engraved.

Pala annuli, Cicero. Latior annuli turgidiorque pars, cui gemma aut symbolum inscribitur. Chaton, teste d'un anneau. The *bezill*, colet, or heade of a ring.
Nomenclator.

BEZONIAN. A beggar. From *besogno*, or *besognoso*, Ital. Cotgrave thus explains the French word *bisogne*: "A bison. Also a filthie knave, or clowne, a raskall, *bisonian*," &c.

Under which king, *Bezonian*, speak or die.
2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.
Great men oft die by vile *Bezonians*. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.
What *Besonian* is that?
Middleton's Blurt Master Constable.

Besognion, *bisogno*, and *bezoingnies*, are all to be met with in the same sense. See O. Pl., vi, 148, and B. and Fletch. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

†What blanqueted? O the Gods! spurn'd out by groomes like a base *bisogno?* thrust out by th' head and shoulders. *Chapman's Widows Tears*, 1612.

Ben Jonson has the original Italian word.

Heart, ere to-morrow I shall be new christen'd
And called the *Pantalone di besogniosi*,
About the town. *Fox*, ii, 3.

Bessogne is put for the same:

Beat the *bessognes* that lie hid in the carriages.
Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, act v, sc. 3.

BEZZLE, or BIZLE, *v.* To drink to excess. Todd derives it from old French.

'Sfoot, I wonder how the inside of a tavern looks now. Oh! when shall I *bizle, bizle?*
Honest Whore, part ii, and O. Pl., iii, 396.
Time will come
When wonder of thy error will strike dumb
Thy *bezel'd* sense. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 42.

i. e., "thy besotted understanding."

That divine part is soakt away in sinne,
In sensual lust, and midnight *bezeling*.
Marston, Scourge of V. Lib. ii, *Sat.* 7.

It is used also as a substantive, a drunkard being called "foule drunken *bezzle*."

In another passage, sots are called *bezelers*. See the place first cited. Skinner says, perhaps for *beastle*, i. e., to make a beast of one's self. The word is also in Kersey.

†For when he was told of he was fallen into this filthie vice and abominable *beazeling*, O (saith hee) youth may be wanton, and heerafter staydnes may reduce him; puft up with pride that may be moderated by conversation, or religious advise; given to gaming

either wants, or the discovery of falshood, may make him leave it.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

And though the city is not much more then halfe the bignes as London is within the wals, yet are there in it almost 800 brewhouses, and in one day there hath beene shipped away from thence 337 brewings of beere, besides 13 or 14 brewings have beene wrackt or stayed in the towne, as not sufficient to be *beezeled* in the country. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†BIAS. Bent, or inclination.

Though these found some stop, yet our great favourite, the earl of Somerset, and his business, runs smoothly, without rub, since Overburies death. But he must alter his *bias*, and go less, or find some new ways to bring in monies. *Wilson's James I.*

BIB, *v.* To drink frequently; to tipple. Lat.

And through a wide mouth'd tunnel duly strains
Unto a *bibbing* substance down conveying.
Ph. Fletcher's Purple Isl., v, 17.

And that the common people did nothing all day long unto darke night, but *bybbe*, and drink drunke.
North's Plut., 1047.

†Your lycour is so mightie and so strong,
And therewithall it goeth down so soft,
That of your guestes some *bibb* therof so long
Till from the ground it lifteth them aloft.
Thynn, Debate between Pride and Lowlines.

†What horses Diomedes brought, how great Achilles was,
She learned all too soone, and of love she *bibbes* (alas).
Phaer's Virgil, 1600.

†As soon a little little ant
Shall *bib* the ocean dry,
A snail shall creep about the world,
Ere these affections dye.
Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

BIBBELER, or BIBBER. One who drinks often.

I perceive you are no great *bybler*, (*i. e.* reader of the Bible) Pasiphilo. *Pas.* Yes, sir, an excellent good *bibbeler*, 'specially in a bottle.
Gascoigne's Works, sign. C. 1.

†BICKERING, and BICKERMENT. Skirmishing; used also in a pathological sense for an internal derangement.

My captaine, feelyng suche a *bickeryng* within himself, the like whereof he had never indured upon the sea, was like to bee taken prisoner aboard his owne shippe.
Riche's Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

Naturæ et morbi conflictus. Aurel. κρίσις. The conflict or *bickerment* of nature and sicknesse. *Nomenclator.*

†BICORNED. Two-horned.

Your body so revers'd, did represent,
Being forked, our *bicorned* government.
Brome's Songs, 1661, p. 194.

To BID BEADS. Originally, to say prayers; afterwards, merely to count the beads of the rosary; each bead dropped passing for a prayer. Used also by Dryden. See Todd.

Silly old man that lives in hidden cell,
Bidding his beads all day for his trespas. *Sp. F. Q.*, I, i, 30.

He describes Superstition as saying, upon her *beads*.

Nine hundred *paternosters* every day,
And thrice nine hundred Aves. *F. Q.*, I, iii, 13.

Some were immured up in little sheads,
There to contemplate heav'n, and *bid their beads*.
Browne's Brit. Past., i, 5, p. 186.

See BEADSMAN.

BIDDING PRAYER. The prayer for the souls of benefactors in popish times. It was said before the sermon. It seems to have been so called from *bidding* the people pray for certain persons. A form of this kind is inserted in the account of Exeter cathedral, published by the Society of Antiquaries, and taken from the archives of that church, written in the time of Edward IV. It begins, "Ye shall pray for the state of al holy church: for our holy fader the Pope, with alle his college of cardinalls; for the holy lande, that of his heigh mercy sende hit sone into cristenmens honde. Also for the erchebysshoppe of Canterbury," &c., p. 11, with a long enumeration of persons dead and living. The regular long prayer, before the sermon, is an evident modification of this, and is still called, by some, the *bidding prayer*.

BIDET, Fr. A small horse.

I will return to myself, mount my *bidet* in dance, and curvet upon my curtal. *B. Jons. Masques.*

†BIER-BALK. A road by which a corpse was carried to the churchyard. It was considered that the passage of a corpse gave a right of way ever afterwards, and this belief is still preserved in East Anglia, where such paths are called *bierways*.

It is a shame to behold the insatiableness of some covetous persons in their doings; that where their ancestors left of their land a broad and sufficient *bier-balk*, to carry the corpse to the Christian sepulture, how men pinch at such *bier-balks*, which by long use and custom ought to be inviolably kept for that purpose; and now they quite ear them up, and turn the dead body to be borne farther about in the high streets; or else, if they leave any such meer, it is too straight for two to walk on.
Homilies, ed. Corrie, p. 499.

†BIG-BO. A hobgoblin.

Don Belzebub sits fleaing of his breech,
And marble Proteus dances, leaps, and skips;
Belerophon hath pend an excellent speech,
And *big-bo* and Boreas kist Auroraes lips
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BIGGEN, or BIGGIN. A kind of close cap, which bound the forehead strongly; used for young children, to assist nature in closing the sutures of the skull. It is now used only for a child's cap. Shakespeare seems to have employed the term to express any coarse kind of night-cap.

2 *Hen. IV.* It seems also to have been part of the appropriated dress of barristers-at-law, perhaps the serjeant's *coif*.

One whom the good
Old man, his uncle, kept to th' inns of court,
And would in time ha' made him barrister,
And rais'd him to his sattin cap and *biggen*,
In which he might have sold his breath far dearer.
And let his tongue out at a greater price
Than some their manors. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 362.

Or it might be the scientific undress, like the velvet night-cap of our grandfathers.

Nash, describing an old miser, says,

Upon his head he wore a filthy coarse *biggin*, and next it a garnish of night-caps.
Pierce Penil. in Cens. Lit., vii, 18.

†BIGLY. Greatly; strongly; proudly.

Betwene two flies, a serius argument
Whether I should live or die was *biglie* bent.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

A sweete youth, no doubt, for he hath two roses on his shoes, to qualifie the heat of his feete: he looketh very *bigly*, and commeth prauncing in.
The Man in the Moon, 1609.

BILBO, and BILBOES. The town of *Bilboa*, in Spain, being famous for the manufacture of iron and steel, a fine Spanish blade was called a *bilbo*.

Next, to be compass'd, like a good *bilbo*, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point.
Merr. W. W., iii, 5.

When down their bows they threw,
And forth their *bilbowes* drew.
Drayt. Ballad of Agincourt, *Works*, p. 1379.

Nor *Bilbo* steel, nor brasse from Corinth fet.
Complaints, Capel Sch. Sh., p. 220.

Pistol calls Slender a "latten *bilboe*," by which is probably meant only a weak blade of base metal. The commentators have disputed the design of the allusion. *Mer. W.*, i, 1.

From the same source was derived the name of a kind of stocks or fetters used at sea to confine prisoners:

Methought I lay
Worse than the mutines in the *bilboes*. *Haml.*, v, 2

There is a figure of these *bilboes*, in Steevens's Shakespeare, at the above passage of Hamlet.

†BILES. Handles.

The wedges, hammer, hatchet, and the nailes,
The sithe, the sickle, and the *biles* of pailes.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

BILIVE. Immediately; presently.

And down to Plutoe's house are come *bilive*.
Sp. F. Q., I, v, 32.

Also contracted to *blive*:

Perdy, sir knight, saide then th' enchaunter *blive*.
Ibid., II, iii, 18.

In Scotland the word is still in use, and means *presently, by and by*.

Beiyve the elder bairns came drappin in.
R. Burns, Cotter's Saturday N., St. 4.

A BILL. A kind of pike or halbert, formerly carried by the English infantry, and afterwards the usual weapon of watchmen. It is described by Sir Wm. Temple as giving the most ghastly and deplorable wounds, which may be imagined by the figures of bills delineated in Steevens's Shakespeare, vol. ii, p. 316, ed. 1778.

I cannot see how sleeping should offend; only have a care that your *bills* be not stolen. *Much Ado*, iii, 3.
As for their *bills*, (the watchmen's) they only serve
To reach down bacon to make rashers on.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act ii, p. 184.

The soldiers armed with *bills* were sometimes called *bills*:

Lo, with a band of bowmen and of pikes,
Brown *bills*, and targiteers four hundred strong,
I come *Edward II*, O. Pl., ii, 366.

Dr. Johnson tells us that these weapons were still carried by the watchmen of Lichfield in 1778.

A *bill* was also an advertisement set up against a wall, or in some public place; in which sense we still speak of play *bills*. St. Paul's church was a common place for setting up such bills. See SI QUIS, and PAULS. Some *bills* set up by Shift in St. Paul's are recited in the third act of B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour.

The placards of public challengers were so called:

He set up his *bills* here in Messina, and challenged
Cupid at the flight. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

†BILLYMENTS. Apparel. See ABILLIAMENTS.

As for velvet and satten for *billyments*, a cap of velvet with a feather, a quilted capp of sarcenet, and money, he did not give me, but at my desire he laid out money for them to be paid again.
Burnet's Ref. Records, p. 171.

BIN. The same as *been*, *are*, or *were*; or *is*.

With ev'ry thing that pretty *bin*,
My lady sweet, arise. *Song in Cym.*, ii, 3.
Blushes that *bin*
The burnish of no sin,
Nor flames of ought too hot within.
Crashaw's Wishes to his supposed Mistress.

BIRCHING-LANE. To send a person to *Birching-lane*, a proverbial phrase for ordering him to be whipped, or otherwise punished. Ascham speaks of "a common proverb of *Birching-lane*." *Scholem.*, p. 69. See WEEPING-CROSS, &c., with many similar allusions to names of places.

This street was also a place for buying second-hand or ready-made clothes:

It had not been amiss if we had gone to *Burchen-lane* first to have suited us; and yet it is a credit for a man of the sword to go thread-bare.
Royal King, Anc. Dr., vi, 235.

His discourse makes not his behaviour, but he buyes it at court, as countreymen their clothes in *Birchin-lane*. *Overbury's Char.*, 17, *of a fine Gent.*

†If all men were of his mind, all honesty would be out of fashion; he withers his cloaths on the stage, as a salesman is forced to do his suits in *Birchin-lane*, and when the play is done, if you mark his rising, 'tis with a kind of walking epilogue between the two candles. *Ibid.*

†'Tis like apparell made in *Birchen-lane;*
If any please to suit themselves and wear it,
The blame's not mine, but theirs that needs will bear it. *Witts Recreations*, 1654.

†BIRD. As bare as a bird's tail, was a proverbial expression for being quite stripped.

Despoliavit nos omnibus. He hath not left us a dish to eate our meat in. He hath stript us of al. We are spoiled of all that we have by him. He hath left us *as bare as a birds taile.*
Terence in English, 1614.

BIRD-BOLT. A short thick arrow with a broad flat end, used to kill birds without piercing, by the mere force of the blow. Frequently ascribed to Cupid:

Subscribed for Cupid, and challenged him at the *bird-bolt.* *Much A.*, i, 1.

Now the boy with the *bird-bolt* be praised!
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 26.

The form of it is pointed out in this passage:

Ignorance should shoot
His gross-knobb'd *bird-bolt.*
Marston's What you will.

See BOLT.

†BIRE. A cow-house. Saxon.

It was laied to his charge the drivyng of kine hom to his fathers *byre.* *Bullein's Dialogue*, 1573, p. 4.

†*To* BIRLE. To pour out wine.

On the playne grene was buylded a fountayne of enbowed worke, gylte with fine golde, and vice, ingrayled with anticke workes, the olde god of wyne called Baccus *birlyng* the wyne.
Hall, Henry VIII, fol. 72.

BIRTHDOM, for birthright. Formed by the same analogy as other words in *dom.*

Let us rather
Hold fast the mortal sword; and like good men
Bestride our downfaln *birthdom.* *Macb.*, iv, 3.

BISHOP. Boy-bishop, or barne-bishop. See NICHOLAS, ST.

†BISKET. The older English form of biscuit. Biscuits of various sorts were in use in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, among which that in most repute was called Naples biscuit, no doubt from the place where it was first made.

The midwife, captain of the gang, walks first,
Laden with child and *Naples-bisket* crust;
Most reverently she steps, drest all in print,
If she be not a saint the devil's in't.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

1644. August 2nd. It is this day ordered, by reason of theise troublesome times, that there shall not be this yeare as formerly hath bine any eleccon dinne., at the choise of the Mr and Wardens, but oneley wine and *Naples biskets.*
Accounts of the Carpenters' Company in London

In "the Accomplish'd Female Instructor" (1719), we have the following receipt for making biscuits.

To make Queen's Bisket, Genoua Bisket, &c.—Take as much fine flower, a loaf-sugar finely beaten, nine yolks and twelve whites of eggs, to a pound of flower, and a pound of sugar, corriander-seeds, and anni-seeds, of each three quarters of an ounce finely beaten and sifted; rose-water and ale-yest very new, of each two or three spoonfuls; then boil up as much fair water as will make it into a convenient thin past something like batter; take it up with a spoon or ladle, and drop it on fine paper, on which fine sugar is strewed, or put it into tin coffins four or five inches long, and an inch and a half broad, and put them into an oven not too hot; and when sufficiently baked, take them out and lay them on a paper to cool; after that, harden them in a stove or warm oven, to keep long: and thus you may make *Genoua-bisket.*

BISOGNO. See BEZONIAN.

†BISSE. A description of fine silk, frequently mentioned in the mediæval writers.

When thou in triumph didst through Paris ride?
Where all the streets, as thou didst passe along,
With arras, *bisse*, and tapestry were hung. *Drayton.*

BISSON. Blind. The old copies of Shakespeare's Coriolanus have *beesome.* Skinner has it under *beesen;* and calls it a very common Lincolnshire word. Ray has it *bizen'd,* among his north country words. Skinner derives it from *by,* for *beside* or without, and *sin,* a Dutch word signifying *sense:* the sight being the most excellent sense, but this is mere conjecture. [There can be no doubt about the derivation or correct form of this word. It is the Anglo-Saxon *bisen*, blind.]

What harm can your *bisson* conspectuities glean out of this character? *Cor.*, ii, 1.
Run barefoot up and down, threat'ning the flames
With *bisson* rheum. *Ham.*, ii, 2.

In the following passage we have *bisme*, which comes very near the old reading of Coriolanus, and is evidently a form of the same word, whether more or less corrupt than *bisson* I cannot at present determine.

It cost thee nought, they say it comes by kind,
As thou art *bisme*, so are thy actions blind
Mirror for Magist., p. 478.

†BITE. To grieve.

Malè habet virum. It grieveth him, it *biteth* him.
Terence in English, 16.

†*To* BITE was also used in the sense to cheat.

He shall not have my maiden-head
I solemnly do swear;
But I 'll *bite* him of a portion,
Then marry with Ralph my dear.
Love in a Burn, &c.

Many a poor German hath been *bit* by an ordinary or his taylor, after this manner; they have suffered the poor wretch to run in debt, made him an extravagant bill, and then arrested him, and so forced him to pay their demands. *A Journey through England*, 1724.

To BITE THE EAR was once an expression of endearment.

Mer. I will *bite thee by the ear* for that jest *Rom.*, ii, 4

In that passage it is ambiguous, but the following explains it:

Thou hast witch'd me, rogue; take, go.
Slave, I could *bite thine ear.*
Away, thou dost not care for me! *B. Jon. Alch.*, ii, 3.

Sometimes *bite* is used alone in a similar sense:

Rare rogue in buckram, *let me bite thee*
Goblins, O. Pl., x. 147.

To BITE THE THUMB AT A PERSON. This was an insult. The thumb in this action represented a *fig*, and the whole was equivalent to *a fig for you*, or the *fico*; as appears by the following passage.

Behold next I see Contempt marching forth. *giving me the fico, with his thombe in his mouth.*
Lodge's Wit's Miserie, 1596.

Hence in Romeo and Juliet,

I will *bite my thumb* at them; which is a disgrace to them if they bear it. i, 1.

Dags and pistols!
To bite his thumb at me!
Wear I a sword
To see men *bite their thumbs?*
Randolph, Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 220.

'Tis no less disrespectful to *bite the nail* [illegible] *thumb* by way of scorn and disdain, and [illegible] from between your teeth, to tell them you value not this what they can do.
Rules of Civility, transl. from French, 1678, p. 44.

†BITTER. A seaman's term, and we believe still in use.

Had not God in his wisdome stayd it, by putting it in the mind of some of our men to let fall an anchor, which being done, the tide running very strong, brought our ship to so strong a *bitter*, that the fast which the Portugals had upon us brake.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BITTER-SWEET, or SWEETING. An apple so called, which furnished many allusions to poets.

Thy wit is a very *bitter sweeting*; it is a most sharp sauce.
Rom., ii, 4.

Do but remember these cross capers then, you *bitter sweet* one.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 373.

What in displeasure gone!
And left me such a *bitter-sweet* to gnaw upon?
Fair Em., 1631.

†BITTOUR. The bittern. This form of the word is common in the old writers.

Where hawks, sea-owls, and long-tongued *bittours* bred.
Chapman's Odys., v.

†BLACK BAGS appear to have been formerly used by the pleaders in the law courts.

If souldiers may obtain four terms of war,
Muskets should be the pleaders, pikes the bar;
For *black-bags*, bandeliers, jackets for gowns,
Angels for fees, we'll take no more crackt crowns.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†BLACK-BOY. The sign of a celebrated tavern in Southwark, mentioned in popular writers of the 17th cent.

But meddle not with any fray,
I charge you keep out of harmes way;
For Jove, and all his houshold a'ter
Him, yesterday went crosse the water,
To th' signe of the *Black-boy* in Southwarke;
To th' ord'nary to find his mouth worke;
Where he intends to fuddle's nose
This fortnight yet, under the rose.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†BLACK-CHOLER. Melancholy.

Bilis atra. Melancolie. Melancholie: *blacke choller.*
Nomenclator, 1585.

†BLACK COAL. The phrase in the following example is a mere adaptation of the Latin *atro carbone notandum*, to be condemned.

The setting forth and description of iij. arrant honest women, which for lewdnesse wer famous, and for wicked lyfe worthie to bee noted with a *black coale.*
Painter's Palace of Pleasure, ii, 89.

†BLACK-COAT. This term became applied to a clergyman at a rather early period.

Suppose we should bestow upon a poor low thinking *black-coat*, one of our best forms, such as follows; it is five to one he would commit some ecclesiastical blunder or other, in setting his name too near.
Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 176.

†BLACK DOG. To blush like a black dog, *i. e.*, not to blush at all.

Faciem perficuit. Hee blusheth like a *black dogge*, hee hath a brazen face.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 557.

BLACK FEATHERS. Large black feathers were fashionable in men's hats about 1596.

But he doth seriously bethinke him whether
Of the gul'd people he bee more esteem'd,
For his long cloake or for his *great blacke feather.*
Sir J. Davis, Epigr. 47
Besides, this muse of mine, and the *blacke feather*,
Grew both together in estimation,
And both, growne stale, were cast away together.
Ibid., Ep. 48. Both in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 126

BLACKS. Mourning.

But were they false
As o'er-dy'd *blacks.* *W. Tale*, i, 2.

That is, "false as old cloths of other colours dy'd black."

Blacks are often such dissembling mourners,
There is no credit given to't, it has lost
All reputation by false sons and widows,
I would not hear of *blacks.* *Massing. Old Law*
I'll pay him, when he dies, in so many *blacks.*
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 333
Sho'd I not put on *blacks*, when each one here
Comes with his cypresse, and devotes a teare.
Herrick on the death of H. Lawes, Works, p. 341.
He who wears *blacks*, and mournes not for the dead,
Do's but deride the party buried. *Ibid.*, p. 379.
Wee'll like some gallants
That bury thrifty fathers, think't no sinne
To weare *blacks* without, but other thoughts within.
Heyw. Engl. Trav. last lines.
†Wee will not bathe thy corps with a forc'd teare,
Nor shall thy traine borrow the *blacks* they weare:

Such vulgar spice, and gums, enbalme not thee,
Thou art the theame of truth, not poetry.
Carew's Poems, 1642.

†Hence then with folded armes, ecclipsed eyes,
And low imprison'd groans, meek cowardise.
Urge not with oars death that in full saile comes,
Nor walk in forestal'd *blacks* to the dark tombs.
But rather then th' eternal jaws shall gape,
Gallop with Curtius down the gallant hap.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 211.

†These loyal mourners that attend its fall,
And go in *blacks* unto his funeral.
Naps upon Parnassus. 1658.

BLACK-FRIARS, in the reign of Elizabeth, was celebrated for three things; the theatre, a number of puritans, and the sale of feathers; the two latter professions being often united in the same persons.

This play hath beaten all young gallants out of the feathers. *Black-friars* hath almost spoil'd *Black-friars* for feathers. *Induc. to Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 11.

That is, the satire of the theatre in Bl. Fr. has almost spoiled the trade of the feather-sellers there.

Or a *feather-maker* in the *Friers*, that are of the faction of faith. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v, 5.

A whoreson upstart, apocryphal captain,
Whom not a *puritan* in *Black-Friers* will trust
So much as for a feather. *B. Jon. Alchym.*, i, 1.

Bird the feather-man, and Mrs. Flowerdew, in Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass, are said to be two of the sanctify'd fraternity of *Black-Fryars*. O. Pl., ix, 172.

The theatre of *Black-Friars* was, in Charles I's time at least, considered as being of a higher order and more respectability than any of those on the Bank-side. Thus Shirley, in a prologue addressed professedly to those of the latter class, tries to make the auditors in the pit behave as if they were at Black-Friars; that is, decently and well.

You squirrels that want nuts, what will you do?
Pray do not crack the benches, and we may,
Hereafter fit your palats with a play.
But you that can contract yourselves, and sit
As you were now in the *Black-Fryers* pit,
And will not deaf us with loud noise and tongues,
Because we have no heart to break our lungs,
Will pardon. *Shirley's Six New Playes*, publ. 1653.

The BLACK-GUARD. Originally a jocular name given to the lowest menials of the court, the carriers of coals and wood, turnspits, and labourers in the scullery, who all followed the court in its progresses, and thus became observed. Such is the origin of this common term.

So the *black-guard* are pleased with any lease of life, especially those of the boiling-house.
B. Jons. Masq. of Merc. Vind.

Turnspits were particularly so called:

I am degraded from a cook, and I fear the devil himself will entertain me but for one of his *black-guard*; and he shall be sure to have his roast burnt.
Microc., O. Pl., ix, 162.

Burton speaks of the *black guard*, as attached to a court, in describing the orders of devils:

Though some of them are inferior to those of their own ranke, as the *blacke guard*, in a prince's court.
Anatomy of Mel., p. 42.

See also Decker, as quoted by Gifford, in his B. Jonson, vol. vii, p. 250.

It is a faith
That we will die in, since from the *black guard*
To the grim sir in office, there are few
Hold other tenets. *B. & Fl. Eld. Bro.*, v, 1.

†When iniquitie hath played her part, vengeance leapes upon the stage, the comedie is short, but the tragedie is longer: the *blacke gard* shall attend upon you, you shall eate at the table of sorrow, and the crowne of death shall bee upon your heads, many glistring faces looking on you, and this is the feare of sinners. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

BLACK MONDAY. Easter Monday. So called from the severity of that day, April 14, 1360, which was so extraordinary, that of Edward III's soldiers, then before Paris, many died with the cold. *Stowe*, p. 264.

Then it was not for nothing that my nose fell a bleeding on *Black-Monday* last. *Mer. Venice*, ii, 5.

The BLACK OX HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT. A proverbial phrase, meaning to be worn either with age or care. Bailey explains it of the latter. But the following alludes to age.

She was a pretie wench, when Juno was a young wife, now crowes foote is on her eye, and *the black oxe hath trod on her foot*. *Lyly, Sappho & Ph.*, iv, 1.

Alas! the neatest foot that ever came
In the most supercilious royall shoe,
By *the black oxe* is often trodden lame.
G. Tooke, Annæ dicata, p. 108.

The black oxe had not trod on his or her foote.
Heyw. on Totenham.

†BLACK-PLAISTER. An old popular plaister for wounds.

The *blacke plaister* for all manner of griefes.
Take a pot of oyle olive, a part of red lead, boyle these together, and stir them with a slice of wood continually, untill it be black and somewhat thick, then take it off the fire, and put it in a penyworth of red wax, and a pound of rozen, and set it to the fire againe, but you may not blase it and stir it; then take it off and let it stand untill it be cold, and make it in a lump. It is good for a new wound, or to staunch blood. Poure a little of it in a dish, and if it stick fast unto the dishes side, then it is enough, and preserve it to your use as neede requireth. *The Pathway to Health*, bl. l.

†BLACK-POT. At present, a black pudding is called a black-pot in the dialect of Somerset. But in the following passage it evidently means a vessel.

Now should I be in love; with whom? with Doll, what's that but dole and lamentation; with Jug, what's she, but sister to a *black-pot?* or what's Peg, good for nothing but to drive into a post? no, Cupid, I defy thee and all thy gencalogy!
Heywood's Love's Mistress, p. 28.

BLACKSAUNT, corrupted from *black sanctus*, used to signify any confused or hideous noise. See SANCTUS, BLACK.

The language that they speake
Is the pure barbarous *blacksaunt* of the Grate.
Marston, Sat. ii, 7, p. 205.

Though *Geate* makes no rhyme, I presume that licentious and bad writer must have written it so. He seems to mean the Getæ; if his meaning be worth guessing. He professedly scorns correct rhyming.

†And she hath leisure now,
(By tying fast her garters to a bow)
Her selfe to strangle. There she dangling hung;
At which the curre a new *blacke santus* sung. *Heywood.*

BLACK'S YOUR EYE. A vulgar phrase, not yet quite obsolete: they shall not say *black is your eye*, that is, they shall not find any accusation against you. It is now jocularly metamorphosed into "*black* is the white of *your* or *my eye*," and in this form Foote's Mrs. Cole uses it in the Minor.

I can say *black's your eye*, though it be grey;
I have conniv'd at this your friend, and you.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, iii, 1.

He is the very justice o' peace of the play, and can commit whom he will, and what he will, error, absurdity, as the toy takes him, and no man say *black is his eye*, but laugh at him.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st *intermean.*

If you have a mind to rail at 'em, or kick some of their loose flesh out, they sha' not say *black's your eye*, nor with all their lynx's eyes discover you.
Bird in Cage, O. Pl., viii, 233.

And then no man say *blacke is their eye*, but all is well, and they as good christians, as those that suffer them unpunished. *Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses*, p. 65.

See Earle, p. 278.

The vulgar do not hastily change their forms of speech. It is introduced in the Spectator, No. 79, near the end.

†**BLADDERED**, *part.* Puffed up.

Thus did the Athenians, who having obtained the victory in a memorable sea-fight against the Medes, *bladder'd* up with pride from their success herein, it caused sedition and tumultuation in that state, notwithstanding the contrary endeavours of the more sober to prevent it *The Sage Senator*, p. 185.

BLAKE, *adj.* Bare; naked.

See how abuse breeds *blake* and bitter bale.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 207.

BLAME. Apparently, for blameable; blame-worthy.

In faith, my lord, you are *too* wilful *blame*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

This has been thought corrupt, but the following passage shows that *too blame* in this sense was a current expression:

Blush, and confess that you be *too too blame*.
Harr. Ep., i, 84.

Perhaps Potentia wanted to be *blame*.
Saltonstall's Magd., 1630.

I find *too blame* twice in one page in an old play by Thomas Heywood:

Y'are *too blame*,
And, Besse, you make me angry.

Again,

The girle was much *too blame*.
Engl. Traveller, sign. G

I were *too blame* if I should not tell thee anie thing.
Menechmus, O. Pl., i, 152.

So that the modern phrase of *being to blame*, is in fact a corruption; unless, as is not improbable, the other form was founded on a mistake. The consequence of the first unskilful attempts to regulate our language, was the wrong derivation of many words and phrases, and of course the corruption of them. "*Too blame*" is in the old copies of Shakespeare, in the last scene of the Merchant of Venice:

Sigh then to Cupid, tell him he's *too blame*,
Not raising in my love a mutuall flame.
Holiday's Technogamia, F. 3, b.

†*To* **BLANCH.** To give a fair appearance; to disguise.

Nor fits it, or in war,
Or in affairs of court, a man employed in public care
To *blanch* things further than their truth, or flatter any power. *Chapman, Il.*, xii.

And commonly, by amusing men with a subtlety, *blanch* the matter. *Bacon, Essay* xxvi.

†**BLANDYMENTES.** Blandishments.

So moch the more did he exhorte the kyng of England with letters, writynges and *blandymentes*, by sondrie and divers messengers, for to treate and conclude a peace. *Hall, Henry VII*, fol. 13.

BLANCHER, or BLENCHER. Apparently a sporting term; whether for a person stationed to turn the game one way or another, or for a dog, having the same office, does not appear from the examples that follow, and the dictionaries are all silent.

The following passage evidently alludes to it, and makes the *blenchers* attendants on the sport.

Which makes him overshoot all
His valour should direct at, and hurt those
That stand but by as *blenchers*.
B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr., ii, 1.

This Spanish Inquisition is a trappe so slylie set,
As into it wise, godly, rich by *blanchers* base are fet.
Warn. Alb. Eng., B. ix, ch. 51.

And so manie dayes were spent, and manie waies used, while Zelmane was like one that stood in a tree, waiting a good occasion to shoot, and Gynecia a *blancher*, which kept the dearest deere from her.
Pembr. Arc., p. 64.

And so even now hath he divers *blanchers* belonging to the market, to let and stop the light of the gospel.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 23 b.

The latter example, connecting *blanchers* with a market, rather puzzles the cause. It is used twice or more in fol. 24, and still in the

sense of stopping. Also *to blanch*, with reference to the *blanchers*.

BLANK. The white mark in the centre of a butt, at which the arrow was aimed; here used metaphorically:

See better, Lear, and let me still remain
The true *blank* of thine eye. *Lear*, i, 4.

Shakespeare has used it also for the mark at which a cannon is aimed, or rather the direct range; as we now say to shoot *point-blank*.

And stood within the *blank* of his displeasure
For my free speech. *Othel.*, iii, 4.

He has employed it also in other kindred senses, as *aim*, &c. See Johnson's Dict.

BLANKS. A mode of extortion, by which *blank* papers were given to the agents of the crown, which they were to fill up as they pleased, to authorise the demands they chose to make. No wonder they were thought oppressive.

And daily new exactions are devis'd,
As *blanks*, benevolence, and I wot not what.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

Further explained by a passage respecting the same king, in the Mirror for Magistrates:

Which to maintaine my people were sore pol'd
With fines, fifteens, and loans by way of prest,
Blank charters, oaths, and shifts not known of old,
For which the commons did me sore detest.
Leg. of Rich. II, p. 294.

Also, a kind of base silver money, first coined by Henry V in his French wars, and worth about eightpence. *Kersey*. Mr. Gifford says, about a French livre. *B. Jon.*, vol. v, p. 81.

Have you any money? he answered not a *blanck*.
Gayton's Fest. N., p. 9.

In an old account of the moneys of Europe, a *blank* appears to be also a French coin. It is stated thus:

The Minte of Paris in Fraunce.
5 tornes is a *blancke*.
3 *blanckes* is a shilling.
20 shilling is a pounde.
The Post of the World, 1576, 12mo, p. 86.

Blanks are also used for blank verses in the following passage:

Sir, you've in such neat poetry gather'd a kiss,
That if I had but five lines of that number
Soch pretty begging *blanks*, I should commend
Your forehead or your cheeks, and kiss you too.
B. & Fl. Philaster, ii, 1.

BLANKET. Shakespeare has been censured by moderns, and justly, according to our present notions, for the introduction of the low word *blanket*, in the following fine passage:

Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell;
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heav'n peep thro' the *blanket* of the dark,
To cry hold, hold. *Macbeth*, i, 5.

But Cibber, in his Lives of the Poets (art. *Davenant*), very properly reminds us that, in Shakespeare's time, it was a good and local image in the theatre; a blanket being then used instead of a curtain. We might add, perhaps, for scenes also, as it is recorded, on the same authority, that sir William Davenant first introduced painted scenery.

†BLANKET-FAIR. The name given to the fair held on the Thames during the great frost in 1683-4.

Try, these hard times, how to abate the price;
Tell her how cheap were damsels on the ice.
Mongst city wives and daughters that came there,
How far a guinea went at *Blanket-fair*.
Thus you may find some good excuse for failing
Of your beloved exercise of railing.
Rochester's Valentinian.

†BLASED. Emblazoned?

Their idols eyes to sunbeames to compare,
Or by the rose her *blased* lips declare.
My mistresse must beyond their saints survive
In that unequall'd height, superlative.
Beedome's Poems, 1641.

BLAST, *v*. Shakespeare has used the word in the unusual acceptation of to suffer a blast.

Even so by love the young and tender wit
Is turn'd to folly; *blasting* in the bud,
Losing his verdure even in the prime, &c.
Two Gent., i, 1.

†BLATANT BEAST. The multitude. The phrase is taken from Spenser.

Faith we are fully bent to be lords of misrule in the worlds wide heath; our voyage is to the Ile of Dogges, there where the *blattant beast* doth rule and raigne. Renting the credit of whom it please.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†BLAUCHES. Blotches.

So now you are sound and lovely to looke on, you may maintaine the same for a small space; but being common, ulcers, filth and *blauches* will breed upon you, like frogges and toades in stinking pooles.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

To BLAZE. Contracted from to blazon. See Todd.

†*To* BLEA. To make a noise like a lamb.

The morrow when Latonaes sunne 'gan rise,
And with his light illumines mortall eyes,
When cocks did crow, and lambes did bleat and *blea*,
I mounted from my couch, and put to sea.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†BLEAK. To bleach.

Make that ivorie brest
(Now Loves soft bed whereon he play's the wanton,
And ambusheth himselfe to catch the flames
He shoots at others from thy eyes) as cold
As Scythian sands, *bleak't* with continuall freezing
Into a seeming christall.
Nabbes' Hannibal & Scipio, 1637.

†BLEAKE, or BLECKE. A low German word for a town, occurring in English

writers of the early part of the 17th cent.

The feast of S. Bartholomew the apostle, wee arrived at a *bleake*, alias a towne, an English mile from Hamburgh, called Altonagh, which is so called by the Hamburgers because it stands all-too-nigh them for their profit, being inhabited with divers tradesmen which doe hinder their freedome.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A long Dutch mile (or almost sixe English) is a small towne or a *bleeke* called Groning, belonging to the duke, in the which place I observed two things worthy of remembrance. *Ibid.*

BLEE. Colour; complexion. Saxon. This word, which is rather common in the old ballads, was almost entirely obsolete in the reign of Eliz., but occurs in the Pinner of Wakefield, printed 1599.

And Robin, Marian she will go with thee—
To see fair Bettris how bright she is of *blee*.
O. Pl., iii, 42.

Also, p. 52:

I have a lovely lemman
As bright of *blee* as is the silver moon.

It generally occurs thus joined with bright.

BLEEDING HORSES ON ST. STEPHEN'S DAY. One of the odd superstitions of papal times, of which Latimer justly says,

But I marvell much, how it came to passe, that upon this day we were wont to let our horses blood: it is like as though *St Steven* had some great government over the *horses*, which thing no doubt is a vaine invention of man. *Sermons*, fol. 275.

BLENCH, *v.* To start, or fly off; to flinch.

Keep your instruction
And hold you ever to our special drift,
Though sometimes you do *blench* from this to that,
As cause doth minister. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 5.
Would I do this?
Could man so *blench*? *W. Tale*, i, 2.
What is't you *blench* at? what would you ask?
Speak freely. *B. & Fl. Loyal Subj.*, ii, 1.
Your sister, sir, d'ye *blench* at that? d'ye cavil?
B. & Fl. Wildg. Chase, ii, 1.

Milton has used *unblench'd* for not confounded. *Comus*, 430.

BLENCH, *s.* From the verb, a start, or deviation.

These *blenches* gave my heart another youth,
And worse essays prov'd thee my best of love
Shakesp. Sonn., 110.

BLEND, *v.* To pollute or confound, from the original sense of to mix; things being polluted and confused by improper mixture.

And all these storms that now his beauty *blend*,
Shall turn to calms, and timely clear away.
Spenser, Sonn., 62.

BLENT. Participle of blend.

The while thy kingdom from thy head is rent,
And thy throne royal with dishonour *blent*.
Moth. Hubberd's Tale, 1329.

Also, in the sense of blinded; the confusion or hurt of the eye being blindness.

Whylest reason, *blent* through passion, nought descry'd. *Sp. F. Q.*, II, iv, 7.
The eye of reason was with age *yblent*. *Spens.*
What makes thee deaf? what hath thine eye sight *blent*? *Fairf. Tasso*, xii, 86.

BLESS, *v.* To wave, or brandish. Dr. Johnson thought this sense derived from the action sometimes used in benediction.

And burning blades about their heades doe *blesse*.
Sp. F. Q., I, v, 6.
His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*
And smote off quite his right leg by the knee. *Spenser.*
Round his arm'd head his trenchant blade he *blest*.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 67.

A man hanged is quaintly said to *bless the world with his heels*, from their waving in the air when he is suspended.

And the next daye, the three theves were conveied forth, to *blesse the worlde with their heeles*.
Painter's Palace of Pleasure, sign R, 8.

Dr. Johnson's explanation is strongly confirmed by the following passage: "In drawing (their bow) some fet such a compasse, as though they would turn about and *blesse* all the field." *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 196, new edit., where the editor has a remark to the same effect.

To bless seems to be used for to secure, in the following passage:

And glaunceing downe his shield, from blame him fairly *blest*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 18.

[This last is perhaps only an example of the old phrase *to bless from*, i. e, to preserve from, evil.]

†Ay, or turn out of my tenement; my last landlord was a beau, forsooth, and refus'd to renew my lease, because I brought my money in a greasie leathern purse; and turn'd my neighbour Ralph out of his farm for plaistering the garden wall with cow-dung; but heaven *bless us from* such landlords.
The Country Farmer's Catechism, 1703.

†BLETCH, *s.* Blacking for shoes.

Blacke or *bletch* to colour the leather with. atramentum sutorium. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 152.

BLIN, *v.* To cease, or stop.

How so her fansies stop—
Her tears did never *blin*.
Romeus and Jul., Supp. to Sh., i, 28.
Well noble minds in perils best appeare.
And boldest hearts in bale will never *blinne*.
Gascoigne's Works, 4to, D, 6.
That I gan cry, ere I *blin*,
Oh her eyes are paths to sin.
R. Green, in Beloe's Anecd., vi, p. 16

†BLIND. A cant term for being tipsy. It is used with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

†Writing was termed *blind*, when it was written in ink not intended to be durable.

Lettre qui blanchist, et s'efface. A *blind* letter that wil in short time be worne out.

†*Blind* manuscripts, were anonymous manuscripts.

These fantasies we finde in certaine *blinde* manuscripts, without name or author, which walke under hand like the pestilence in the darke.
Fenton's Treatise of Usurie, 1612, p. 11.

†BLIND-HUGH. A personage whose history does not appear to be known.

Such a one as is able and will not feast his neighbour this Christmas; may *blind Hugh* bewitch him, and turn his body into a barrel of strong ale, and let his nose be the spigget, his mouth the fosset, and his tongue a plug for the bung-hole. And so til next year farewell. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

†BLINDLED. Mingled.

Whether that God made then those goodly beams
Which gild the world, but not as now it seems:
Or whether else some other lamp he kindled
Upon the heap (yet all with waters *blindled*)
Which flying round about, gave light in order
To th'un-plac't climates of that deep disorder.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

BLIND-WORM. Called also a slow-worm. A little snake with very small eyes, falsely supposed to be venomous. It is the *anguis fragilis* of Linnæus; and much dreaded still by the common people, though perfectly harmless.

Newts and *blind-worms*, do no wrong! *Mids.*, ii, 3.
Adder's fork, and *blind-worm's* sting. *Macb.*, iv, 1.
The small-ey'd slow-worm, held of many *blind*.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1638.

†BLINKARD. One who blinks.

Fie is the token of a stinke;
A *blinkard* alwayes good doth mis.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 288.

BLINKINSOPS. A celebrated fencer, mentioned in B. Jonson's New Inn, act ii, sc. 2. His memory rests at present on that passage only.

BLIST, for *blest*. This is one of the liberties thought allowable in the sixteenth century for the sake of rhyme.

And how the ground he kist
Wherein it written was, and how himself he *blist*,
Spenser, IV, vii, 46.
That he had fled, long time he never wist;
But when far run he had discover'd it,
Himself for wonder with his hand he *blist*.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 29.

It is used in the sense exemplified above in BLESS, in the following passage:

And with his club him all about so *blist*,
That he which way to turn him scarcely wist.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 13.

See BLESS,

BLIVE, *adj.* Quick; ready. A contraction of *bilive*. The word was beginning to be disused in the time of Cartwright and Brown, who both give it to antiquated speakers.

This buss is a *blive* guerdon. *Antiq.*, O. Pl., x, 309.

Into the ship he entreth, and as *blive*
As wind and wether good hope to be
Brown. Shep. Pipe, Ecl., 1.

BLIVE, *adv.* Quickly.

The people cried, with sundry greeing shouts,
To bring the horse to Pallas' temple *blive*.
Surrey's Æn., B. ii, 293.

See BILIVE.

To BLOAT, or BLOTE. To dry by smoke. Latterly chiefly applied to herrings. *Blotan*, Saxon, meant to sacrifice or slaughter, whence November was, at one period, called *Blot-monath*, or slaughtering month, because the animals were then slaughtered, which were to be salted and dried for winter provision. But, as these meats were chiefly dried in the smoke, when the Saxon word was forgotten, to *blote* was supposed to denote that operation: and thus the change of meaning evidently crept in.

And dry them like herrings with this smoak;
For herrings in the sea are large and full,
But shrink in *bloating*, and together pull.
Sylvester's Tobacco batt., p. 101.
I have four dozen of fine firebrands in my belly, I have more smoke in my mouth than would *blote* a hundred herrings. *B. & Fl. Isl. Prin.*, ii
Three pails of sprats, carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travel'd,
A bunch of *bloated* fools! *Ibid*, *Q. of Cor.*, ii, 4.

To *bloat*, now means to swell up, and comes probably from blow (Johnson); and to this we must perhaps refer the "*bloat* king" in Hamlet, iii, 4. It is singular enough that two opposite senses should thus have belonged to one word. Smoke-dried, and therefore shrunk; or puffed and swollen.

BLOAT-HERRING. A herring so dried. Skinner and Minshew puzzle about the etymology; but to me it seems clear that it arose as above mentioned.

Lay you an old courtier on the coals, like a sausage or a *bloat-herring*. *B. Jon. Masq. of Mer.*, v, 429.
Why you stink like so many *bloat-herrings*, newly taken out of the chimney. *Ib., Mas. of Augurs*, vi, 121.
Make a meal of a *bloat-herring*, water it with four shillings beer, and then swear we have dined as well as my lord mayor. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 343.

A BLOCK, *s.* The wooden mould on which the crown of a hat is formed.

Mine is as tall a felt as any this day in Millan, and therefore I love it, for the *block* was cleft out for my head, and fits me to a hair.
Honest Wh., part 2d, O. Pl., iii. 390.
Hats alter as fast as the turner can turne his *blocke*.
Euph. Engl., O, 4.

Hence it was also used to signify the form or fashion of a hat:

A grave gentleman of Naples, who having bought a hat of the newest fashion and best *blocke* in all Italie, &c.
Euph. Engl., O, 3 b.

Is this same hat
O' the *block* passant? *B. Jons. Staple of News*, i, 2.

That is, "of the current fashion."

You shall alter it to what form you please, it will take any *block*. *Ibid., Cynth. Rev.*, i, 4.

Also for the hat itself:

Tho' now your block head be covered with a Spanish *block*. *Beaum. and Fl. Martial Maid.*

A pretty *block* Sextinus names his hat.
So much the fitter for his head by that.
Witt's Recreations, Epigr. 456.

A flat-crowned *block* was fashionable about 1596, when Sir J. Davis's Epigrams were printed.

And still the newest fashion he doth get,
And with the time doth change from that to this.
He weares a hat now of the *flat-crowne blocke*
The treble ruffes, long cloake, and doublet French.
Ep. 22, *in Cens. Liter.*, viii, 24.

Hence that excellent interpretation of a speech of Lear, which had puzzled the earlier commentators:

This a good *block?*—
It were a delicate stratagem, to shoe
A troop of horse with felt. *Lear*, iv, 6.

The whole of Mr. Steevens's remark ought by all means to be cited, as affording an admirable specimen of judicious illustration. "Upon the king's saying *I will preach to thee*, the poet seems to have meant him to pull off his hat, and keep turning it and feeling it, in the attitude of one of the preachers of those times (whom I have seen represented so in ancient prints), till the idea of *felt*, which the good hat or *block* was made of, raises the stratagem in his brain of shoeing a troop of horse with *a substance as soft* as that which he held and moulded between his hands." It should be rather, "*the very same.*"

BLONCKET, *adj.* Gray. Used by Spenser as an epithet for liveries or coats, and explained in the original notes "gray coats." I believe it meant at first *whitish*, for I find in Coles' Dictionary "a *blanquet* pear, pyrum subalbidum." If so, it is from the French *blanc*. Kersey also has *blankers*, white garments.

Our *bloncket* liveries bene all to sadde
For thilk same season, when all is ycladde
With pleasaunce. *Shep. Kal., May*, v, 5.

I have not met with the word elsewhere.

BLOOD was sometimes used for disposition, thus:

Strange unusual *blood*,
When man's worst sin is he does too much good.
Tim. A., iv, 2.

Also in the very difficult passage of the opening of Cymbeline, of which perhaps this is the most intelligible reading:

You do not meet a man, but frowns: our *bloods*
No more obey the heavens, than they are courtiers,
Still seem as does the king's. *Cym.*, i, 1.

i. e., our dispositions no longer obey the influences of heaven; they are courtiers, and still seem to resemble the disposition the king is in.

[A *blood*, in the sense of a high-mettled young man, was also in use at a rather early period.]

†To which effect we have sent a generall challenge
To all the youthfull *bloods* of Affrica,
That whosoever (borne of princely stem)
Dares foote the bosome of this desert ile,
(The stage where Ile performe this lovers prize)
And by his wit and active pollicie,
Woo, win, intice, or any way defeate
Me of my charge, my daughters of their hearts,
Shall with their loves weare my imperiall crowne
Wreath of their conquest. *Day's Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

BLOOD-BOLTER'D. Stained with blood; from a bolter or sieve, whose blood issues out at many wounds, as flour passes through the holes of a sieve. *Warburton.* Or sprinkled with blood, as if with meal from a boulter, as Johnson explains it.

For the *blood-boulter'd* Banquo smiles upon me.
Macb., iv, 1.

[See *Collier's Hist. D. P.*, iii, 56.]

†BLOODY-NOSE. A term which seems to show that boxing was an earlier accomplishment than is generally supposed.

Jud. What Ingenioso, carrying a vinegar bottle about thee, like a great schole-boy giving the world a *bloudy* nose? *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

†BLORE. A blast of wind, or gale. Sometimes used by Chapman simply for the air.

Like rude and raging waves roused with the fervent *blore*
Of th' east and south winds. *Chapman, Il.*, ii, 122.

†*To* BLOW. *To blow upon*, to speak disparagingly of, to criticise.

Peace, the king approaches: stand in your ranks orderly, and shew your breeding; and be sure you *blow* nothing on the lords. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

I thank you for the good opinion you please to have of my fancy of trees: it is a maiden one, and not *blown upon* by any yet; but for the merits you please to ascribe unto the author, I utterly disclaim any, specially in that proportion you please to give them me. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To blow, to betray, to make known.

As for that, says Will, I could tell it well enough, if I had it, but I must not be seen anywhere among my old acquaintance, for I am *blown*, and they will all betray me. *History of Colonel Jack*, 1723.

Nay, clownes can say, this parson knowes enough,
But that his language does his knowledge *blough*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To blow up, to cause to swell.

But who had *blowne her up*, and made her swell?
Mother, quoth she, in truth I cannot tell.
Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

BLOWN. Swollen, or tumid; inflated.

No *blown* ambition doth our arms incite. *Lear*, iv, 4.
How now *blown* Jack, how now quilt? 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 2.

Proud, insolent:

I come with no *blown* spirit to abuse you.
B. & Fl. Mad Lover.

†BLOW-BASTED. Flogged.

The earle of Urenia asked one that came from the court, what was reported of him there? who answered: Neither good nor bad, my lord, that I could heare. With that the earle commanded him to be thoroughly *blowe-basted* and beaten: and then afterward gave him fiftie duckets, saying, Now maist thou report of Urenia both good and bad.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

†BLOW-BOOK. A book with indelicate pictures.

Last Sunday a person did pennance in the Chapter-house of St. Paul's, London, for publickly shewing in Bartholomew Fair a book called a *blow*-book, in which were many obscene and filthy pictures: the book was likewise burnt, and the person paid costs.
Post Man, 8 June, 1708.

BLOW-POINT. A childish game; consisting perhaps of blowing small pins or points against each other. Probably not unlike push-pin.

How he played at *blow-point* with Jupiter, when he was in his side coats; and how he went to look birds-nests with Athous. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 167.

Also Donne's Poems, 1719, p. 119.

Dust-point seems to have been a similar game.

See DUST-POINT.

†Nuces relinquere: to leave boyes play, and fall to *blow-point*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1634, p. 568.
†So master Amoretto plays the gull in a piece of a parsonage; my master adorns his cupboard with a piece of a parsonage; my mistress, upon good days, puts on a piece of a parsonage; and we pages play at *blowpoint* for a piece of a parsonage: I think, here's trial enough for one man's gifts.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

BLOXFORD. Apparently a jocular and satirical corruption of the name of Oxford, quasi *Block's-ford*, or the ford of Blockheads. This is intimated in the following lines of Bp. Corbet:

What was the jest d'ye ask? I dare repeat it,
And put it home before you shall entreat it;
He call'd me *Bloxford*-man, confess I must
'Twas bitter; and it grieved me in a thrust
That most ungrateful word *Bloxford* to hear,
From him whose breath yet stunk of Oxford beer.
Poems, p. 67, *to Lord Mordant.*

In Healy's "Discovery of a New World," imitated from Hall's Mundus alter et idem, *Blocksford* is made the capital of the region Fooliana.

Entering Fooliana, came without resistance unto *Blocksford*, otherwise called Duns-ton, the chiefe citie of the land. P. 132.

The intended allusion seems to be strengthened by a particular notice of the number of spires and bells contained in it. *Ibid.*, p. 179.

BLUE was a colour appropriated to the dresses of particular persons in low life.

1. It was the usual habit of servants.

You proud varlets, you need not be ashamed to wear *blue*, when your master is one of your fellows.
Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii. 389.
The other act their parts in *blew coates*, as (if) they were their serving men. *Decker's Belman*, sign. E, 3.

Hence *blue-bottle* is sometimes a term of reproach for a servant. O. Pl., v, 6. And a *serving-man* in B. Jonson says, "Ever since I was of *the blue order*." *Case altered*, i, 2.

About 1608, when Middleton's Comedy of A Trick to Catch the Old One was produced, the *blue coats* of servants appear to have been changed for cloaks, such as were worn by the gentry also at that time. Thus, in that comedy:

There's more true honesty in such a country serving man, than in a hundred of our cloak companions. I may well call 'em companions, for since *blue coats* have been turned into *cloaks*, one can scarce know the man from the master.
Act ii, *Anc. Drama*, V, p. 151.

B. Jonson introduces New-Yeares-Gift,

In a *blew coat*, serving-man like, with an orange, &c.
Mask of Christmas.

2. Also of beadles: whence they also came in for the appellation of *blue bottle*:

I will have you as soundly swinged for this, you *blue-bottle* rogue! 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.
And to be free from the interruption of *blue* beadles, and other bawdy officers. *Middleton's Mich. Term.*
The whips of furies are not half so terrible as a *blue coat*. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 161.

I know not whether it means servants, or officers of justice, in the following passage; probably the latter:

Come a velvet justice with a long
Great train of *blew*-coats, twelve or fourteen strong.
Donne, Sat. i, 21.

3. It was also the dress of ignominy for a harlot in the house of correction, &c.

Your puritanical honest whore sits in a *blue gown*.—Where!—do you know the brick house of castigation?
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 464.
Lam. Teare not my clothes, my friends, they cost more than you are aware.
Bedell. Tush, soon you shall have a *blew* gown; for these take you no care. *Promos and Cass.*, iii, 6.

BLURT. An interjection of contempt.

Shall I?—then *blurt* o' your service! O. Pl., iii, 314.
Blirt! a rime; *blirt*, a rime! *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 21.

Blurt, blurt! there's nothing remains to put thee to pain now, captain. *Puritan*, iv, 2, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 610.

Blurt, master constable, or a fig for the constable, seems to have been a proverbial phrase; it is the title of a play written by Thos. Middleton, and published in 1602. Hence I suppose it is that Ben Jonson makes one of his characters call a constable "old *Blurt*." *Tale of a Tub*, ii, 2. In O. Pl., v, 420, we have "*Blurt*, master gunner!"

To BLURT AT. From the former. To hold in contempt.

And all the world will *blurt* and scorn at us.
Edw. III. iv, 6.

But cast their gazes on Marina's face,
While ours was *blurted* at.
Pericles, iv, 4, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 115.

To blurt out, still remains in modern usage, and signifies much the same as to *spurt* or *sputter* out hastily.

BLUSHET. (Apparently peculiar to B. Jonson.) See Todd. One who blushes.

†BOARD. The term board answers to the modern *table*, but it was often moveable, and placed on trestles.

†BOAST. The following is an early example of a well-known proverb.

Aureos montes polliceri: *great boast, small roste.*
Withal's Dictionarie, ed. 1634, p. 552.

To BOB. To cheat, or obtain by cheating.

He calls me to a restitution large
Of gold and jewels that I *bobb'd* from him. *Oth.*, v, 1.
Let him be *bob'd* that *bobs* will have;
But who by means of wisdom hie
Hath sav'd his charge?—It is even I.
Pembr. Arcad., lib. ii, p. 203.
Disgrace me on the open stage, and *bob* me off with ne'er a penny. *Hog hath lost his Pearl*, O. Pl., vi, 386.

We should now say, in familiar language, "*fob* me off."

BOB, *s.* A taunt or scoff.

Oft' takes (his mistress by) the bitter *bob.*
Fletch. Purp. Is., vii, 25.
He that a fool doth very wisely hit,
Doth very foolishly, altho' he smart,
Not to seem senseless of the *bob.* *As you like it*, ii, 7.
I have drawn blood at one's brains with a bitter *bob.*
Alex. and Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 113.

To give the *bob* was a phrase equivalent to that of giving the dor. See DOR.

C. I guess the business. *S.* It can be no other
But to *give me the bob*, that being a matter
Of main importance. *Massing. Maid of Honour*, iv, 5.

†*To* BOB. To thump. The *s.* a bob, or thump, was also used.

In an envious spleene, smarting ripe, runes after him, fals at fistie cuffes with him; but the fellow belabourd the foole cunningly, and got the fooles head under his arme, and *bob'd* his nose.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

Suppose then you see Francion enter into the school, his lynings hanging out of his breeches down unto his shoes, his gown wrapped about him, his book under his arm, undertaking to give a fillip to one, and a *bob* unto an other.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†BOB, *s.* A jewel or drop for the ear.

Rich *bobbs* upon her ears are hung,
To stop the clamour of her tongue.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.
The poor wench loves dy'd glass like any Indian, for a diamond *bob* I'd have her madenhead if I were a man and she a maid.
Cowley, Cutler of Coleman Street, 1663.

†BOB, *s.* Appears, in the following passage, to mean a kind of worm.

Or yellow *bobs* turn'd up before the plough,
Are chiefest baits, with cork and lead enough.
Lawson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

†BOBBING-JOAN. The name of a very old dance.

Strike up *Bobbing Joan*,
Or I'll break your fiddle. *The Hop Garland*, 1756.

BOCARDO. The old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771. There is a good view of it in the first number of Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata. Whether it was originally so named, from some jocular allusion to the Aristotelian syllogism in *Bocardo*, I have not discovered.

It was used as a prison; and hence the name was sometimes made a general term for a prison.

Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow?—Was he not worthy to be cast in *bocardo* or little-ease?
Latimer, Serm., fol. 105. C.

Bocardo was the last prison of that good man himself, before his shameful murder; to himself a glorious martyrdom. Its downfal was celebrated by Oxford wits, both in Latin and English. One says,

Num jam
Antiqui muri venerabilis umbra *bocardo*
Visitur Oxonii? Salve haud ignobile nomen!
Dialogus in Theatr., 1773.

The other,

Rare tidings for the wretch whose ling'ring score
Remains unpaid, *bocardo* is no more.
Newsman's Verses, 1772, by Warton.

Bocardo, as a logical term, for a particular kind of syllogism, occurs in Prior's Alma, canto 3.

†There are many in London now adaies that are besotted with this sinne, one of whom I saw on a white horse in Fleet street, a tanner knave I never lookt on, who with one figure (cast out of a scholler) studie for a necessary servant at *bocardo*) promised to find any man's oxen were they lost, restore any man's goods if they were stolne, and win any man love, where or howsoever he settled it. *Lodge's Incarnate Devils*, 1596.

BOCKEREL, or BOCKERET. A long-winged hawk. Dict. The family name of *Bocket* is perhaps a contraction of *Bockeret.*

BODE. Obsolete preterite of *to bide*.

Never, O wretch, this wombe conceived thee,
Nor never *bode* I painfull throwes for thee.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 141.

BODGE, *v*. Probably the same as to budge; from *bouger*, Fr.

With this we charged again, but, out alas!
We *bodg'd* again. *2 Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Dr. Johnson, in his note on the passage, considers it only as *budge* misprinted; in his Dictionary, as probably corrupted from boggle. Mr. Malone, having seen *bodgery* for *botchery*, thinks it may be for to *botch*: but the sense evidently points rather to the interpretation here given.

BODGE, *s*. Ben Jonson has a *bodge* of oats, for some measure of them.

To the last *bodge* of oats, and bottle of hay.
New Inn, i, 5.

BODKIN. A small dagger.

When he himself might his quietus make
With a bare *bodkin*. *Ham*., iii, 1.

In the margin of Stowe's Chronicle, edit. 1614, it is said that Cæsar was slain with *bodkins*.

The cheef woorker of this murder was Brutus Cassius with 260 of the senate all having *bodkins* in their sleeves. *Serp. of division*, prefixed to Gorboduc, 1590.

If it is quoted rightly, the author made two Romans into one.

Chaucer says the same:

With *bodkins* was Cæsar Julius
Murder'd at Rome of Brutus Cassius.
Cens. Liter., ix, 369.

BODKIN, CLOTH OF. A species of rich cloth. A corruption of BAUDKIN, which see.

Or for so many pieces of *cloth of bodkin*,
Tissue, gold, silver, &c. *Mass. City Madam*, ii, 1.
Cloth of bodkin or tissue must be embroidered;
As if no face were fair that were not powdered and painted. *B. Jons. Disc*., vol. vii, p. 88.
C. Sir, I have a sute to you.
Ant. Is it embroidered sattin, sir, or scarlet?
Yet if your business do hold weight and consequence,
I may deserve to wear your thankfulness
In tissue, or *cloth of bodkin*. Ermines are for princes.
Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, act iii, p. 31.

See Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 197.

BODRAGS. Evidently for *bordrags* or *bordragings*: border incursions.

No wayling there nor wretchedness is heard—
No nightly *bodrags*, nor no hue and cries.
Spens. Colin Cl., v, 315.

See BORDRAGING.

†BODY. The popular oath or exclamation, *body of me*, is found in old authors.

Oh, the *bodye of me*
What kaytyves be those?
Play of Wit and Science, p. 7.

Body of me; I was unkinde I know,
But thou deserv'st it then; but let it goe.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

Capt. Body of me, nor no better preferment.
Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

†BOG. Petulant, arrogant.

The cuckooe, seeing him so *bog*, waxt also wondrous wrothe.
Warner's Albions England, 1592.

†*A* BOG, was used as an emblem of softness or tenderness.

Car. I will not raile at you, but I will cudgell you, and kicke you, you man of valour.
Cap. Hold as thou art a man of renowne, thou wilt strike thy foote into mee else, my body is as tender as a *bogg*. *Marmyon, Fine Companion*, 1633.

BOGGLER. One who *boggles*; but in the following passage a vicious woman, one who starts from the right path:

You have been a *boggler* ever. *Ant. and Cl*., iii, 11

Johnson in his Dict. explains it a doubter, a timorous man; but it is evidently addressed not to Thyreus but to Cleopatra.

BOHEMIAN-TARTAR. Perhaps a gipsy; or a mere wild appellation, designed to ridicule the appearance of Simple in the Merry W. of Windsor, act iv, sc. 5. The French call gipsies Bohemians, and the Germans Tartars and Zigeuners, so that the term might be thus compounded. See the note on the passage, edit. 1778.

†BOIGHROPE. A nautical term.

Make ready th'anker, ready th'anker hoe,
Cleere, cleere the *boighrope*, steddy, well steer'd so;
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†BOILING-BOOT. An instrument of torture mentioned in Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618.

†BOILING-HOUSE. An eating-house. See the History of Colonel Jack, 1723.

†BOISTOUS. Rough, coarse.

Gette, hyght Gagates, and is a *boystous* stone, and never the les it is precious.
It is contrary to fendes,—helpeth for fantasies and ayenste vexacions of fendis by night.—And so, if so *boystus* a stone dothe so great wonders, none shuld be dispisid for foule colour, without, while the vertu that is within is unknowe. *Glanville*, by Trevisa, xvi, 49.

To BOLD. For to bolden, or render bold. Embolden is the word now most used.

It touches us as France invades our land,
Not *bolds* the king. *Lear*, v, 1.
Alas that I had not one to *bold* me. *Hycke Scorner*.

BOLD BEAUCHAMP, or AS BOLD AS BEAUCHAMP. A proverbial expression, supposed by Fuller and Ray to be derived from the courage of Thomas, first earl of Warwick, of that name, who in 1346, with one

squire and six archers, defeated 100 Normans. See Ray, p. 218. There were however more of the name, who contributed to its celebrity. There was an old play, entitled *The Three bold Beauchamps*, printed about 1610. See Biogr. Dram., ii, p. 429. It is referred to in the Induction to the Knight of the Burning Pestle, B. and Fl.

They're here now, and anon no scouts can reach 'em,
Being ev'ry man hors'd like a *bold Beauchamp*.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 390.

See also O. Pl., x, 172.

Drayton derives it from the bravery of the earls of Warwick, of that name, in general.

So hardy great and strong.
That after of that name it to an adage grew,
If any man himself advent'rous hapt to shew,
Bold Beauchamp men him term'd, if none so bold as he. *Polyolb.*, song xviii, p. 1007.

†BOLDY. Perhaps an error of the press for *boldly*.

But with their darts farre off and clamours shrill,
They him provoke: the boare sits *boldy* still,
Gnashing with foamy chaps his tusks most keen,
And shaking off the darts from's back is seen.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†*To* BOLE. To drink bowls full.

Gull, bib, and *bole*, carouse and quaffe,
Eche can in Germany.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†BOLE, *s.* A roll.

Put to two spoonfuls of rose-water, and as much salt as spice, then make it up in little long *boles* or roules, and butter your dish, and lay them in with a round hole in the middle.
The True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†BOLE-DISH. A bowl.

It so chanced, as the boy was throwing of a *bole-dish* of water over his fish, sir William Davenant was going by the stall. *Great Britain's Honeycombe*, 1712, MS.

BOLL, *v.* To swell, or pod for seed. *Boll*, in the dictionaries explained a round stalk, is evidently only another form of bole.

And the flax, and the barley was smitten: for the barley was in the ear, and the flax was *bolled*.
Exodus, ix, 31.

In the Septuagint, τὸ δὲ λίνον σπερματίζον.

†Vena fontis, scaturigo. Source, surgeon. The veine of a fountaine: the *bolling* or rising up of water out of a spring. *Nomenclator*.

†BOLLEYNE. Bullion.

Item, that they shall coyne no manner of *bolleyne*, either of this realme or of Ireland, but to provide it in other countries. *Archæologia*, xviii, 137.

BOLN. Swelled; contracted from *bollen*, which is the old form for *bolled*.

Here one being throng'd bears back, all *boln* and red.
Sh., Rape of Lucr., suppl. i, p. 553.

Thus it appears that Mr. Malone's alteration of this word to *blown*, which signifies the same, contrary to all the editions, is entirely unnecessary.

BOLT. A sort of arrow. Hence *bolt-upright*. Thus defined by R. Holmes: "The second is termed *a bolt*: it is an arrow with a round or half round bobb at the end of it, with a sharp pointed arrow head proceeding therefrom." *Acad. of Armory*, b. iii, ch. 17, MS. When it has only the blunt bob, without the point, it was a BIRD-BOLT. It thus differed from a shaft, which was sharp or barbed. Hence the proverb, "To make a *bolt* or a *shaft* of a thing." *Ray*, p. 179. It is a mistake to say that it was "peculiarly used for the cross-bow;" as in Ivanhoe, ii, p. 20. Holmes describes also a sort of *bolts* having the bob or button hollow, to receive a stone or bullet, which was projected thence by fastening the *bolt* itself to the bow, or cross-bow. *Ibid.* Harl. MS., 2033.

'Twas but a *bolt* of nothing, shot at nothing,
Which the brain makes of fumes. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
I bent my *bolt* against the bush,
List'ning if any thing did rush.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Mar., 70.

We have it also in the proverb, "A fool's *bolt* is soon shot." See also Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2, for the exquisite beauty of the passage. The word was very common.

To BOLT, or BOULT. To sift. In this sense not obsolete; but used formerly in metaphorical senses, in which it is not now current.

For refined in manners and disposition,
Such and so finely *boulted* didst thou seem,
Hen. V, ii, 2.

Often applied also to language and arguments:

He is ill school'd
In *boulted* language; meal and bran together
He throws without distinction. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.
Saying, he now had *boulted* all the floure.
Spens. F. Q., II. iv, 24.

That is, had discovered all that was important. So Milton:

I hate when vice can *bolt* her arguments. *Comus*, 760.

This application was probably made more current by the term of *bolting* used in the inns of court for disputing. See BOLTINGS.

It is beautifully applied in the literal sense, Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

BOLTING-HUTCH. According to Dr. Johnson, *a meal-bag;* according to Mr. Steevens, "the wooden receptacle into which the meal is bolted:" the latter interpretation is the right.

That *bolting-hutch* of beastliness. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

The word was used by Milton:

To sift mass into no mass, and popish into no popish: yet saving this passing fine sophistical *boulting-hutch*, &c. *Prose Works*, vol. i, 84.

Now, take all my cushions down and thwack them
Soundly, after my feast of millers, for their buttocks
Have left a peck of flour in them; beat them carefully
Over a *bolting-hutch*, there will be enough
For a pan-pudding, as your dame will handle it.
Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl., xi, 158.

Its use is here described:

For as a miller in his *boulting-hutch*
Drives out the pure meale nearly as he can,
And in his sifter leaves the coarser bran.
So, &c. *Browne's Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p, 44.

BOLTINGS. Meetings for disputation, or private arguing of cases, in the inns of court. Cowell tells us which were the *bolting* days:

And having performed the exercises of their own houses called *boltes, mootes*, and putting of cases, [So I suppose we should read. My edition has *boltes mootes*, without any comma between] they proceed to be admitted and become students, in some of these four houses or innes of court, where continuing by the space of seven yeares (or thereaboutes) they frequent readings, meetings, *boltinges*, and other learned exercises. *Stowe's Survey of Lond.*, p, 59.

BOMAN. Said to mean, in the cant language, a gallant fellow. But certainly, in the passage of Massinger where it occurs, no such cant is to be expected, and it must be a mere misprint for Roman, according to the undoubted correction of Mr. Gifford. In the 4to. it is printed with a capital letter, which would strengthen the conjecture, if it could want strengthening.

Dost thou cry now
Like a maudlin gamester after loss? I'll suffer
Like a *Roman*, and now, in my misery,
In scorn of all thy wealth, to thy teeth tell thee
Thou wert my pandar. *City Madam*, iv, 2.

The speech has rather a tragic cast than any thing of burlesque. *Boman*, therefore, must be supported, if at all, by some other passage.

BOMBARD. A sort of cannon.

[Properly, large machines for casting heavy stones in the attack and defence of fortified places, called also lithoboli and petrariæ; they subsequently became improved into large cannons.]

Which with our *bombard*, shot, and basilisk,
We rent in sunder at our entry.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 388.

†First they planted in divers places twelve great *bombards*, wherewith they threw up stones of hugie waight into the ayre *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, 1603.

†Quoth sir John Parker, I swear by my rapier,
This *bombard* was stuff'd with very foule paper.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

Also, a very large drinking vessel, made probably of leather, to distribute liquor to great multitudes: named perhaps from its similarity to a cannon:

Yond' same black cloud, yond' huge one, looks like a foul *bombard* that would shed his liquor. *Temp.*, ii, 2.
That swoln parcel of dropsies, that huge *bombard* of sack. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

See also Hen. VIII, v. 3.

His boots as wide as the black-jacks,
Or *bombards* toss'd by the kings guards.
Shirley's Martyred Soldier.

I am to deliver the buttery in so many firkins of aurum potabile as it delivers out *bombards* of bouge.
B. Jons. Masque of Merc. Vind.

The latter passage, among others, serves to show that it was not a barrel, as some have conjectured.

BOMBARD-MAN. One who carried out liquor.

With that they knock' hypocrisie on the pate, and made room for a *bombard-man*, that brought bouge for a country lady or two.
B. Jon., Love Restored, a Masque.

BOMBARD-PHRASE is used by Ben Jonson to express the *ampullas* of Horace:

Their *bombard phrase*, their foot and half foot words.
Art. of P., vol. vii, p. 173.

†Remember once
You brav'd us with your *bombard* boasting words.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington, 1601.

†A warrior appointed by heaven in the edge of the sword, a persecutor of his enemies, a most perfect jewell of the blessed tree, the chiefest keeper of the crucified God, &c., with other such *bombardicall* titles.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

BOMBASE, occurs sometimes for cotton:

Bombase or cotton: the seed swageth the cough, and is good against all cold diseases of the breast.
Langham's Garden of Health, p. 85.

†Heer for our food, millions of flow'rie grains,
With long mustachoes, wave upon the plains;
Heere thousand fleeces fit for princes robes,
In Sérean forrests hang in silken globes:
Heer shrubs of Malta (for my meaner use)
The fine white balls of *bambace* do produce. *Du Bartas.*

†Habillement de fustaine, ou de cotton. A garment or any attire of cotton fustion, *bumbasie*, or such stuffe.
Nomenclator.

BOMBAST. Originally cotton; from *bombax*, low Latin, or *bombace*, Italian, or *baumbast*, Germ., all signifying cotton.

Sunt ibi præterea arbusta quædam ex quibus colligunt *bombacem*, quem Francigenæ cotonem seu coton appellant. *Jac. de Vitriaco*, i, 84.

See Du Cange in Bombax.

Bombyx must be carefully distinguished from *bombax*. Hence, because cotton was commonly used to stuff out quilting, &c., *bombast* also meant the stuffing of clothes, &c.

How now, my sweet creature of *bombast*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

It was then the fashion to stuff out doublets; Stubbs, in his Anatomie of Abuses, speaks of their being "stuffed with four, five, or sixe pounde of *bombast* at least." Hence also applied to tumid and inflated language, in which metaphorical sense it is not obsolete.

†If of one pound of wax, two ounces of quick brimstone, and as much of quick lime (putting thereto an ounce of the oyl of nuts) a candle be made, with a wick of *bombast*, and so put into the water.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

To BOMBAST. To stuff out.

Is this satin doublet to be *bombasted* with broken meat?
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 441.

†And *bombasted* they were, like beer barrels, with statute marchants and forfeitures.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†What's to be done now? heres a rumor spread of a yeang heir, gods bless it, and [the] belly *bombasted* with a cushion. *Webster's Appius and V.*, 1654.

In the Palace of Pleasure, it is used in the sense of to beat, or, as is popularly said, to baste:

I will so codgel! and *bombaste* thee, that thou shalt not be able to sturre thyself. Sign. K., 6.

†And so he *bombasted* the doctor, that for the space of a quarter of a yere after he was not able to lift an urinall so hye as his bedde.
Riche, Farewell to Military Profession, 1581.

In the following passage we see how it became applied to writing:

Give me those lines (whose touch the skilful ear to please)
That gliding slow in state, like swelling Euphrates.
In which things natural be, and not in falsely wrong,
The sounds are fine and smooth, the sense is full and strong:
Not *bombasted* with words, vain ticklish ears to feed,
But such as may content the perfect man to read.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxi, p 1054.

†To flourish o're, or *bombast* out my stile,
To make such as not understand me smile.
Taylor's Motto, 1622.

BONA-ROBA. An Italian phrase, signifying a courtesan.

We knew where the *bona-robas* were, and had the best of them all at commandment. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Wenches, *bona-robas*, blessed beauties, without colour or counterfeit. *Mis. of Inf. M.*, O. Pl., v, 75.

Cowley seems to have considered it as implying a fine tall figure:

I would neither wish that my mistress nor my fortune should be a *bona-roba*;—but as Lucretius says, Parvula, pumilio, *χαρίτων ία* tota merum sal.
Essay on Greatness.

The word occurs in all our old dramatists.

†BONAS NOCHES. A variation in the orthography of a popular phrase taken from the Spanish. See BONUS NOCHES.

If this day smile, they'l ride in coaches,
But if it frown, then *boras noches*.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

BONA-SOCIAS. Good companions; not commonly used.

Tush, the knaves keepers are my *bona-socias* and my pensioners. *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 268.

Drunken Barnaby has it, more correctly, *Bon Socios*. Itin. 1.

BONABLE. Conjectured by Mr. Steevens to be put for *banable*, *i. e.* cursable; perhaps for *bone-able*, strong in the bones; or *bon* and *able*, good and able.

Diccon! it is a vengeable knave, gammer, 'tis a *bonable* horson. *Gam. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 41.

†BONE. To have a bone to pick or gnaw, *i. e.* to be occupied. To make no bones, to go to work without ceremony; not to hesitate.

C. This is strange as God helpe me.
T. I have given them a *bone to picke*.
Terence in English, 1614.

When the company was dissolved, Camilla not thinking to receive an answere, but a lecture, went to her Italian booke, where she found the letter of Philautus, who without any further advise, as one very much offended, or in a great heate, sent him this *bone to gnaw on*. *Lylie, Euphues and his England*, 1623.

My maide, who shall of purpose be readie to waite for your commyng at the houre, shall *make no bones* to deliver you this male.
Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

This when she said, her wall-ey'd maid
Made no more bones on't, but obey'd.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

The BONE-ACH. Lues venerea.

After this the vengeance on the whole camp! or rather the *bone-ache!* for that, methinks, is the curse dependant on those that war for a placket.
Tro. & Cr., ii, 3.

The 4to has "*Neapolitan bone-acke*."

†But cucullus non facit monachum—'tis not their newe bonnets will keepe them from the old *boan-ach*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

BONE-LACE. Dr. Johnson has given the true origin of this word, from the bobbins being made of bone; but it may be worth mentioning, that the lace-makers still call their work "getting their bread out of the *bones*." This information I had from a friend in Buckinghamshire. Probably the *bone bobbins* were formerly more used than any others. The word is now little, if at all, used.

†Being returned he lodged abroad, and not in the college, and left not off his sword or his boots, but made his long cloak shorter, and metamorphosed his cassock into a doublet cut upon his shirt; he did wear every day a band with a *bonelace* on it, and had nothing of a pedant but the discourse only.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†BONE-SETTER. A surgeon.

Oh surgeons and *bone-setters*, *bone-setters* and surgeons, all my bones, all my bones for a penny I have not a finger nor a toe in joynt; my leggs, my thighs, my arms, my neck.
Brome's Queen & Concubine, 1659.

†BONFOUR. Awry.

Scogin went up and down in the kings hall, and his hosen hung down, and his coat stood awry, and his hat stood *a bonjour*, so every man did mock Scogin.
Scogin's Jests, p. 38.

BON-GRACE. A bonnet, or projecting hat, to defend the complexion. Sometimes a mere shade for the face, Fr.

As you may perceive by his butter'd *bon-grace*, that film of a demi-castor. *Cleveland*, 1687, p. 81.

Cotgrave, in the French word *bonne-grace*, which he explains as part of a French hood, adds, "whence, belike, our *boon-grace*;" as if the word was not the same, except in pronunciation. "A *bon-grace*, umbraculum, umbella." *E. Coles.*

†Umbella, Juven. umbraculum, Martial. Capitis operculum ad defendendum solem aut imbrem comparatum. *σκιάδιον*. Chapeline. A broad brim hat to keepe off heat and rayne: a *bone-grace*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
†*Pam.* Hei day, now will these wenches wear their eyes like spectacles on their noses, and look as demurely as cows in *bon-graces*.
Flecknoe's Love's Kingdom, 1664.
†*Bongrace*, Fr. A certain cover which children use to wear on their foreheads to keep them from sunburning; so called because it preserves their good grace and beauty. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

BONNY-CLABBER. An Irish term for sour buttermilk. Swift uses it. See Todd, and Ash.

To drink such balderdash, or *bonny-clabber*.
B. Jon. New Inn, i, 1.

From a preceding line, it might seem that it was beer and buttermilk together;

And that driven down
With *beer and buttermilk*, mingled together. *Ibid.*

It being said afterwards,

The healths in usquebaugh, and *bonny-clabbore*.
Ford, Perk. Warb., iii, 2.

†*Of the Warres in Ireland.*
I prais'd the speech, but cannot now abide it,
That warre is sweet to those that have not try'd it;
For I have prov'd it now, and plainly see't,
It is so sweet it maketh all things sweet.
At home canarie wines and Greek grow lothsome;
Here milk is nectar, water tasteth toothsome;
There, without bak'd, rost, boyl'd, it is no cheere;
Bisket we like, and *bony-clabo* here.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

BONUS NOCHES. A corruption of *buenos noches*, good night, in Spanish.

You that fish for dace and roches,
Carpes or tenches, *bonus noches*.
Llwellin, Men. Mir., p. 53. *Wits' Recr.*, i, 13, repr.

BOOK. Every kind of composition was sometimes so called. Shakespeare uses it for *articles of agreement*:

By that time will our *book*, I think, be drawn.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

And again:

By this our *book* is drawn, we will but seal,
And then to horse immediately. *Ibid.*

BOOKS. *To be in a person's books*; to be in favour with them. Concerning the origin of this phrase, which is not yet obsolete, many conjectures have been made. Perhaps it might not be deduced from a single circumstance, but from the union of several; thus,

1. Servants and retainers were entered in the books of the person to whom they were attached. This is perhaps the most ancient mode, and consequently the real origin of the phrase:

Alle the mynstrelles that comen before the great Chan ben witholden with him, as of his household, and *entered in his bookes*, as for his own men
Sir J. Mandevile; cited by Farmer.

Hence it signified to be in favour:

I see, lady, the gentleman *is not in your books*.
Much Ado, i, 1.

2. Friends entered their names mutually in an album, or list of worthies, which each kept. This also implies favour:

We weyl haunse thee, or set thy name into our *fellowship book*, with clappynge of handes.
Acolastus; cited by Steev.

The whyte or album is expressly mentioned directly after.

It was certainly, as Mr. Steevens remarks, the usage of those times "to *chronicle the small beer* of every occurrence in *table books*."

3. Customers were, as in later times, *in the books* of those who gave them credit. This, we may presume, did not always end in favour.

When Petruchio uses it, he seems to allude to the books of arms kept by heralds:

And if no gentlemen, why then no arms.
Petr. A herald, Kate!—O put me *in thy books*.
Kate. What is your crest? a coxcomb? *Tam. Shr.*, ii.

Thus there were various ways of being *in the books* of different persons. But I do not find any instance in which it refers to being *in their will*, which is the interpretation some would give it.

BOOKER'S PROPHECIES. These were, according to William Lilly, "excellent verses upon the twelve months, framed according to the configurations of each month." He adds, that he (Booker) was "blessed with success according to his predictions, which procured him much reputation

all over England." He died in 1667. He was bred a haberdasher, but preferred the profession of an astrologer and almanac maker.

I pos'd him in *Booker's prophecies*, 'till he confess'd he had not master'd his almanac yet.
Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 391.

†BOON VOYAGE. The French *bon voyage*.

The news that keeps greatest noise here now, is the return of sir Walter Raleigh from his myne of gold in Guiana, the south parts of America, which at first was like to be such a hopefull *boon voyage*, but it seems that that golden myne is proved a meer chymera, an imaginary airy myne; and indeed, his majestie had never any other conceipt of it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

BOORD, or BOURDE, Fr. A jest. See BOURD, [and BORDE.]

And if you will, then leave your *boordes*.
Ld. Surrey's Poems, 4to, Sign. F. 3.

To BOORD, for *to* BOARD. To attack. A metaphorical expression from boarding a ship; to accost; *aborder*, Fr. Sir Toby Belch explains it by placing it among other synonyms of accost:

You mistake, knight; accost is, front her, *board* her, woo her, assail her. *Twel. N.*, i, 3.

Whalley, editor of Ben Jonson, would change the above to *bound*, with the usual zeal of a critic for a word he had newly discovered: but the alteration is not warrantable; nor is it more so in the passage of Ben Jonson which occasioned the note, (Catil., i, 4), nor indeed is any alteration wanted, since to *boord* often means to accost in the most modest way.

Ere long with like again he *boorded* me.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 24.

Philautus taking Camilla by the hand, and as time served began to *boord* her on this manner.
Euph. Engl. P., 4, b.

In the following the original metaphor is preserved:

So ladies pretend a great skirmish at the first, yet are *boorded* willinglie at the last. *Id. Q.*, 1.

See Sir J. Harington, *Ep.*, iii, 40.

See also *boord* for boarding a ship, twice in one stanza. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 670. In the following, to *boord* seems to mean to border, or to form a boundary:

The next the stubborn Newre, whose waters gray
By faire Kilkenny and Rosseponte *boord*.
Sp. F. Q., IV, xi, 43

BOOT. This word, in the sense of profit or advantage, is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson, and, indeed, though now confined to familiar language, is not obsolete. In the following passage it is singularly used:

Then list to me, St. Andrew *be my boot*,
But I'll rase thy castle to the very ground,
Unless thou open the gate.
Pinner of Wakef., O. Pl., iii, 19.

That is, so may St. Andrew bless or benefit me.

†BOOT. An instrument of torture, by which the leg was crushed, and which was much used in Scotland. At a later period an instrument for tightening the leg or hand was used as a cure for the gout, and called a *bootikins*.

Al your empericks could never do the like cure upon the gout the racke did in England; or your Scotch *boote*. *Marston, the Malcontent*, iii, 1.

Except one day's gout, which I cured with the *bootikins*, I have been quite well since I saw you.
Horace Walpole, letter to G. Montagu, July 31, 1767.

I am perfectly well, and expect to be so for a year and a half. I desire no more of my *bootikins* than to curtail my fits. *Ibid., letter to Cole*, June 5, 1775.

BOOTS were universally worn by fashionable men, and in imitation of them by others, in the reign of Elizabeth and James the First, insomuch that Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, pleasantly related, when he went home into Spain, that all the citizens of London were booted, and ready, as he thought, to go out of town. Fabian Philips *on Purveyance*, p. 384.

Such a speech more turns my high shoes strait *boots*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., x, 163.

That is, will change me from a clown into a gentleman, which was the process supposed to be going on. Spurs also were long worn, on foot as well as on horseback, insomuch that, in the last parliament of Elizabeth, the Speaker directed the Commons to come to the house without spurs.

BOOT-HALER. A robber or freebooter. From *boot*, profit or *booty*, and to *hale*, or draw away; a rascal.

My own father laid these London *boot-halers* the catch-poles in ambush to set upon me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 103.

BOOT-HALING. Plundering, or going on any knavish adventure.

Well, don John,
If you do spring a leak, or get an itch,
'Till ye claw off your curl'd pate, thank your nightwalks,
You must be still a *boot-haling*. *B. & Fl. Chances*, i, 4.

†How, when all supply of victualls fayled them, they went a *boot-haling* one night to sinior Greedinesse bed-chambers. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†BOOTING. Booty.

...yth and listen, gentlemen,
That be of high born blood,
I'll tell you of a brave *booting*
That befell Robin Hood. *Robin Hood*, i, 97.
Thou, Lynus, that lov'st still to be promoting,
Because I sport about king Henries marriage;
Think'st this will prove a matter worth the carriage.
But let alone, Lynus, it is no *booting*,
While princes live, who speaks, or writes and teaches
Against their faults, may pay for speech, and writing.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†BOOTY. To play, or bowl, or cry booty, appears to have meant to give people an advantage at first in order to draw them on to their loss.

No envy then or faction fear we, where
All like yourselves is innocent and clear;
The stage being private then, as none must sit.
And, like a trap, lay wait for sixpence wit;
So none must *cry up booty*, or cry down;
Such mercenary guise fits not the gown.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1631.

She divides it so equally between the master and the serving man, as if she had cut out the getting of it by a thread, only the knave makes her *bowl booty* and over reach the master. *Overbury's Characters.*

†BORDE. A joke.

Trust not their words,
Nor merry *bordes*,
For knights and lords
Deceived have been.
Controvery Between a Lover and a Jaye.

BORDEL, or BORDELLO. A brothel, Fr.

From the windmill!
From the *bordello*, it might come as well.
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., i, 2.

See Bailey's Dict. in voce.

Also crept into all the stewes, all the brothell-houses, and *burdelloes* of Italy. *Coryat*, vol. ii, p. 175.

†BORDERING. Stationed on the border.

Qui est en garnison sur les frontieres. A *bordering* souldier; one of the garrison appointed for the frontiers of a land. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

BORDRAGING. Ravaging on the borders.

Yet oft annoy'd with sundry *bordragings*
Of neighbour Scots. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, x, 63.

BORE. The hollow of a cannon, &c., used in Hamlet metaphorically, much as the French use the synonymous word *calibre;* estimation, capacity.

I have words to speak in thine ear, will make thee dumb; yet are they much too light for the *bore* of the matter. *Ham.*, iv, 6.

2. A torment or plague; like the modern cant term:

Miso, because I hunted in his grounds,
Let loose his running dogs, and bang'd my hounds,
From thence that sport I utterly forswore,
Being so unkindly crost by such a *bore*.
Help to Discourse, 12mo, 1667, p. 157.

It seems to bear the sense here attributed to it; but in the uncertainty of orthography, it is not impossible that the writer might mean to call Miso a *boar*, or savage beast. This comes more near:

There's nought distastes me more
Than to behold a rude uncivil *bore*. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 27.

[It is more probable that *bore* is here used for a *boor*, or peasant, as in Chapman, Hom. Il., xi, 473 and 587.]

To BORE. To wound; and hence metaphorically to torment.

At this instant
He *bores* me with some tricks. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.
One that hath gulled you, that hath *bored* you, sir.
Lord Crom., iii, 2, *Suppl. Sh.*, ii, 408.

This sense rather confirms that assigned above to the substantive.

BORREL. Rude, or clownish. From *burellus*, coarse cloth; in which sense *borrel* is also used by Chaucer. Fr. *boureau*. See Du Cange in *burellus*.

How be I am but rude and *borrel*,
Yet nearer ways I know. *Sp. Shep. Kal.*, *July*, l, 95.
Because they covet more than *borrel* men.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587, Sign. h, 4

†A bigg fellowe and *borrell*,
Of the colledge of Oriell,
Tooke many a large stride
For his bulke to provide. *MS. Poems*, xvij cent.
†Let ne mee's Irish *borrell speach*
In tyne affection mauke a breach.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 53.

BORROW. A pledge.

This was the first sourse of shepherd's sorrow
That now nill be quit with bale (bail) nor *borrow*.
Sp. Shep. Kal., *May*, l, 130.

That is, neither by surety nor pledge. See also l. 150.

Also cost or expense:

Marry, that great Pan bought with great *borrow*.
Ibid., *Sept.*, l, 96.

†BOSCAGE. A small wood; a shrubbery. From the French.

Which was the pendant of a hill to life, with divers *boscages* and grovets upon the steepe or hanging grounds thereof.
Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

BOSKY. Woody. From *bosquet*, Fr.

And with each end of thy blue bow dost crown
My *bosky* acres and my unshrubb'd down,
Rich scarf to my proud earth. *Temp.*, iv, 1.
Hale him from hence, and in this *bosky* wood
Bury his corps. *Edw. I, by Peele.*

Milton has preserved the word in Comus, l. 313.

BOSOM. Singularly used by Shakespeare for wish or desire.

And you shall have your *bosom* on this wretch,
Grace of the duke, revenges to your heart
And general honour. *M. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

N. B. In the ed. of 1778, sc. 3 is marked 4 by mistake.

Secret counsel or intention:

She has mock'd my folly, else she finds not
The *bosom* of my purpose.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, p. 271.

It is here used as an endearing appellation, as *bosom friend:*

Hor. Whither in such haste, my second self?
Andr. I' faith, my dear *bosom*, to take solemn leave
Of a most weeping creature.
First part of Jeron., O. Pl., iii, 67.

In the next page the lady calls Andrea "gentle breast."

Dr. Johnson notices this sense of the word. See *Bosom.* 10.

To the BOSOM. Affectation pervaded even the superscriptions of letters in former times; they were usually addressed to *the bosom*, the fair bosom, &c., of a lady. Thus Hamlet to Ophelia:

To her excellent white *bosom*, these. *Ham.*, ii, 2.
Thy letters may be here, though thou art hence;
Which, being writ to me, shall be deliver'd
Even in the milk-white *bosom* of thy love.
Two Gent., iii, 1.

For further illustration of this phrase, it should be mentioned, from Mr. Steevens's note on the latter passage, that women anciently had a pocket in the fore part of their stays, in which they not only carried love-letters and love-tokens, but even their money and materials for needlework; and he mentions an old lady who remembered it to be a piece of gallantry to drop letters or other literary favours there, the stays being worn very prominent. See LETTERS.

BOSOM'S-INN. A corruption of *Bossom's-inn;* a house in Laurence lane, the sign of which was St. Laurence within a border of flowers or blossoms, whence it took its name. See Stowe's Survey, p. 215.

But now comes in Tom of *Bosom's-inn*.
And he presenteth misrule.
B. Jon. Masque of Xmas, vol. vi, p. 7.

Taylor the water poet, celebrating the reception of Tom Coriat there, calls it *Bossom's Inn. Laugh and be fat*, p. 78.

†BOSPREET. The bow-sprit. A nautical term.

Their vice-admirall, named likewise S. Francisco, wherein was commander Francisco Burge, had 32 peeces of ordnance as the former, and 250 men, of which were slaine 31, the aforesaid commander beeing one of the number, her maine top-mast shot by the boord, her maine-mast, fore mast, and *bospreet* so torne, that they were unserviceable.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BOSS, *v.* For to emboss, or stud.

Fine linnen, Turky cushions *boss'd* with pearl.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

BOSSE, *s.* For a ball, or some such ornament.

The mule all deck'd in goodly rich array,
With bells and *bosses* that full loudly rung,
And costly garments that to ground down hung.
Sp. Moth. Hub. T., 582.

With tinsel treppings, woven like a wave,
Whose bridle rang with golden balls and *bosses* brave.
Sp. F. Q., I, ii, 13.

Probably the bells and *bosses* were placed alternately, so that, on any motion, the collision produced the sound. Stowe tells us that *Bosse alley*, in Lower Thames street, was so called from "*a bosse* of spring water, continually running, which standeth by Billinsgate against this alley." *Lond.*, p. 104. This *bosse* must have been something of a projecting pipe conveying the water [a conduit].

†The water-workes, huge Paul's, old Charing Crosse,
Strong London bridge, at Billinsgate the *bosse*.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, by S. R., 1622.

†He(Whittington)builded the library of the Grey Friers, and the east end of the Guild Hall in London, with divers small conduites called *bosses*, and the weast gate of London called Newgate.
Stowe's Annales, p. 567.

BOTARGO. A kind of salt cake, or rather sausage, made of the hard roe of the sea mullet, eaten with oil and vinegar, but chiefly used to promote drinking by causing thirst. It is fully explained in Ozell's Rabelais, B. i, ch. 3, note 2d. After quoting Cotgrave and Miege, nearly to the same purpose, Mr. Ozell quotes Du Chat, the French editor of Rabelais, to this effect:

In Provence, they call *botargues* the hard roe of the mullet, pickl d with oil and vinegar. The mullet (muge) is a fish which is catched about the middle of December; the hard roes of it are salted against Lent, and this is what is called *botargues*, a sort of *boudins*, (puddings) which have nothing to recommend them, but their exciting of thirst.

This is right, except that *boudin* means properly a *sausage*. What we call *pudding* is but lately known in France. Miege says *sausages*. Of Gargantua it is afterwards said,

Because he was naturally flegmatic, he began his meal with some dozens of gammons, dried neats' tongues, *botargos*, sausages, and such other forerunners of wine. B. i, ch. 21.

Botargo, anchovies, puffins too, to taste
The Maronean wines, at meals thou hast.
Heath's Clarastella, in Heywood's Quintess. of Poetry, vol. ii, p. 16.

†I thank you a thousand times for the Cephalonian muscadell and *botargo* you sent me; I hope to be shortly quit with you for all courtesies, in the interim, I am. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†BOTE-POT. A name given to the *nef*, one of the important drinking vessels at the ancient table, in the following passage.

Cymbium, Virgil. Poculum procerum concavum ad cymbæ similitudinem. κύμβον. Vaisseau à boire à la façon d'une nasselle. A *bote-pot*, or a drinking pot made like a bote. *Nomenclator*, 1585

BOTTELER. The original form of the word butler, which requires no foreign derivation, but comes directly from *bottle*.

These citizens did minister wine as *bottelers*, which is their service at the coronation. *Stowe, Lond.*, p. 71.

BOTTLE OF HAY. A truss of hay: now only used in the proverbial saying of "looking for a needle in a *bottle of hay*," which is not understood by many who use it. Bottom longs for hay, when metamorphosed with an ass's head:

Methinks I have a great desire to a *bottle of hay*: good hay, sweet hay, hath no fellow. *Mids. N. D.*, iv, 1.

Hence an old essayist says of an ostler,

When guests' horses stand at livery, he sleeps very little, fearing lest they should eat too much; but at *bottle* he is more secure [that is, when the hay they eat was charged by the *bottle*]. *Clitus's Whimz.*, p. 109.

He begins the same essay by describing the ostler as a *bottleman*. See Johnson.

†BOTTOM. A ball of thread.

And lett this be thy maxime, to be greate
Is when the thred of hayday is once sponn,
A *bottom* greate woond up greatly undonn.
Sir Thomas More, a Play.

†BOTTOM-CAKE. The foundation on which the coals were raised in making a fire.

Cut. Your mother will rejoyce, the vision says so, sister, the vision says your mother will rejoyce; how will it rejoyce her righteous heart to see you, Tabitha, riding behind me upon the purple dromedary? I would not for the world that you should do it, but that we are commanded from above; for to do things without the aforesaid command is like unto the building of a fire without the *bottom-cake*.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†BOTTOM-LANDS. Valleys; dales.

Of my dire pangs I'le only make effusion
Mongst those steep rocks and hollow *bottom-lands*.
History of Don Quixote, 1675.

BOUCH, BOUGE, or BOWGE, of COURT. An allowance of meat or drink to a servant or attendant in a palace. *Minsh. Kers.*

In the ordinances made at Eltham, in the 17th of Henry VIII, under the title *Bouche of Court*, the queen's maids of honour were to have, "for theire *bouch* in the morning, one chet lofe, one manchet, two gallons of ale, dim' pitcher of wine." P. 164. See Gent. Mag., Sept., 1791, p. 812.

What is your business?—*N.* To fetch *boudge of court*, a parcel of invisible bread, &c.
B. Jon. Masq. of Augurs.

Cotgrave has it, "avoir bouche à court, to eat and drink scot-free, to have *budge-a-court*, to be in ordinary at court," in *Bouche*.

Skelton has a long poem so entitled.

They had *bouch of court* (to wit, meat and drink), and great wages of sixpence by the day.
Stowe's Survey of London, bl. l, 4to, sign. C c, 2.

Made room for a bombard-man, that brought *bouge* for a country lady or two, that fainted, he said, with fasting. *B. Jons. Masque of Love Rest.*, vol. v, p. 404.

In Puttenham's Art of English Poesie, p. 45, it is misprinted *bonche* for *bouche*; "with a good allowance of dyet, a *bouche in court* as we use to call it." B. i, ch. 27. See an old instrument of Richard II in Cowel's Law Dict.

BOUDGE, *v.* To budge, or move. It seems in the following passage to mean rather to start, or be moved at.

Leon. Boudge at this?
Ant. Has fortune but one face?
Lieut. In her best vizard.
Methinks she looks but lowsily.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., ii, 4.

Boud has here been proposed, from the French, *bouder*, to pout, or be sulky; and would certainly suit well with the sense. The great authority of Mr. Gifford is also for it. See his Jonson, vol. iv, p. 222. But I do not believe that *boud* ever was adopted as an English word. I doubt whether even the French word existed in the time of our dramatists. It certainly is not in Cotgrave. Or if it existed (for it is in *Menage*), it was not in so common use as to be borrowed here.

BOUGHT. A knot, or twist.

Her huge long taile her den all overspred,
Yet was in knots and many *boughtes* upwound.
Sp. F. Q., I, i, 15.

Applied to the joint of the knee:

But bow all knees, now of her knees
My tongue doth tell what fancie sees.
The knots of joy, the gemmes of love,
Whose motion makes all graces move.
Whose *bought* incav'd doth yeeld such sight,
Like cunning painter shadowing white.
Pembr. Arc., p. 141.

Milton seems to employ it to express the sudden turns of music.

BOUGHT AND SOLD. A kind of proverbial expression, meaning to be completely disposed of.

It would make a man mad as a buck, to be so *bought and sold*. *Com. of E.*, iii, 1.

So also in the scroll sent to the duke of Norfolk before the battle of Bosworth:

Jockey of Norfolk be not too bold,
For Diccon thy master is *bought and sold*.
Rich. III, v, 3.

Then were the Roman empire *bought and sold*,
The holy church were spoyl'd, and quite undone.
Har. Ariost., xvi, 33.

To BOULT. The old spelling of *to bolt*. See to BOLT.

†BOULTER. "A *boulter* or a racket to play with, reticulum." *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 615.

BOULTING-HUTCH. See BOLTING-HUTCH.

†BOUND. Prepared; starting.

Him alone shee met,
Ready *bound* for hunting,
Him she kindly greetes,
And his journey stayes.
England's Helicon, 1614.

BOUNDER. A boundary.

And lands and seas that namelesse yet remaine
Shall be well knowne, their *bounders*, scite, and seat.
Fairf. Tasso, xv, 30, fol. ed. of 1600.

In the octavo of 1749, it is changed to "boundaries and seat," the editor having taken upon him, as he tells us in his preface, "to make some few alterations in such stanzas as seemed necessarily to require them."

To have made the sea the only *bounder* of his empire.
Knolles's Hist. of the Turks, fol., p. 76.
†He possesseth all the sea coast . . . from the river Mulvia, the *bounder* of the kingdom of Fez. *Ibid.*

†BOUNTY and BOUNTITH. A gift, or gratification; a fee.

Burg. Here is, maister doctor, foure pence your due, and eight pence my *bounty*; you shall heare from me, good maister doctor. farewell, farewell, good maister doctor. *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.
But who is this fellow that comes on hether? ah, ah, this in truth is Gnatho the captaines parasite. He brings with him a damsell for a *bountith* to Thais: good lord, a well favoured maide of a beautifull countenance; its a marveile, but I shall shame my selfe to day here with this my old eunuch even at deaths dore for age: why, this virgin surpasseth even verie Thais her owne selfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

BOURD, *s.*, the same as *boord*. A jest, Fr.

Yet in fine (turning the matter to a *bourd*) he pardoned all the parties. *Holinshed*, vol. i, sign. O, 8 b.
Gramercy, Bonil, for thy company,
For all thy jeats, and all thy merry *bourds*.
Drayt. Ecl., vii, p. 1424.

BOURD, *v.* To jest.

I am wise enough to tell you I can *bourd* where I see occasion, or if you like my uncle's wit better than mine, &c. *'Tis Pity she's a W.*, O. Pl., viii, 38.
Bourd not with mine eye, nor with mine honour.
Kelly's Scottish Prov., B. 57.
Eke, with my cruell sword,
To part his neck, and with his head to *bord*;
Envested with a royal paper crowne,
From place to place to beare it up and downe.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 366.
†Where words may win good wil,
And boldnesse beare no blame,
Why should there want a face of brasse
To *bourd* the bravest dame?
Turberville, Epig. and Sonnettes, 1569.

See BOORD.

BOURDONASSE. A kind of ornamented staff.

Their men of armes were all barded and furnished with brave plumes, and goodly *bourdonasses*.
Danet's Transl. of Ph. de Comines, F f, 3 b.

Afterwards it is defined exactly,

Bourdonasses were holow horse-men's staves used in Italy, cunningly painted. *Ibid.*, F f, 6 b.

Pilgrims' staves were termed *burdones* in low Latin. See Du Cange, *Burdo*.

To BOURGEON. To bud, or sprout. Fr.

When first on trees *bourgeon* the blossoms soft.
Fairf. Tass., vii, 76.

In a metaphorical sense, to swell and be ready to burst:

His heart was full
And lifted up as high as the Mogull.
No less the Don doth *burgeon*, and at once
Again comes on Mambrino's batter'd sconce.
Gayton, Festiv. Notes, IV, x, p. 237.

Dryden used the word. See Johnson.

BOURN. A limit, or boundary; *borne*, Fr. Sir Thomas Hanmer recommends writing this word *borne*, in English also, to distinguish it from the following:

Letters should not be known; riches, poverty,
And use of service, none; contract, succession,
Bourn, bound of land, tilth, vineyard, none.
Tem., ii, 1.
I'll set a *bourn* how far to be belov'd. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 1.

BOURN. A brook, or rivulet. From *burn*, Saxon. Whence the proper form is *burn*, as it is still used in the Scottish dialect. Thus,

We can drink of the *burn*, when we cannot bite of the *brea*, (*i. e.*, bank.) *Kelly's Scottish Prov.*, iv, 36.
Come o'er the *bourn*, Bessy, to me.
Song in Lear, iii, 6.
The *bourns*, the brooks, the becks, the rills, the rivulets. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, song 1.
To gild the mutt'ring *bournes* and pritty rils.
Browne's Brit. Past., i, 4, p. 99

BOURSE, or BURSE. A place of exchange, Fr. Here, the Royal Exchange:

Tattelius the new-come traveller,
With his disguised coate, and ringed eare,
Trampling the *bourse's* marble twice a day,
Tells nothing but stark truths I dare well say.
Hall, Sat. VI, i, 51.
It hath——a glorious *burse* which they call the *roial Exchange*, for the meeting of merchants of all countries, where anie trafficke is to be had. *Euph. Eng.*, F f 1. b.

†BOURY. Wreathed?

Jove was the next; then Mars and Vulcan follow;
Mercury those, and last the *boury* Apollo.
Hymnus Tabaci, 1651, p. 58.

To BOUSE, or BOWZE. To drink.

And in his hand did beare a *bouzing* can.
Sp. F. Q., I, iv, 22.

i. e., a drinking vessel.

†Who surmise, if there were no playes, they should have all the companie that resort to them lye *bowzing* and beere-bathing in their houses everie afternoone.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.
†Yet such the fashion is of Bacchus crue
To quaffe and *bowze*, until they belch and spue.
Well, leave it, Marcus, else thy drinking health,
Will prove an eating to thy wit and wealth.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633

†For drinkes, we must not like *bouzers* carouse boule after boule to Bacchus his diety, like the Grecians, nor use smaller cups in the beginning of our banquet, more large and capacious bouls at the later end.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

BOW. A yoke for oxen. Called also an *ox-bow*.

As the ox hath his *bow*, sir, the horse his curb, and the faulcon her bells, so man hath his desires.
As you like it, iii, 3.

BOW, or BOW-LENGTH. Was used as a measure of distances, particularly in ascertaining the distance from a mark, in giving aim.

No, no Kate, you are *two bowes* down the winde.
R. Greene, in Harl. Mis., viii, 384.

See AIM, TO GIVE.

†BOWCERY. The butlery.

And had every night the keys of the *bowcery* and buttery delivered, whereby he provided for bread and drink, good salt eels, salt salmon, and other salt fishes.
Scogin's Jests.

†BOW-DIE, *v.* To discolour, applied especially to the face when discoloured by drinking.

No Helicon like to the juice of good wine is,
For Phœbus had never had wit that divine is,
Had his face not been *bow-dy'd* as thine and mine is.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

Now a cup of nappy ale will *bow-dye* a man's face, and make it look like an almanack compos'd all of holy-days and dominical letters. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

BOW-HAND. To be too much o' the *bow-hand*, to fail in any design. A phrase borrowed from archery; particularly used in shooting at marks, by those who gave aim, *i. e.*, directed the shooters about their aim. See AIM. The *bow-hand* is the left hand, in which the bow was held.

Uber. Well you must have this wench then. *Ric.* I hope so,
I am much o' the *bow-hand* else.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb, i, 1.

BOWER. Anciently signified a chamber.

She led him up into a godly *bowre*.
Sp. F. Q., II, ii, 15.

And he himself seem'd made for merriment,
Merrily masking both in *bower* and hall.
Spens. Astrophel, l. 28.

Rosamond's *bower* at Woodstock was a chamber, or set of apartments, constructed for her use.

And if thou wilt lend me the Eldridge sword
That lyeth within thy *bowre*.
Percy's Reliques, vol. i, p. 56.

As this sense of the word does not admit the usual etymology from boughs, Dr. Percy conjectures it to be derived from the Islandic *bouan*, to dwell. [It is of course the Anglo-Saxon *bur*, a chamber.] The modern sense is evidently deduced from the ancient.

2. A muscle, *quasi* bender, *musculus flexor*: from to *bow* in the sense of to bend. Surely not from *bou*, Saxon for the shoulder.

His raw bone armes, whose mighty brawned *bowrs*
Were wont to rive steele plates, and helmets hew,
Were clene consum'd. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, viii, 41.

I have not found it elsewhere.

BOWL-ALLEY, or BOWLING-ALLEY. A covered space for the game of bowls, instead of a bowling-green. See Strutt's Sports, ch. vii, p. 237. A *bowl-alley* is particularly characterised by Earle in his Microcosmographia, § xxx; which article he winds up thus:

To give you the moral of it; it is the emblem of the world, or the world's ambition: where most are short or over, or wide, or wrong-biassed, and some few justle to the mistress, fortune. *Bliss's Edition*, p. 87.

See MISTRESSE.

Whether it be in open wide places, or in close *allies*,—the chusing of the *boucle* is the greatest cunning.
Country Contentm., G. Markham, p. 58.

A street adjoining to Dean's-yard, Westminster, still retains the name of *the Bowling-alley*. Bowling-alleys are described as common appendages to stately mansions, as well as tennis-courts, cock-pits, &c. They were also common in great towns, and the receptacles of idle and dissolute persons. See Strutt, *loc. cit.*

Note.—Under the name of *long-bowling*, Strutt evidently describes the modern game of skittles. Page 237.

BOWLT, for *bolt*. Arrow.

We are as like in conditions, as Jacke Fletcher and his *bowlt*,
I brought up in learning, but he is a very dolt.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 176.

†BOWSIER. A butler. See BOWCERY.

And to be head *bowsier* of the colledge as good as to be chiefe butler of England. *Tom of All Trades*, 1631.

†BOWT. The bought or knot. See BOUGHT.

Offendix, the button or *bowt* of the hatband or capband. *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 165

†BOWTHE. A booth.

But hys chiefest trade is to rob *bowthes* in a faire, or to pilfer ware from staules, which they cal *heaving of the bowth*. *The Fraternitye of Vacabondes*, 1575.

BOWYER. A maker or seller of bows. It is now hardly known, except as a family name; which has been the fate of Fletcher also, the maker of arrows. The cause is obvious. Yet *Bowyer* was used by Dryden, and applied to Apollo, as an archer. See Todd.

†BOX. A sedan chair.

Will you believe that the duke should be carried in his *box*, by six men, to St. James's to tennis, and the king walk by him on foot. *Letter dated* 1627.

†BOXING. A process in old surgery, used instead of bleeding.

But if age or weaknesse do prohibite bloudletting, you must use *boxing*, not to the head itselfe, but to the parts adjoyning, as the shoulders and breast, to the intent to pull backe the bloud.
Barrough, Method of Physick, 1624.

†BOX-KNOT. An ornamental knot inclosing a small sculpture or carving.

The negative and covenanting oath,
Like two mustachoes, issuing from his mouth;
The bush upon his chin (like a carv'd story,
In a *box-knot*) cut by the directory. *Rump Songs.*

†BOY. Be with you. A contraction not unusual in old plays.

BOY-BISHOP. See NICHOLAS, SAINT.

†BOYERY. Boyhood; boy's estate.

They called the children that were past infancy two years Irene, and the greatest boys Melirenes, as who should say, ready to go out of *boyery*.
Sir T. North's Plutarch, p. 42.

BOYS. The terrible, angry, or roaring boys, were a set of young bucks, who, like the Mohawks described by the Spectator, delighted to commit outrages and get into quarrels.

The doubtfulness of your phrase, believe it, sir, would breed you a quarrel once an hour with the *terrible boys*, if you should but keep 'em fellowship a day.
Ben. Jon. Epicœne, i, 4.

Sir, not so young, but I have heard some speech
Of the *angry boys*, and seen 'em take tobacco.
Ibid. Alchem., iii, 4.

Kastril there exhibits a specimen of their manners.

Get thee another nose, that will be pull'd
Off, by the *angry boys*, for thy conversion.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, iv, 1.

This is no *angry*, nor no *roaring boy*, but a blustering boy. *Greene's Tu Qu.*, O. Pl., vii, 25.

Have you forgot my husband, an *angry roarer*.
Album, O. Pl., vii, 198.

Wilson's Life of James I gives an account of their origin:

The king minding his sports, many riotous demeanours crept into the kingdom; divers sects of vicious persons, going under the title of *roaring boys*, bravadoes, roysters, &c., commit many insolencies; the streets swarm, night and day, with bloody quarrels, private duels fomented, &c.

BRABBLE. A quarrel, or petty broil.

This petty *brabble* will undo us all. *Tit. Andr.*, ii, 1.

To BRABBLE, *v.* From the noun, to quarrel.

Are you the Lucio, sir, that sav'd Vitelli?
L. Not I indeed, sir, I did never *brable*.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

If drunkards molest the street and fall to *brabling*,
Knock you the malefactors down. *Ibid.*, iii, 5.

BRABE. A word proposed by Dr. Johnson to be read, in the difficult passage in Cymbeline which is subjoined. I know no instance of the use of the word, otherwise the conjecture is striking; and the affectation of that time was like enough to present Shakespeare, in some place or another, with the Greek word Βραβεῖον Anglicised.

O this life
Is nobler, than attending for a check;
Richer, than doing nothing for a *brabe*;
Prouder, than rustling in unpaid-for silk. *Cym.*, iii, 3.

The old edition reads *babe*, which is entire nonsense. Hanmer reads it *bribe:* and Warburton *bauble*, which in old spelling was *bable*. *Brabe* or *bribe* seems required by the sense. Mr. G. Chalmers proposes *babee*, the northern term for a halfpenny, and speaks very contemptuously of the commentators for not adopting it; but I fear the general sense of the passage will not permit us to receive it. See his Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay's Works, p. 252.

BRABLER, or BRABBLER. A quarreller; from the preceding.

We hold our time too precious to be spent
With such a *brabler*. *King John*, v, 2.

†BRABO. Perhaps a misprint for *bravo*, a bully.

Where is my spirit? what, shall I maintain
A strumpet with a *brabo* and her bawd,
To beard me out of my authority?
How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

†BRACEL. The bracer, or armour for the arm.

Then through the camp the hote alarum past.
Som takes his neighbours armour first he findes,
And wrong on armes the *brucels* both he bindes;
Som takes a staf for hast, and leaves his launce.
Du Bartas.

†BRACER. A protection for the arm in archery.

Among the five articles subjoined to the Rules, recited to all persons introducing scholars to be received on the foundation, I find, Thirdly, you shall allow your child, at all times, bow-shafts, bow-strings, and a *bracer*, to exercise shooting. *Rules for Harr. Sch.*, 1590.

†BRACH. Some article of kitchen furniture in the following passage:

Item, one *brach*, a pere of cobbordes, a grydyron, pothookes and hangles, a pere of bellows.
Inventory, 1590, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*

BRACH. From the French *brac*, or *braque;* or the German *bract*, a scenting-dog: a lurcher, or beagle; or any fine-nosed hound. *Spelman's Glossary.* Used also, by corruption, for a bitch, probably from similarity of sound; and because, on certain occasions, it was convenient to have a term less coarse in common estimation than the plain one. See Du

Cange in *Bracco*. The following account shows the last-mentioned corruption:

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting-dogs, and nowhere else in the world; the first is called *ane rache* (Scotch), and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wild beasts, birds, and fishes also, which lie hid among the rocks: the female thereof in England is called a *brache*. A *brach is a mannerly name* for all hound bitches.
Gentleman's Recreation, p. 27, 8vo.

The expression *rache* is confirmed by Ulitius:

Racha Saxonibus canam significabat, unde Scoti hodie *rache* pro cane femina habent, quod Anglis est *brache*.
Notes on Gratius.

Brach Merriman,—the poor cur is imbost—
And couple Clowder with the deep-mouth'd *brach*.
Tam. Shr. induct.

I had rather hear Lady, my *brach*, howl in Irish.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Truth is a dog that must to kennel; he must be whipped out, when the lady *brach* may stand by the fire and stink. *Lear*, i, 4.

In this passage some propose to read "*the lady's brach*," some "lady *the brach*," but there appears no necessity for alteration. Shakespeare enumerates *brach* among the species of dogs:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, *brache*, or lym. *Lear*, iii, 6.

Mr. De-vile, put case one of my ladies here
Had a fine *brach*, and would employ you forth,
To treat 'bout a convenient match for her.
B. Jon. Devil an Ass, iv, 4. Also *Alchem.*, i, 1.

Ha' ye any *braches* to spade.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, iii, 1.

Kill'd with a couple of *bratches*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 366.

Most of these citations show that a female was usually meant. In Fragmenta Antiq. several manors are specified as held by the nurture of a *brach: Bracheta*. Massinger also uses it; yet of this word Skinner could say, "vox quæ mihi apud *Florium* solum occurrit."

BRACK. A crack, or break. Not quite obsolete.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of glavering flattery, to stitch up the *bracks*, &c.
Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

There is something singular in the following application of the word:

To make them passe the *bracke* of one equal fortune, and to tangle them within one net.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. T t, 2 b.

Drayton seems to use it for the channel of a river:

Where, in clear rivers beautified with flowers,
The silver Naiades bathe them in the *brack*.
Man in the Moone, p. 1337.

[Drayton uses it repeatedly in the sense of the water of the sea, brine.]

†The warlike chariot turn'd upon the backe,
With the dead horses in their traces tide,
Drags their fat carkasse through the fomie *bracks*
That drewe it late undauntedly in pride.
Drayton's Moyses in a Map of his Miracles, 1604.

†BRACKET. A liquor. See BRAGGET.

Now at the coffee-houses they
Do rob the hogs, selling the whey;
Whilst others they drink ninny-broth,
Or chocolate, and perhaps both,
Stepony, tea, or aromatick,
Brunswick-mum, syder, or *bracket;*
With other liquors which they brew,
That our forefathers never knew. *Poor Robin*, 1755.

BRAG, *adj*. Brisk; full of spirits.

And home she went as *brag* as it had been a bode louce. *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, O. Pl., ii, 38.

"As brisk as a *body louse*," is one of the proverbial similes preserved in Ray, p. 219, and in the celebrated love song of old Similes attributed to Gay:

Brisk as a body-louse she trips;
Clean as a penny drest;
Sweet as a rose her face and lips;
Round as a globe her breast.
Ritson's Engl. Songs, vol. i, p. 158.

A woundy *brag* young fellow
As the port went o' hun then, and i' those days.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i, 2.

I was (the more foole I) so proud and *brag*,
I sent to you against St. James his faire
A tierce of claret wine, a great fat stag, &c.
Harringt. Ep., ii, 51.

BRAGLY, *adv*. Made from the former, briskly.

Seest not thilk same hawthorn stud,
How *bragly* it begins to bud.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, l, 13.

BRAGGET, or BRAGGAT. A liquor made of honey and ale fermented. Of Welsh etymology, and said to be also a name for metheglin or mead. See Minshew.

And we have serv'd there, armed all in ale,
With the brown bowl, and charg'd in *braggat* stale.
B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 78.

In the same masque we read of "a *drink-alian* and a *drink-braggatan*," words made from drinking ale and drinking *braggat*. Ibid., p. 103.

By me that knows not neck-beef from a pheasant,
Nor cannot relish *braggat* from ambrosia.
B. & Fl. Little Thief, act 1.

The curious may perhaps be glad to see a receipt for making *bragget*.

Take three or four galons of good ale or more as you please, two dayes or three after it is clensed, and put it into a pot by itselfe, then draw forth a pottle thereof, and put to it a quart of good English hony, and set them over the fire in a vessell, and let them boyle faire and softly, and alwayes as any froth ariseth skumme it away, and so clarifie it, and when it is well clarified, take it off the fire and let it coole, and put thereto of pepper a penny worth, cloves, mace, ginger, nutmegs, cinamon, of each two penny worth, beaten to powder, stir them well together, and set them over the fire to boyle againe awhile, then being milke warme put it to the rest, and stirre all

together, and let it stand two or three daies, and put barme upon it, and drink it at your pleasure.
Haven of Health, chap. 239, p. 268.

BRAID, *adj.* Deceitful; crafty. From *bred*, cunning. Sax.

Since Frenchmen are so *braid*
Marry that will, I live and die a maid. *All's W.*, iv, 2.

In a passage cited in the notes it is used as a substantive, for deceits:

Dian rose with all her maids
Blushing thus at love his *braids*.
Greene's Never too late, 1616.

BRAID, *s.* A reproach. The verb to *braid*, for which we now use *upbraid*, occurs also in some old dictionaries; particularly Huloet's, which has also *braider* for an upbraider. See Todd.

And grieve our soules with quippes and bitter *braids*.
Rob. E. of Huntingd., bl. l, 1601.
In case of slander lawes require no more,
Save to amend that seemed not well said;
Or to unsay the slanders said afore.
And ask forgivenesse for the hastie *braid*.
Mirr. Mag., 1610, p. 461.

It is probable, therefore, that this was the sense intended, in the passage above cited from Greene; meaning Love's reproaches.

A BRAID, *s.*, meant also a start.

When with a *braide*
A deep-fet sigh he gave, and therewithal
Clasping his hands, to heav'n he cast his sight.
Ferrex and Porrex. O. Pl., i, 148.
The woman, being afraid, gave a *braid* with her head and run away. *Scogin's Jests*, p. 10.

Chaucer also has it in this sense. *Legend of Dido*, v. 239.

A BRAIL, *s.*, or BRAYL. Explained in several dictionaries. Thus Kersey, "a pannel, or piece of leather slit, to bind up a hawk's wing." And Bailey, "a piece of leather to bind up a hawk's wing." *Brails* are also certain ropes in a ship. See Todd.

To BRAIL. To fasten up the wing of a bird, to confine it from flight. From the substantive.

Alas! our sex is most wretched, nurs'd up from infancy in continual slavery. No sooner are we able to prey for ourselves, but they *brail* and hood us so with sour awe of our parents, that we dare not offer to bate at our desires. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 179.

The editor of the old plays very properly proposes to substitute hood for hud, which, however, is only a different spelling. But not knowing the word *brail*, he would change it to *be-rail*, which completely destroys the pure language of falconry, in which the metaphor is conceived, and offers no very good sense in return.

So Sandys, in his address to the queen, prefixed to his Ovid:

Ambrosia tast, which frees from death,
And nectar fragrant as your breath,
By Hebe fill'd; who states the prime
Of youth, and *brails* the wings of time.
Urania to the Q.

BRAIN, *v. a.* To beat out the brains. Shakespeare uses it metaphorically:

It was the swift celerity of his death,
Which I did think with slower foot came on,
That *brain'd* my purpose. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

Thus we popularly speak of knocking a scheme on the head; meaning that we defeat and destroy it. Not obsolete in the literal sense.

BRAIN-PAN. The skull; the vessel that contains the brains.

Many a time, but for a sallet, my *brain-pan* had been cleft with a brown-bill. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 10.
If he will but boil my instructions in his *brain-pan*.
Decker's Gul's Hornb. Proœmium.

BRAINSICK. Distempered in the brain; mad; impetuous.

But honest Fear bewitch'd with lust's foul charm
Doth too too oft' betake him to retire,
Beaten away by *brainsick* rude desire.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Sup., i, 484.
Thou damned mock art, and thou *brainsick* tale
Of old astrologie: where didst thou vaile
Thy cursed head thus long? *Hall's Sat.*, ii, 7, 1, 11.

The following passage is a comment on the word:

I am lunatick,
And ever this in madmen you shall find,
What they last thought on, when the *brain grew sick*,
In most distraction they keep that in mind.
Drayt. Idea, ix, p. 1262.

So also Dryden:

Nay, if thy *brain be sick*, then thou art happy.
Œdipus, act v.

BRAINSICKLY. Madly; wildly.

You do unbend your noble strength, to think
So *brainsickly* of things. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

BRAINISH. Probably deduced from the former: mad. So *cerebrosus* in Latin.

He whips his rapier out, and cries a rat! a rat!
And, in this *brainish* apprehension, kills
The unseen good old man. *Ham.*, iv, 1.

BRAKE. A word formerly used in many different senses, but since become obsolete, or little known, in all but that of a thicket or thorn-bush. It meant, 1. A particularly powerful bit for horses, whence perhaps the phrase of breaking (properly *braking*) a horse, unless the bit was, on the contrary, derived from *to break*. 2. An engine to confine their legs when unruly in shoeing, or any other operation. 3. A toothed instrument used in dressing flax. 4. A baker's kneading trough. 5. The handle of

a ship's pump. 6. An engine of torture. 7. A battering engine in war. 8. Fern. These various senses seem to have little in common, but the notion of an engine, which pervades them all, except the last, and that is most related to the sense now in use, a bush. For the rest, Skinner, perhaps, points out the right etymology, when he states it anciently to have signified steel; the Saxon origin being the same as that of *to break*. Thus the general meaning will be "any powerful instrument of steel," and afterwards, of other materials. In which of these senses it is to be taken, in the following passage of Measure for Measure, has been a good deal disputed.

Some run from *brakes* of vice, and answer none. ii, 1.

The plainest interpretation seems to be, "from thorns and perplexities of vice," which is much confirmed by a passage concerning virtue in Hen. VIII.

'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough *brake*
That virtue must go through. i, 2.

In this, *brake* evidently means a difficult path through briars, &c. So here,

Honour should pull hard, ere it drew me into these *brakes*. *B. & Fl. Thier. & Theod.*, v, 1.

The old reading, "*breaks* of ice," is undoubtedly corrupt, the words "and answer none," having not the least sense after it.

In the sense of a bit, we find it in this passage:

Lyke as the *brake* within the rider's hand
Doth strain the horse, nye wood with grief of paine,
Not used before to come in such a band.
Ld. Surrey's Poems, sign. U, 2.

In that of an engine to confine the legs:

He is fallen into some *brake*, some wench has tied him by the legs. *Shirley's Opportunity.*

As an instrument of torture it is mentioned by Holinshed, and delineated in the notes to Meas. for Meas., ed. 1778.

Probably it has the same sense here also:

Had I that honest blood in my veins again, queen, that your feats and these frights have drained from me, honour should pull hard ere it drew me into these *brakes*. *B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod.*, v, 1.

As a battering engine; a sort of cross-bow:

Not rams, nor mighty *brakes*, nor slings alone.
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 43. Also St. 64, ib.

or when the same defendants were troubled sore a the *brakes*, crosse-bowes, and balists of our men, they themselves also from aloft set up their bowes strongly bent, the crooked hornes whereof arising at both ends, were so stiffely bowed, that the strings driven with the violent stroke of fingers, sent away shafts headed with yron, which striking upon the bodies that were against them, stucke fast in them, and gave a deadly wound. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609

See, by all means, the notes above cited.

Brakes, for fern, is an expression still used in many parts of England.

BRAME, *n. s.* Vexation; probably from the adjective *breme*, bitter, severe, q. v. I cannot agree with Mr. Todd, that it seems to be an adjective in the following passage; because, though heart-burning is certainly not uncommon as a substantive, it does not appear to accord well with the sense of this passage. Heart-burning, as a substantive, usually implies anger or malice, whereas this lady's complaint was love. Besides, it seldom occurs in the plural.

Ne ought it mote the noble mayd avayle,
Ne slake the fury of her cruell flame,
But that shee still did waste, and still did wayle,
That, through long languor, and hart-burning *brame*,
She shortly like a pyned ghost became.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 52.

To convert an adjective into a substantive was no uncommon licence, any more than to change a vowel for the sake of rhyme.

BRAND. A sword; in allusion to the original sense of *flame*, to which a sword is often compared. [It is the Anglo-Saxon *brond*, or *brand*, a sword.] It is still a poetical word.

Eftsoones he perced through his chaufed chest
With thrilling point of deadly yron *brand*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 107

Bold was his heart, and restless was his sprite,
Fierce, stern, outragious, keen as sharpen'd *brand*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 59.

BRAND-WINE, or BRANDEWINE. The old name for eau-de-vie, now shortened into brandy.

In the Beggar's Bush, Clause comes in as an aqua-vitæ man, and his cry

Buy any *brand-wine*, buy any *brand-wine*. iii, 1.

He confided not in Hanse's *brande-wine*.
G. Tooke, Belides, p. 7.

†It is more fine then *brandewine*,
The butterboxes potion,
Who drinking dares in Neptunes wars
Reign master of the ocean.
Sack for my Money, an old ballad.

†In order to delight the rabble,
Who crowding swarm'd at e'ery table.
Sots for more *brandy-wine* were bawling,
Whores for more cakes and cyder calling.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4, 1707.

†BRANGLE. To wrangle.

Heer I conceive, that flesh and bloud will *brangle*,
And murmuring Reason with th' Almighty wrangle.
Du Bartas.

The cause of our separation proceeded from a little *brangling* betwixt us, because I made more havock of his goods, and spent his money more lavishly, than he was willing to permit.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

BRANSLES, for *Brawls*. A kind of tune to a dance. See BRAWL.

Bransles, ballads, virelayes, and verses vaine.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 8.

Sir J. Hawkins doubts, without reason, whether the *bransle* of Poitiers, which occurs in Morley's Introduction, has any relation to the dance, *brawl*. *Hist. Mus.*, ii, 133.

BRANT, or BRENT. Steep.

A *brant* hill,—as *brant* as the side of a house.
Ray's North Country Words.

A man may (I graunt) sit on a *brante* hill side, but if he geve never so little forward he cannot stoppe.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 56, repr.

The excellent prince Thomas Howarde d. of Norfolke, with bowemen of Englande, slewe king Jamye with many a noble Scotte, even *brant* against Flodden Hill. *Ibid.*, p. 104.

There it seems to mean "up the steep side." Derived, but doubtfully, from *bryn*, a hill, Welsh.

BRASELL, as an epithet for a bowl, used in the game of bowls, if it be not put for *Brazil*, is past my skill to explain. [See BRAZIL.]

Blesse his sweet honour's running *brasell* bowle.
Marston, Sat., ii.

He is speaking of the base adulation of a servile flatterer, and supposes him to praise the bad bowling of a lord. If this be not his mean , I know not what is: nor does it much signify.

To BRAST. To burst, or break.

But dreadful furies which their chaines have *brast*.
Sp. F. Q., I, v, 31.

Then gan she so to sobbe
It seem'd her heart would *brast*.
Romeus and Juliet, Supp. to Sh., i, 333.

†But flie, oh flie, poore soules, from hence full fast,
Your cables cut, and loose, and quickly *brast*,
From such, so huge, as Polypheme in's den,
Who men and beasts in's clutches close doth pen.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

[In the following passage, it is used as the preterite.]

†Whose first loose lids one sudden nod scarce made,
When to himself the helm too closely stay'd,
He pulls the poop aside, the rudder *brast*,
And overboard i' th' sea he's headlong cast. *Ibid.*

†BRAVE, *s.* A bravado.

To call my lord maior knave;
Besides too, in a *brave*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

The word *brave* was frequently used to signify a braggard speech or challenge. Thus, in Chapman's Homer:

King Menelaus doth accept his *brave*.

BRAVE. Finely drest.

They're wondrous *brave* to-day: why do they wear
These several habits? *Vittor. Coromb.*, O. Pl., vi, 321.

For I have gold, and therefore will be *brave*;
In silks I'll rattle it of ev'ry colour.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 35

BRAVE, *v. a.* From the above, is used for, to make a person fine, and in that sense quibbled upon by Shakespeare.

Thou hast *brav'd* many men (that is, hast made them fine, being said to a taylor), *brave* not me; I will neither be fac'd nor *brav'd*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 3.

Thou glasse wherein my dame hath such delight,
As when she *braves* then most on thee to gaze.
T. Watson, Sonnet 24.

BRAVERY. In a similar sense, finery.

With scarfs, and fans, and double change of *bravery*,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this knavery.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

And to how many several women you are
Beholding for this *bravery*. *Massing. Picture*, iii, 6.

Another layeth all his living upon his backe, judging that women are wedded to *braverie*. *Euphues*, p. 67.

BRAWL. A kind of dance; spelt *bransle* by some authors: being from *branle*, the French name for the same dance; anciently *bransle*. There is the figure of a *brawl* set down in the Malcontent, iv, 2 [Marston]; which, if the obscurity of the terms does not baffle their expectations, may be reckoned fortunate by those who are curious in such matters. It is as follows:

Why, 'tis but two singles on the left, two on the right, three doubles forward, a traverse of six round: do this twice, three singles side, galliard trick of twenty, curranto pace; a figure of eight, three singles broken down, come up, meet two doubles, fall back, and then honour.

This is called *Bianca's brawl*, and seems not unlike a country-dance. O. Pl., iv, 73.

Master, will you win your love with a French *brawl*?
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It appears that several persons united in this dance, and took hands to perform it; and that it contained some kind of representation, remote enough probably, of a battle.

'Tis a French *brawl*, an apish imitation
Of what you really perform in battle.
Massing. Picture, ii, 2.

†Good fellowes must go learne to daunce,
The brydeal is full neare-a;
There is a *brall* come out of France,
The fyrst ye harde this yeare-a.
Good Fellowes (a ballad), 1569.

[The earliest mention of the *brawl* in England occurs in sir T. Elyot's "Boke named the Governour:"]

†By the second motion, whiche is two in numbre, may be signified celeritie and slownesse; whyche two, albeit they seme to discorde in their effectes and natural properties, therefore they may be wel resembled to the *braule* in daunsyng.

BRAWL seems to be used for brat, in the phrase "a beggar's *brawl*;" probably from their brawling or squalling.

[Nares is in error as to the origin of this word—it is the older *broll*, a child, a word derived from the Anglo-Saxon.]

Shall such a *begar's brawle* as that, thinkest thou, make me a theefe? *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 51.
And for the delight thou tak'st in beggars
And their *brawls*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 357.

BRAWN-FALLEN. Thin; having the brawny or muscular part of the body fallen away; shrunk in the muscles.

All pale and *brawn-fall'n*, not in triumph borne
Among the conquering Romans, &c.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 260.
Thy *brawn fall'n* arms, and thy declining back,
To the sad burthen of thy years shall yield.
Drayton, Ecl., ii, p. 1389.
Have my weake thoughts made *brawn-fallen* my strong armes? *Lyly, Endim.*, iv, 3.

To BRAY. In the sense of to beat small (from *braier*, Fr.) seems only to have been used in the phrase "to bray in a mortar."

'Twould grieve me to be *bray'd*
In a huge mortar, wrought to paste. &c.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 161.
Would I were *bray'd* in my own mortar, if
I do not call th' in question the next term.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 311.

Dr. Johnson has two instances also. In the sense of to make a noise, it is not yet obsolete in poetry. See Todd.

BRAY, *n. s.* A rising-ground; a hill. Probably from the French compound *fausse-braye*, which means a counter breast-work, covering the fosse of a fortified place.

But when to climb the other hill they gan,
Old Aladine came fiercely to their aid;
On that steep *bray* lord Guelpho would not then
Hazard his folk, but there his soldiers staid.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 96.

Todd's Johnson adds an example from Lord Herbert's Henry VIII, which confirms the above etymology, being altogether connected with fortification. He defines it also, "ground raised as a fortification; a bank of earth." See FALSE-BRAY.

†BRAY. A strong tower or block-house in the outworks of a fortification, before the port. It was also called the *spur*.

BRAZED, or BRASED. Under what circumstances a bow was said to be *brased*, I have not discovered. It could not be any jointing with brass, for that was not usual, and if done, must be done once for all.

Such was my lucke, I shot no shafte in vaine.
My bow stood bent and *brased* all the yeare.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†BRAZIL. A sort of hard wood, used to dye of a red colour. Brazil, the country, seems to have taken its name from the quantity of this wood found there, but the word was known long before, and occurs in Chaucer.

Thou know'st my slender vessel's apt to leak;
Thou know'st my brittle temper's prone to break;
Are my bones *brazil*, or my flesh of oak?
O, mend what thou hast made, what I have broke:
Look, look with gentle eyes, and in thy day
Of vengeance, Lord, remember I am clay.
Quarles's Emblems.

†BREAK. To break the brains, to drive mad. To break the neck, to disconcert.

Let fortunes mounted minions sinke or swim,
Hee never *breakes his braines*; all's one to him.
He's free from fearefull curses of the poore.
And lives and dies content, with lesse or more.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Nor his papers so well sorted as I would have had them, but all in confusion, that *break my brains* to understand them. *Pepy's Diary*, 1661.

Yet did not this *break the neck* of Henries design, but having by his fair deportment gained forces from the duke of Brittain, and some other princes envious of the prosperity of the house of York, Richmond puts forth to sea, and lands at Milford Haven in Wales.
Select Lives of English Worthies, n.d.

BREAD AND SALT, perhaps as two of the chief necessaries of life, were anciently taken, by way of giving solemnity to an oath.

Our hostess, profane woman! has sworn by *bread and salt* she will not trust us another meal.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 278.
And there be no faith in men, if a man shall not believe oaths. He took *bread and salt*, by this light, that he would never open his lips.
Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 350.
I will trust him better that offereth to sweare by *bread and salt*, than him that offereth to sweare by the Bible. *B. Rich's Descr. of Ireland*, p. 29.

See also Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. Pl, ii, 31 and 68.

Bread alone is mentioned in the following passage:

My friends, no later than yesternight,
Made me *take bread and eat it*, that I should not
Do it for any man breathing in the world.
B. & Fl. Honest Man's F., ii, p. 407.

Warner gives us both the form of the oath, and the expected consequence of perjury:

The traitrous earle *took bread* and said, *so this digested be*
As I am guiltlesse of his death; these words he scarcely spoke,
But that in presence of the king the bread did Goodwyn choke. *Alb. England*, iv, 22, p. 107.

BREAD AND WINE must have meant the Holy Sacrament.

She swore by *bread and wine* she would not break.
Two Noble Kins., iii, 5.

To BREAK ACROSS in tilting. When the tilter by unsteadiness or awkwardness suffered his spear to be turned out of its direction, and to be *broken*

across the body of his adversary, instead of by the push of the point. This was very digraceful. Thus Sidney, describing the awkward attempt at tilting made by the coward Clinias, says,

The wind took such hold of his staffe, that it *crost quite over his breast*, and in that sort gave a flat bastonado to Dametas. *Arcad.*, B. iii, p. 278.

So in some verses by the same author:

One said he *brake across*, full well it so might be.

To this unskilfulness Shakespeare alludes in the following passage:

Swears brave oaths, and breaks them bravely, *quite traverse, athwart* the heart of his lover; as a puny tilter that spurs his horse but on one side breaks his staff like a noble goose. *As you l. it*, iii, 4.

The author of Ivanhoe skilfully introduced this circumstance into his tournament. Vol. i, p. 159.

I cannot however agree with the editor of Ben Jonson's Works (Whalley) in changing "a breaking force" to "*a breaking cross.*" Vol. vi, p. 413.

To BREAK UP. To carve.

Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this capon. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.

An it shall please you to *break up* this, it shall seem to signify. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 4.

In both these places it is metaphorically used of opening a letter. In the Argument to act the first of the Sad Shepherd, by B. Jonson, the cutting up the deer is mentioned in these terms:

All which is briefly answered with a relation of *breaking* him up, and the raven, and her bone.
Jonson's Works, vol. v, p. 102.

To BREAK WITH. To open a secret to. See Johnson, *Break*, v. n., 11, It is now used only in the sense of ceasing to be on friendly terms. See Johnson, ibid., 25.

O name him not, let us not *break with* him;
For he will never follow any thing
That other men begin. *Jul. C.*, ii, 1.

†BREAKER. A sort of artificial fire-work.

Thirdly, there doth march round about the pavilion artificiall men, which shall cast out fires (as before) as it were in skirmish; another part of the pavilion is all in a combustious flame, where rockets, crackers, *breakers*, and such like, gives blowes and reports without number. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

BREAST. A musical voice; voice, in general. The Italians call the full natural voice, *voce di petto*; the feigned voice, *voce di testa*.

By my troth, the fool has an excellent *breast*.
Tw. Night, ii, 3.

Pray ye stay a little: let's hear him sing, h'as a fine *breast*. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, iii, 6.

Which said queristers, after their *breasts* are changed, &c. *Strype's Life of Abp. Parker*, p. 9.

Truely two degrees of men shall greatly lacke the use of singinge, preachers and lawyers, because they shall not without this, be able to rule their *breastes* for every purpose. *Ascham's Toxoph.*, p. 29.

See also O. Pl., i, 67, and B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 406, where Mr. Whalley has a conjecture, which the established currency of the expression fully refutes.

The better *brest*, the lesser rest. *Tusser*, p. 141.

A man's *brest* giveth a great ornament and grace to all these instruments. *Hobby's Castilio*, i, 3, 1588.

The original is "la voce humana;" the French, "la voix humaine."

Sir J. Hawkins gives the following account of this phrase:

In singing, the sound is originally produced by the action of the lungs; which are so essential an organ in this respect, that to have a *good breast* was formerly a common periphrasis, to denote a good singer.
Hist. of Mus., vol. iii, p. 466.

This account is much more rational than the petulant and illiberal reflection in Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in Twelfth Night; which, added to another of the same cast, on the famous encomium of music in the Merchant of Venice, act 5, would incline one to think that the writer himself "had no music in his soul." It is by virtue and amiableness, not by angry invectives, that the enemy of music should refute the censure of the discerning Shakespeare; and I have known it so refuted.

†BREAST-CLOTH. A part of the dress covering the breast; a gorget.

Mammillare, Mart. Amiculum quo mammas adstringunt. στηθόδεσμον, στομαστίδιον. Gorgerette, gorgias. A *breast cloth*, or gorget. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To BREATHE ONE SELF. To promote free respiration. Hence, to take exercise.

Methinks, thou art a general offence, and every man should beat thee. I think thou wast created for men to *breathe themselves* upon. *All's W.*, ii, 3.

This signification of the word is noticed by Dr. Johnson at *Breathe*, v. a., No. 4. His instance is different.

†It seemed some gentleman's mannor, but I could espie no wagges watching, nor wantons wagging out to *breath themselves* when their maddam was covered.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

†*To* BREATHE. To stop to take breath, in drinking, &c.

And, when you *breathe in your watering*, they cry hem! and bid you play it off. *Hen. IV*, part i, ii, 4.

We also doe enacte
That all holde up their handes, and laughe aloude,
Drinke much at one draughte, *breathe not in their drinke.* *Timon*, ii, 5.

†BREATHINGS. A participle used as a substantive in Cymbeline, i, 4, "the tyrannous *breathings* of the North."

A BREATHING-WHILE, or SPACE. A time sufficient for drawing breath; any very short period of time.

A plague upon you all! His royal grace,—
Whom God preserve better than you would wish!—
Cannot be quiet, scarce a *breathing-while*,
But you must trouble him with lewd complaints.
Rich. III, i, 3.

It shall be fickle, false, and full of fraud,
And shall be blasted in a *breathing-while*.
Venus and Adonis, Sh. Supp., i, 459.

I'll tell thee,—while my Julia did unlace
Her silken bodice, but a *breathing space*,
The passive aire such odour then assum'd
As when to Jove great Juno goes perfum'd.
Herrick, p. 182.

Ingratitude I hold a vice so vile,
That I could ne'er endure't a *breathing-while*.
Taylor, W. Poet, Kicksey Winsie.

†BREDE. A braid, or piece of weaving.

On a *brede* of divers colours, woven by four maids of honour, and presented to the queen on new years day last.

Twice twenty slender virgin fingers twine
This curious web, where all their fancies shine;
As nature them, so they this *brede* have wrought,
Soft as their hands, and various as their thoughts.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To BREECH. To whip; to punish as a school-boy.

I am no *breeching* scholar in the schools,
I'll not be ty'd to hours, nor 'pointed times.
Tam. Shr., iii, 1.

Where, with the licence of the times, *breeching* is put for *breechable*, i. e., liable to be whipped. The word occurs in another passage of Shakespeare, but still more disguised:

If you forget your *kies*, your *kæs*, and your *cods*, you must be *preeches*. *Mer. W.*, iv, 1.

Sir Hugh means to say *breeched*, i. e., flogged.

With sighs as though his heart would break:
Cry like a *breech'd* boy, not eat a bit.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 4.

Where the editor (ed. 1750) alters it to *unbreech'd*. *New-breeched*, which he also proposes in the note, but did not admit into the text, is probably the right reading; not meaning "newly put in breeches," as he seems to suppose, but *newly whipped*. It is confirmed by a passage in the Little Fr. Lawyer.

Kneeling and whining like a boy *new-breech'd*.
Act v, sc. 1.

Unbreeched has no sense; *new-breeched* suits both sense and metre. Or it might have been "cry like a *breech'd* boy, and not eat a bit;" or the verse might have b[illegible] left imperfect, a circumstance co[illegible]on enough in these dramatists.

Had not a courteous serving-ma[illegible]nvey'd me away, whilst he went to fetch whips, I th[illegible]n my conscience he would have *breech'd* me.
Hog hath l. his [illegible]rl, O. Pl., vi, 421.

BREECHED, is applied to daggers by Shakespeare, in a manner that has much tormented the commentators. Macbeth says,

There, the murd[illegible]rers
Steep'd in the colours of their trad[illegible], their daggers
Unmannerly *breech'd* with gore. ii, 3.

The lower extremity of anything might be called the breech (as the breech of a gun), and Dr. Farmer has quoted a passage, which proves that the handles of daggers were actually so termed. Instead therefore of concluding with him, that Shakespeare had seen that passage and mistaken it, we should use it to confirm the true explanation, which is this: "having their very hilt, or breech, covered with blood." The passage cited by that excellent critic is this:

Boy, you do nothing but play tricks there, go fetch your masters silver hatched daggers, you have not brushed their *breeches*, bring the brushes and brush them before me. *French Garden, &c., Dialogue* 6.

Sheaths of daggers are wiped, not brushed; and Shakespeare could not have supposed them to be here meant; it was evidently the silver hatching that required the brush. We cannot, however, conceive Shakespeare looking for paltry authorities, or even thinking of them, when he poured forth his rapid lines. He doubtless took up the metaphor as it occurred to him, without further reflection.

BREECHES, LARGE. See HOSE.

BREED-BATE. A maker of contention. From *bate*, contention. See BATE, and MAKE-BATE.

An honest, willing, kind fellow, as ever servant shall come in house withal; and, I warrant you, no tell-tale, nor no *breed-bate*. *Mer W.*, i, 4.

We have also, *breeder of debate*, at large. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 243.

†BREID, or BRAID. A moment.

For as I sodainely went in hand therewith, and made it in a *breide*. *Sir T. More's Workes*, 1557.

BREME, or BREEM. Fierce, or sharp. From the Saxon.

But eft when ye count you freed from fear,
Comes the *breme* winter with chafer'd brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furr[illegible]s.
Sh. Shep. Kal., Feb., 43.

From the Se[illegible]trion cold, in the *brcem* freezing air,
Where the h[illegible] north-wind keeps still domineering there.
Drayton, Polyolb., x, p. 844.

See Brim.

BRENNE, [illegible] To burn. A word considered [illegible] obsolete in Charles the First's t[illegible], as appears by its being put into [illegible] mouth of Moth the antiquary [illegible] Cartwright's play of the Ordinary

Brenni[illegible] fire of little Cupido. Act iii, sc. 1.

It was i[illegible]se in the time of Holinshed:

The Jewes t[illegible] were in those houses that were set on fire, were e[illegible] smoldered and *brenned* to death, or else, &c Vol. ii, sign. G, 7, col. 1.
Having cause[illegible] is people yet to spoyle, and *brenne* first a great part[illegible] the countrey. *Ibid.*, Y y, 7.

Spenser also used it. See F. Q., IV, iii, 45.

BRENT. Burnt; the participle of *brenne*.

And blow the fire which them to ashes *brent*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 10.

BRENTFORD, Old Woman of. Shakespeare's annotator tells us there was some old woman of Brentford, a celebrated witch of her time; and that there are several ballads concerning her, among the rest one entitled Julian of Brentford's last Will and Testament. The note is on the following passage; speaking of her,

She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, &c.
Mer. W., iv, 2.

I have not met with it.

BRETNOR. A celebrated conjuror, or pretender to soothsaying. He is named, with some others of the same fraternity, in the following passage:

Ay, they [illegible]ne *Bretnor*, as before
They talk [illegible]un, and of Dr. Foreman,
Franklin, [illegible]and Savory.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 2.

"All these," says Mr. Gifford, "with the exception of *Bretnor*, who came later into [illegible]e, were connected with the infamous countess of Essex, and Mrs. Turner in the murder of sir Thomas Overbury." Franklin was hanged with her. Gresham escaped that fate by dying early. See Mr. G.'s curious note on the passage here cited, where all the set are characterised.

BRETON, Nicholas. A writer of celebrity in the time of Elizabeth, whose fame, after suffering a long eclipse, has been so far revived, by means of specimens, selections, &c., from his various works, that his productions now bear an extravagant price. Even Suckling did him the honour to mention him with Shakespeare:

The last a well-writ piece, I assure you,
A *Breton* I take it, and Shakespeare's very way.
O. Pl., x, 172.

His works are very numerous, but are not so respectfully mentioned in the following passage:

The recollection of those thousand pieces,
Consum'd in cellars and tobacco-shops,
Of that our honour'd Englishman *Nich. Breton*.
B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, act ii.

This, being abbreviated in the old edition, N. Br. has been referred to Nich. Broughton. But Hugh was *his* name. See Broughton. Bp. Percy first restored *Breton* to notice, by inserting his simple and pleasing ballad of Phillida and Corydon in the Reliques, vol. iii, p. 62, 4th ed. But he has since been abundantly quoted in the Censura Literaria, the British Bibliographer, the Restituta, and all the publications of specimens. He has even found a place in the Gen. Biogr. Dict. So I may be allowed to dismiss him; only adding that a poem of his, called Melancholike Humours (1600), was honoured by a complimentary epigram from Ben Jonson, which, according to the custom of those days, was prefixed to the poem. It is reprinted in Gifford's edition, vol. viii, p. 350. The temporary fame of *Breton* may be presumed from the following passage:

And prentices in Paul's church yard, that scented
Your want of *Britain's* books.
Wit without Money, act iii.

The want of *Britain's* books is evidently designed to imply rawness and ignorance in town, which some of *Britain* or rather *Breton's* pamphlets might remedy.

BREWIS. Not altogether obsolete. See Johnson. Bread soaked in potliquor, and prepared *secundum artem*. *Briš*. Sax.

Ale, sir, will heat 'em, more than your beef *brewis*.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 495.

†If he paid for them, let it suffise that I possesse them; beefe and *brewes* may serve such hindes; are piggions meate for a coorse carpenter. *Sir Thomas More, a Play.*

†BRIARS. To be in the briars, *i. e.*, to be in difficulty or misfortune.

Davus interturbat omnia. Davus brings all out of square: he marres all; he brings all *into the briars*.
Terence in English, 1614.

Nummam perimus? Are we not in ill case? be we not *in the briars?* *Ibid.*

The wonders of that merciful Providence, which, when it has mercy in store for a man, often brings him *into the briers*, into sorrow and misery for lesser sins, that men may be led to see how they are spared from the punishment due to them for the greater guilt which they know lies upon them.
History of Colonel Jack, 1723.

A BRIBE-BUCK. Supposed to mean a buck distributed as bribes or largesses to different persons.

Divide me like a *bribe-buck* each a haunch.
Mer. W., v, 5.

All the old copies read *brib'd* buck, which Mr. Capel explains, "a beg'd buck, *i. e.*, beg'd by the keepers. From the French word *briber*, to beg." Skinner has the same etymology. See Todd in *Bribe*.

BRICKLE. Brittle. The old word, and nearest to the presumed etymology, *brokel*. Teut.

See those orbs, and how they passe,
All's a tender *brickle* glasse. *Tixall Poetry*, p. 50.

It is found in Spenser, and other old authors, and in the earlier dictionaries. See Todd.

BRIDE-ALE. A wedding feast. See ALE.

Romances or historical rimes made on purpose for recreation of the common people, at Christmasse dinner or *bride-ales*.
Art of Engl. Poesy, 4to, M, 1.

A man that's bid to *bride-ale*, if he ha' cake
And drink enough, he need not vear (fear) his stake.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 1.

†How happy are those, in whom faith, and love, and godlinesse are maried together, before they marry themselves? For none of these martiall, and cloudy, and whining marriages can say, that godlines was invited to their *bride-ale*; and therefore the blessings which are promised to godlinesse, doe flie from them.
Smith's Sermons, 1609.

A BRIDE-BUSH is also found, alluding to the bush hung out by the ale-house. After all, *bridale* is a fair derivation from *bride*, both in Saxon and English, without supposing it a compound. The adjective *bridal* only differs by one letter.

BRIDE-BOWL, and CAKE. Part of the festive ceremony of nuptials was the handing about a bowl of spiced ingredients with cake. *Bride-cake* still maintains its ground.

The maids and her half-valentine have ply'd her,
With courtsie of the *bride cake* and the *bowl*,
As she is laid awhile. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iii, 8.

That is, "so that she is obliged to lie down for a time."

In the argument to the fifth act of his New Inn, it is said, "Lord Beaufort comes in—calls for his bed and *bride-bowl* to be made ready." And in the corresponding part of the play, he says,

Get our bed ready chamberlain,
And host, a *bride-cup*, you have rare conceits,
And good ingredients. Act v, sc. 4.

The same, I suppose, is meant by the *bason* in the Tale of a Tub, act i, sc. 1.

I'll bid more to the *bason* and the bride-ale;
Although but one can bear away the bride.
†With garlands of roses our housewifely wives,
To have them adorn'd most lovingly strives;
Their *bride-cakes* be ready, our bag-pipes do play,
Whilst I stand attending to lead thee the way.
The Wooing of Queen Catharine.

†BRIDE-HOUSE. A public hall for celebrating marriages, which seems to have been one of the social arrangements of former times.

Nympheum, in antiquo marmore Romæ. Zonaras historicus νυμφεῖον exponit ædificium augustum publicum, in quo nuptiæ celebrabantur ab iis qui angustiùs habitabant, cujusmodi Lutetiæ sunt. Alii putant amœna esse lavacra, publica tamen, in quæ virgines se conferebant amœnitatis ergô, vel à nymepharum statuis quibus exornata erant. A *bride-house*, as when a hall or other large place is provided to keepe the bridall in, when the dwelling house is not of sufficient roome to serve the turne. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Why come, man, we shall have good cheere
Anon at the *bridehouse*, for your maisters gone to
Church to be married alreadie, and thears
Such cheere as passeth. *The Taming of a Shrew*, 1594.

†BRIDE-KNOT. The ribands worn by the friends at a wedding.

We find by this time all things in a forwardness towards the nuptials; the milliner, who of all trades in furnishing out in such a pomp is the readiest, was consulted last; nor was he slow in furnishing the *bride-knots* and favours, which the nimble fingur'd bride-maids mingled in their colours as best suited their fancies, alluding them to many pretty conceits, and in that, and washing their white soft necks, &c.
The Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

BRIDE-LACES, in two passages of Laneham's Kenilw. seem to mean a sort of streamer; particularly in the second. [These, says Gifford, were fringed strings of silk, cotton, or worsted twist, given to the friends who attended the bride and bridegroom to church, to bind up the rosemary sprigs which they all carried in their hands. After the ceremony, these bridal favours were usually worn as ornaments, sometimes in the hat, at other times twisted in the hair, or pendant from the ear, according to the prevailing mode of those fantastic days.]

From which two broad *bride-laces* of red and yellow buckeram, begilded, and gallantly streaming by such wind as there was, for he carried it aloft.

Quoted in Drake's Sh., i, 228.

BRIDE. It was formerly the custom for brides to walk to church with their hair hanging loose behind. Anne Bullen's was thus dishevelled when she went to the altar with king Henry the Eighth.

Come, come, my lord, untie your folded thoughts,
And let them dangle loose, *as a bride's hair.*
Vittoria Coromb., O. Pl., vi, 305.

BRIDE-STAKE. A festive pole, set up to dance round, like a Maypole. See Todd.

BRIDEWELL. Once a royal palace, rebuilt by Henry VIII in 1522, for the reception of Charles V, and called Bridewell, from a famous well in the vicinity of St. Bride's church. Cardinal Campeius had his first audience there. Edward VI gave it to the City for a house of correction, endowing it with lands and furniture from the Savoy. All this history is, by a curious licence, transferred to Milan, by Decker, in the second part of the Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 465. The account is very exact, compared with Entick's Hist. of Lond., vol. iv, p. 284.

†A workhouse wher servants be tied to their work as *Bride-well:* a house of correction: a prison.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†*To* BRIDLE. To raise up the head scornfully.

The damoisel was mighty well pleased with his judgment; she *bridled*, she strutted, and strained as much as was possible to deserve it. *Annals of Love*, 1672.

BRIEF, *s.* A short writing, as a letter or inventory.

Bear this sealed *brief*
With winged haste, to my lord Mareschal.
1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

Even a speech is so termed:

Her business looks in her
With an importing visage, and she told me
In a sweet verbal *brief*, it did concern
Your highness with herself. *All's W.*, v, 3.

Hence we may explain the following obscure passage in the same play:

Whose ceremony
Shall seem expedient on the new-born *brief*,
And be perform'd to-night. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

That is, "whose ceremony shall seem expedient in consequence of the short speech you have just now made."

†BRIEF. An epitome.

Each woman is a *briefe* of woman-kind,
And doth in little even as much containe,
As in one day and night all life we find;
Of either, more is but the same againe.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

BRIEF, *adj.*, seems to be used in the following passage for *rife;* a corruption which is still to be heard among the vulgar.

A thousand businesses are *brief* in hand.
K. John, iv, 3.

†BRIGANDISE, *n. s.* Partizan or desultory warfare.

Who being better fitted for *brigandize* than open fight in the field, are weaponed with long pikes, and armed with habergeons.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

BRIGANT. A robber or plunderer, Fr. and Italian. I do not see that it can at all be referred to the *Brigantes* of England.

A lawlesse people, *brigants* hight of yore,
That never usde to live by plough or spade
But fed on spoile and booty.
Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 39.

Also soldiers armed with *brigandines*, whence Holinshed derives the name:

Besides two thousand archers, and *brigans*, so called in those days of an armour which they wore named *brigandines*, used then by footmen.
Holinsh., ii, N n, 5 b.

But perhaps the armour was rather called from the inventors. [Holinshed is correct.]

BRIM. The same as BREME. Severe; horrid. See BREME.

Baleful shrieks of ghosts are heard most *brim*.
Sacke., Induction.

Also fierce:

And then, Lælaps, let not pride make thee *brim*,
Because thou hast thy fellow overgone.
Pembr. Arc., p. 224.

†When stormes are *bryme*, the calme is next;
Tyme triethe all thinges in evrye place.
MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

†By this time divers noyse abroad through all the towne is steerd,
And wailings loude, and more and more on every side appeerd.
And though my father Anchises house with trees encompast round
Stood far within, yet *brim* we heare the noise and armour sound. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†BRIMLY. Fiercely. "One so *brimly* brag and boste." *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

BRIMME. Public; universally known. From *bryme*, Saxon, meaning the same. So explained by Percy, Reliques, vol. ii.

Yet that thou dost hold me in disdaine
Is *brimme* abroad, and made a gybe to all that keep this plaine. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, IV, ch. xx, p. 95.

†BRIMMER. A hat, from the breadth of its brim.

Now takes his *brimmer* off, and to her flyes,
Singing thy rhimes, and straight she is his prize.
Brome's Songs, 1661.

I cannot forget (before sashes and broad hats came into fashion) how much I have seen a small puny wit delight in himself, and how horribly he has thought to have abused a divine, only in twisting the ends of his girdle, and asking him the price of his *brimmer;*

but that phansie is not altogether so considerable now, as it has been in former ages.
Eachard's Observations, 1671.

BRINCH. An unusual word, having some reference to drinking. If an error of the press, I know not what the reading should be.

Let us consult at the taverne, where after to the health of Memphio, drinke we to the life of Stellio, I carouse to Prisius, and *brinch* you mas Sperantus.
Lyly, M. Bombie, ii, 1.

i. e., one was to take Prisius, and the other Sperantus.

To **BRING A PERSON ON HIS WAY.** To accompany him.

And she went very lovingly *to bring him on his way* to horse. *Woman killed w. k.*, O. Pl., vii, 252.

To bring onward was a similar phrase:

Come, mother, sister: you'll *bring* me *onward*, brother.
Revenger's Tr., O. Pl., iv, 312.

†BRISK. Was used sometimes as a substantive, a brisk person.

So there's one in the fernbrake, and if she stir till morning I have lost my aim; but now, why what have we here? a Hugonot whore by this light——have I? For the forward *brisk*, she that promis'd me the ball assignation, that said, there was nothing like slipping out of the crowd into a corner, breathing short an ejaculation, and returning as if we came from church.
The Princess of Cleve, 1689.

BRISLE DICE. A kind of false dice.

Those *bar size aces*; those *brisle* dice. *Clown.* 'Tis like they *brisle*, for I'm sure theile breede anger.
Nobody and Somebody, 4to, G, 3 b.

For the *bristle dye* it is,
Not worth the hand that guides it.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 238.

†BRISTOL. A kind of brilliant stones were found at St. Vincent's rocks, near Bristol; they were formerly in great repute for common jewellery, and were known popularly as Bristol stones.

Oh! you that should in choosing of your owne,
Knowe a true diamond from a *Bristow stone*.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

On the northern side of this city are several high and craggy rocks, by which the river Avon gently glides along, till it returns back again into the Severn, one of the chief whereof is call'd St. Vincent's rock, which hath great plenty of pellucid stones, commonly call'd *Bristol stones*. The learned Mr. Cambden hath observ'd, that their pellucidness equals that of the diamonds, only the hardiness of the latter gives them the pre-eminence. *Brome, Travels over England.*

The cap the stalking hero wore,
Was set with *Bristol jems* before.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 3, 1707.

BRIZE. The œstrum or gad-fly; more commonly called breeze.

The *brize* upon her, like a cow in June,
Hoists sails and flies. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 8.
The herd hath more annoyance by the *brize*
Than by the tyger. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.
This *brize* has prick'd my patience.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 1.
I will put the *brize* in's tail shall set him gadding presently. *Vitt. Corom.*, O. Pl., vi, 251.

BROCHE, Fr. A spit.

Many a gossips cup in my time have I tasted,
And many a *broche* and spyt have I both turned and basted. *Gam. Gurt. N.*, O. Pl., ii, 7.

Also a spire:

And with as high
Innumerous *broches*. *G. Tooke, Bel.*, p. 12.

To **BROCHE, or BROACH.** To spit, or transfix.

Bringing rebellion *broached* on his sword.
Hen. V, Cho., act i.
I'll *broach* the tadpole on my rapier's point.
Tit. And., iv, 2.
We cannot weep
When our friends don their helms, or put to sea,
Or tell of babes *broach'd* on the lance, &c.
Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

See also **BROOCH**, which is of the same origin.

BROCK. A badger: pure Saxon. Used frequently as a term of reproach:

Marry, hang thee, *brock*. *Twel. N.*, ii, 5.
What, with a brace of wenches, I'faith, old *brock*, have I tane you? *Isle of Gulls*, 4to, H, 2.
Or, with pretence of chacing thence the *brock*,
Send in a cur to worry the whole flock.
B. Jons. Sad Shepk.

BROGUES. A kind of coarse shoes; wooden shoes. *Clouted brogues* are such shoes, strengthened with clouts or nails.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted *brogues* from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

†*To* **BROIL.** Used in rather an unusual manner in the following passage:

Love *broyled* so
Within his brest, as he would nothing knowe.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

BROKE, *v.* To deal, or transact a business, particularly of an amorous nature; to act as a procurer. Probably from *brucan*, Sax., to be busy.

And *brokes* with all that can, in such a suit,
Corrupt a maid. *All's W.*, iii, 5.
But we do want a certain necessary
Woman, to *broke* between them, Cupid said.
Fansh. Lusiad, ix, 44.
And I shall hate my name, worse than the matter for this base *broking*. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, act iii, p. 194.

Used also actively for, to seduce in behalf of another:

'Tis as I tell you, Colax, she's as coy,
And hath as shrewd a spirit, as quicke conceipt,
As ever wench I *brok'd* in all my life.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, iii, 3, p. 365.

BROKEN BEER. Remnants of beer. *Broken victuals*, is still a common expression; but *broken beer*, sounds strange, as hardly applicable to a liquid. Yet it occurs.

The poor cattle are passing away the time, with a cheat loaf, and a bumbard of *broken beer*.
B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi, p. 123.
Very carefully carried at his mother's back, rock'd in a cradle of Welsh cheese like a maggot, and there fed with *broken beer*, and blown wine of the best, daily
Ibid., Masque of Gypsies.

The Dutch come up like *broken beer*; the Irish
Savour of usquebaugh. *Ordin.*, O. Pl., x, 231.
†For scrappes and *broken beere* it is so rare
For me to rime, that thou shalt have my share;

For though much wealth I want to maintaine me.
I'll never trouble whores, nor rogues, nor thee.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

BROKEN MEAT, was frequently sent, in charity, to prisons and hospitals, from the sheriffs' tables, and other feasts.

Out of prison.—
When the sheriffs' basket, and his *broken meat*
Were your festival exceedings.
Mass. City Madam, i, 1.

As the remnant of the feast—if they be maimed or spoiled are sent abroad to furnish *prisons* and *hospitals*; so the remainder of the fight—are sent likewise to furnish prisons and hospitals.
Chapm. May-day, iv, p. 92.

See BASKET. See also Stowe, B. iii, p. 51, quoted by Gifford.

BROKER. From to broke, above. A pander or go-between.

Now, by my modesty, a goodly *broker!*
Dare you presume to harbour wanton lines?
Two Gent., i, 2.

Let all inconstant men be Troiluses, all false women Cressids, and all *brokers between*, pandars.
Tr. & Cr., iii, 2.

See also 3 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Madam, I am no *broker*.—Nor base procurer of men's lusts
B. & Fl. Valentin., ii, 2.

BROND, for *brand*. A sword.

He hath a sword that flames like burning *brond*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 18.

BROND-IRON. The same. Used also by Spenser.

BROOCH, or BROCHE. An ornamental buckle, pin, or loop From the form of this word, which seems to point to the French *broche*, a spit, for its etymology, Dr. Percy gives the following account of it: 1st. Originally a spit. 2dly. A bodkin. 3dly. Any ornamental trinket. The old dictionaries declare it also to signify a collar or necklace. It is frequently mentioned as an ornament worn in the hat:

Honour's a good *brooch* to wear in a man's hat at all times.
B. Jons. Poetaster.

It was out of fashion in some part of Shakespeare's time:

Virginity, like an old courtier, wears her cap out of the fashion; richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the *brooch* and the toothpick, which wear not now.
All's W., i, 1.

And love to Richard,
Is a strange *brooch* in this all-hating world.
Rich. II, v, 5.

Brooch is the original reading in the following passage, if it be right, it means appendage; hanger on.

I will hold my peace when Achilles' *brooch* bids me, shall I?
Tr. & Cr., ii, 1.

A *broche* is still a female ornament; so called, probably, from the pin or tongue by which it is fastened.

BROOCH, *v.* Shakespeare has ventured to make a verb of this word. It must then mean, to ornament.

Not the imperious shew
Of the full-fortun'd Cæsar ever shall
Be *brooch'd* with me.
Ant. & Cl., iv, 13.

BROOM-GROVES. As the broom, or *genista*, is a low shrub, which gives no shade, it has been doubted what *broom-groves* can be. Perhaps birchen groves may be intended. Brooms of birch are now more common than those of heath, &c., and the birchen shade may suit a dismissed bachelor; though I do not recollect any proverbial allusion of that kind.

And thy *broom-groves*,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being lass-lorn.
Temp., iv, 1.

Brooms-grove is well known, as the name of a town in Worcestershire.

BROUGHTON, HUGH. An English divine, and a writer on mystical, alchemical, and other abstruse subjects; often mentioned in our old plays, and sometimes confounded, by modern critics, with NICH. BRETON above noticed, before Breton became so well known.

But (*i. e.*, except) alchimy
I never heard the like, or *Broughton's* books.
B. Jons., ii, 2.

So in the Alchemist, when Dol produces a rhapsody of mystical and rabbinical jargon, Face exclaims,

Out of *Broughton!* I told you so.
Alch., iv, 5.

Mr. Whalley, in his edition, subjoins part of an elegy on the death of *Broughton*, written in 1612. But though designed as an encomium, it is rather a satire on the misemployment of his time and talents. Broughton (says the last and best editor of B. Jonson) was a man of very considerable learning, particularly in the Hebrew; but disputatious, scurrilous, extravagant, and incomprehensible. He was engaged in controversy during the greater part of his life. Vol. iii, p. 213. He died in 1612. An excellent sketch of his life and character is given in Chalmers's Gen. Biog. Dict., vol. viii.

†BROWN GEORGE. A popular name for a loaf of a coarse description of bread.

Faith, I've great designs i' my head; but first and

foremost, let me hide this portmantle.——After all, this monarch here, must dine to day with a *brown George*, and only salt and vineager sawce.
Plautus's Comedies made English, 1694.

BROWNISTS. A sect founded by Mr. Robert Brown of Rutlandshire, who spent great part of his life in several prisons, to which he was committed for his steady adherence to his own particular opinions. Brown was a violent opponent of the discipline and ceremonies of the Church of England, which he held to be antichristian. He died in gaol at Northampton in 1630, being then about 80. See Biogr. Dict.

And 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate. I had as lief be a *Brownist*, as a politician.
Tw. N., iii, 2.

The good professors
Will like the *Brownists* frequent gravel-pits shortly.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 420.

This sect is supposed to be alluded to here also:

She will urge councils for her little ruff
Call'd in Northamptonshire.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 294.

That is, where those sectaries most abounded. They were long the subject of popular satire.

BROWN STUDY. A thoughtful absence of mind. Whatever was the origin of this singular phrase, which is not yet disused, it is far from being new, since we find it in B. Jonson. [The phrase is much older, as will be seen by the additional examples.]

Why how now, sister, in a motley muse?
* * * * * * * *
Faith, this *brown study* suits not with your black,
Your habit and your thoughts are of two colours.
Case alter'd, iv, 1.

†And in the mornynge when every man made hym redy to ryde, and some were on horsebacke setting forwarde, John Reynoldes founde his companion sytynge in a *browne study* at the inne gate.
Tales and Quicke Answers.

†I must be firme to bring him out of his
Broune stodie, on this fashion,
I will turne my name from Idlenes
To Honest Recreation.
The Mariage of Wit and Wisdome.

BRUCKEL'D, wants explanation. Herrick speaks of "boys and *bruckel'd* children, playing for points and pins." *Fairy Temple, Poems*, p. 103. Does it mean breeched? [*Bruckled* is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk in the sense of wet and dirty, which is evidently the meaning here. See Forby.]

BRUIT, often written BRUTE. A report. From *bruit*, Fr.

The *bruit* thereof will bring you many friends.
3 Hen. VI. iv, 7

May be as prompt to flie like *brute* and blame.
Mirror for Mag., 59.

Warner has *to brute*, in some sense like to stand opposed.

And more the lady flood of floods, the river Thamis, it
Did seeme to *brute* against the foe, and with himself to fit.
Albions Engl., p. 63.

BRUIT, *v.* To report with noise.

By this great clatter one of greatest note
Seems *bruited*.
Mach., v, 7.

A thousand things besides she *bruits* and tells.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 17.

†BRUNGEON. A child, apparently a corruption of *burgen*, a bud or sprout.

O Lungeon, ich cham undone,
Chave a *brungeon*, a daughter or a zon.
Jordan's Nursery of Novelties, n. d.

BUBBER, probably a misprint, for *lubber*, in Middl. Spanish Gypsie. See AIM, *to give*. [Nares appears to be in error in this conjecture, as will be seen from the following passage of a song of the 17th century.]

†The tenth is a shop-lift that carries a bob,
When he ranges the city the shops for to rob;
Th' eleventh's a *bubber*, much used of late,
He goes to the alehouse and there steals the plate.
The twelfth a trapan, if a cull he doth meet,
He naps all his cole, and turns him i' th' street.
Then hark well, &c.

†*To* BUBBLE. To cheat. A word apparently of some antiquity in this sense, although the origin of it is not clear. The noun, in the modern sense (as the South-sea bubble, &c.), was probably taken from the verb.

The tincture of the sun's-beard; the powder of the moon's-horns; or a quintessence extracted from the souls of the heathen gods; will go off rarely for an universal medicine, and *bubble* the simple out of their money first, and their lives afterwards.
Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.

Towards the latter end of this month there will be more people in Smithfield than in Westminster Hall; Jack Pudding and Harlequin telling stories in jest to get money in earnest, and have much better luck than those who while they are making a play day, lose one half of their money at gaming, and have the other half pick'd out of their pocket; such people are in more danger of going home mad than drunk; and it is hard to say which of the two looks more like a fool, he that wants wit, or he that has so foolishly been *bubbled* out of his money.
Poor Robin, 1731.

Q. Which are your best sort of customers?
A. Either your city-aprentice that robs his master for me, or your country-gentleman that sells his estate, or else your young extravagant shop-keeper, that is newly set up: these I *bubble* till they grow weary of me, and never leave them till I have ruin'd them, and if they leave me, I either force them to purchase my silence at a dear rate, or swear a bastard to them, tho' I was never with child.
The Town-Misses Catechism, 1703.

In the following example, the *n. s.* is used for a man who is bubbled.

And here begins the fatal catastrophe; if they think that he has too much regard for his reputation, or too much modesty to make use of the statute for his de-

fence, or perhaps (what's more prevalent with him than either) will be unwilling that the town should know he has been a *bubble*, then they stick him in earnest, so deep, it may be, that he must be forc'd to cut off a limb of his estate to get out of their clutches.
The Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum, 1697.

The allusion in the following passage is to the bubbles of the South-sea year (1720).

Adjoyning to this village the duke of Argyle had a fine seat called Caen-wood. You remember him at the head of the English at the famous battel of Blaregnies; but I shall do him wrong to mention him till I come to his own country, where his ancient and noble family have been very conspicuous for so many ages, and where his personal character will be best placed. It now belongs to one Dale, an upholsterer, who bought it out of the *bubbles*.
Journey through England, 1724.

BUBUKLE. A corrupt word, for carbuncle, or something like it.

His face is all *bubukles*, and whelks and knobs.
Hen. V, iii, 6.

BUCK. Liquor or lye for washing linen. *Bauche*, Germ.

Dr. Johnson quotes the following passage as an example of it, in this sense:

Buck, I would I could wash myself of the *buck*! &c.
Merr. W., iii, 3.

But it is evident that Ford also intends a pun; "I would I could wash the horned beast out of myself."

It is used also for a quantity of linen washed at once. Thus a wash of clothes, or a *buck* of them, are the same.

But now of late not able to travel with her furred pack, she washes *bucks* here at home. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.
The wicked spirit could not endure her, because she had washed among her *buck* of cloathes, a Catholique priestes shirt. *Decl. of Popish import*, 4to, E, 2.
Then shall we not have our houses broken up in the night, as one of my nyghtbors had, and two great *buckes* of clothes stolen out, and most of the same, fyne lynnen. *Caveat for Com. Curs.*, A, 2 b.

To BUCK. To wash. Mr. Steevens says, to wash in a particular manner, in a note on this passage:

Alas, a small matter *bucks* a handkerchief.
Puritan, Sh. Sup., ii, 540.

It seems, from the Merry Wives of Windsor, that they *bucked* the clothes in the river, in which case we lose sight of the lye or lixivium of the etymologists, of which I am inclined to doubt the authority. The expression of *buck-washing* conveys the idea of a particular mode.

You were best meddle in *buck-washing*. *Mer. W.*, iii, 3.

Also to *drive a buck*, for to carry on a wash:

Well I will in and cry too; never leave
Crying, until our maids may *drive a buck*
With my salt tears, at the next washing day.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, .

This *bucking* was done by beating the clothes in the water on a stone, with a pole flattened at the end. Hence we have also, to *beat a buck*:

Faster! I am out of breath, I am sure;
If I were *to beat a buck* I can strike no harder.
Mass. Virg. Mart., iv, 2.

It is still practised in many parts of this island, but particularly in Scotland. *Bucking* continues to be the technical term for washing new yarn, linen, &c., in the process of whitening them.

BUCK-BASKET. A basket in which linen was carried to be washed, or *bucked*. See Merry W. W. passim.

The incident of the *buck-basket* seems to us rather improbable. But there is a story of Ben Jonson being so sent home, in a state of ebriety, and other tales of the same sort exist. See Mr. D'Israeli's Quarrels of Authors, iii, p. 130. They who would fain have Shakespeare and Jonson enemies, contrary to history, may fancy that this incident was alluded to in Falstaff's adventure.

†BUCKLE. To turn your buckle behind, to be patient.

Barbary, you are much to blame to fall out with yourselfe for want of better company. If you be angry, *turne the buckle* of your girdle behind you, for I know nobody is in love with you.
Breton's Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters, 1637.

†BUCKLE-GARTER. A garter fastened by a buckle, in use in the 17th century.

I might easily forget the *buckle-garters*. But is there nothing else in that ancient and venerable poet, but dry stories of footmanship, and such like low accomplishments? *Eachard's Observations*, 1671, p. 43.

BUCKLER, *v.* To defend. The use of this verb is not peculiar to Shakespeare.

Yet if those weake habillements of warre, can but *buckler* it from part of the rude buffets of our adversaries. *Heywood's Apol. for Actors*, 4to, A, 4.
'Tis not the king can *buckler* Gaveston.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 385.
King Edward is not here to *buckler* thee. *Ibid.*, 360.

See Tam. Shr., iii, 2.

†BUCKLER-PIECE. "One end of a sur-loin of beife called the *buckler peece*, by reason of a large flat bone in that part." *Abortive of an Idle Houre*, 1620.

BUCKLERS. To give bucklers. An old phrase, signifying to yield, or lay

by all thoughts of defence; clypeum abjicere. *Johnson.*

A most manly wit, Margaret, it will not hurt a woman; and so, I pray thee, call Beatrice: *I give thee the bucklers.* *Much A.*, v, 2.

The allusion seems to be to the fighting for a prize of bucklers, in which the *bucklers* themselves were used:

Play an honest part, and *bear away the bucklers.* *B. Jons. Case is altered.*

Thus to take up the *bucklers* means to contend:

Charge one of them to *take up the bucklers* Against that hair-monger Horace. *Decker's Satiromastix.*

If you *lay down the bucklers*, you lose the victory. *Every Woman in her humour.*

Age is nobodie—when youth is in place, it *gives the other the bucklers.* *Old Meg of Heref.*, P. 3.

See these and other authorities, in Steevens's ed. on the above passage of Shakespeare.

BUCKLERS-BURY. This street, in the time of Shakespeare, was inhabited chiefly by druggists, who sold all kinds of herbs, green as well as dry.

Conie, I cannot cog, and say thou art this and that, like a many of these lisping hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like *Bucklersbury* in simple time. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 3.

Go into *Bucklers-bury* and fetch me two ounces of preserved melounes; look there be no tobacco taken in the shop while he weighs it *Decker's Westward Hoe.*

Run into *Bucklers-bury* for two ounces of dragon water, some spermaceti and treacle. *Ibid.*

†BUCKRAM-BAG. The lowest class of attorneys appear to have carried bags of this material.

To Westminster Hall I went, and made a search of enquirie, from the blacke gowne to the *buckram bag*, if there were anie such serjeant, bencher, counsailer, attorney, or pettifogger. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

BUCKSTALL. A net to catch deer. Thus Walla remonstrates with Diana:

Have I (to make thee crownes) been gath'ring still
Fair-cheekt Etesia's ycalow cammomill;
And, sitting by thee on our flowrie beds,
Knit thy torne *buck-stals* with well twisted threds,
To be forsaken? *Brown, Brit. Past.*, ii, p. 108.

To BUD, seems to be put for to lie, in the following passage, if it be not corrupt, which I should think it is.

'Tis strange these varlets—
—Extream strange, should thus boldly
Bud in your sight, unto your son.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 2.

BUDGE, is explained in all the old dictionaries to mean fur. Minshew says particularly, *lamb's fur*, which is confirmed by a passage in the Cambridge statutes, directing facings to be made, "furruris *buggeis*, sive agninis;" the Latin word being evidently intended to explain the barbarous one.

In th' interim comes a most officious drudge,
His face and gown draw'd out with the same *budge.*
Corbet, Iter. Boreale, p. 3.

Budge bachelors; a company of poor old men, clothed in long gowns lined with lambs fur, who attend on the lord mayor of the city of London when he enters into office. *Bailey's Folio Dict.*

Budge-rowe, a streete so called of the *budge* furre, and of skinners dwelling there. *Stowe's Survey of London*, p. 200.

In this sense Mr. Warton supposes it to be used in the following line of Milton, notwithstanding the tautology:

To those *budge* doctors of the Stoic fur. *Comus*, 707.

See Todd's Milton, in Comus, l. 797. Mr. Todd produces three passages in which *budge* seems to mean *stiff* or *surly*: but the word in those places, as well as in Milton, is metaphorically used: a budge countenance, meaning one that resembles the wearers of *budge*, in gravity, severity, &c. Thus the "*budge* doctors" are grave, sèvere, stiff doctors.

Marston calls a man *budge-face*, from wearing a large beard. Here the beard was the fur.

Poor *budge-face*, bowcase sleeve, but let him passe,
Once furre a beard shall privilege an asse.
Scourge, III, x.

Or else he meant *solemn-face*.

To BUFF. To beat, or strike violently.

There was a shock
To have *buff'd* out the blood
Of ought but a block. *B. Jons.*

BUFF, as a substantive, is merely a contraction of *buffet*. Spenser uses it.

Nathelesse so sore a *buff* to him it lent. *F. Q.*, II, v, 6.

†BUFFE. A wild ox.

A *buffe* or wilde oxe. *Nomenclator.*

†*To* BUFF. To puff.

Now as the winde, *buffing* upon a hill
With roaring breath against a ready mill. *Du Bartas.*

†BUFFEN, *adj.* Made of buffaloes' skin; or simply of leather. See BUFFIN.

Beneath his arm a *buffen* knapsack hung,
Stuft full of writings in an unknown tongue.
Quarles' Argalus and Parthenia, 1647, p. 117.

†BUFF-FACED. Perhaps leather-faced.

Tis sack that rocks the boyling brain to rest,
Confirms the aged hams, and warms the brest
Of gallantry to action, runs half share
And mettal with the *buff-faced* sons of war.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 211.

†BUFFIAN. A buffoon.

I will not trouble my self to relate some odde story to you, according to the antient custom, to stir up your attention by laughter; it becometh not a man of my learning to be so great a *buffian*. Let those who have need of my counsel in their affairs repair unto me one by one, to my own lodging.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

BUFF-JERKIN. Originally a leathern waistcoat; afterwards, one of the colour thence called *buff*; a dress worn by serjeants and catchpoles.

I know not at whose suit he is arrested, well,
But he's in a *suit of buff*, which 'rested him, that I can tell. *Com. E.*, iv. 2.

See the ludicrous account of the bailiff immediately preceding.

Aye be sure of that,
For I have certain goblins in *buff-jerkins*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 468.

It was also a military dress. When the captain of a citadel refuses to give it up, through fidelity to his prince, the answer is,

O heavens, that a Christian should be found in a *buff-jerkin!* Captain Conscience, I love thee, captain.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 91.

So also here:

A happy sight! rarely do *buffe* and *budge*
Embrace, as do our souldier and the judge.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, iv, 15, p. 251.

See BUDGE.

BUFF NE BAFF. Neither one thing nor another. Nothing at all.

A certaine persone being of hym [Socrates] bidden good speede, saied to hym againe *neither buffe ne baff* [that is, made him no kind of answer]. Neither was Socrates therewith any thing discontented.
Udall Apophth., fol. 9.

BUFFIN. Used for some coarse material, whether literally *buff* leather, or coarse stuff of that colour, does not appear.

My young ladies
In *buffin* gowns, and green aprons! tear them off.
Massing. City Mad., iv. 4.

The stage direction says, that they come "in coarse habits, weeping."

†**BUFFLE.** A buffalo.

A. But what [illegible] bois flesh?
P. O God, that's worst of all: it is an aguie, grosse, hard, stincking, and dry flesh, of bad nourishment, and is never well rosted by the fire, nor concocted by the stomake, and in a word, it is worse then *buffles* flesh.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**BUFFLE-HEAD.** A fool; a heavy, stupid fellow.

Why, you blockhead, you've almost thrown the door off the hinges. D'ye think our doors are made at the publick charge?—What makes you stare so, *bufflehead?* What's your business, I say? And who are ye?
Plautus's Comedies made English, 1694.

†**BUFFLER.** A buffalo.

Upon his loyns a leathern zone
Above his coat was girted on,
Made, I suppose, of *bufflers* hide,
And was at least four inches wide.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 12.

†**BUFFON.** An ape or baboon.

And because he suspected, that they (who brought with them certaine *buffons* as slaves to be sold) whom by chance they found there, would by speedie riding out give intelligence of that which they saw, those he spoyled of their commodities, and slew them all.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

A **BUG,** now usually **BUGBEAR.** An object of terror; a species of goblin.

Bwg, in Welsh, means a goblin; and *Pug*, in English, probably derived from it, had often the same meaning. See PUG.

Tush, tush! fear boys with *bugs*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2
Afterwards they tell them, that those which they saw, were *bugs*, witches, and hags.
Lavaterus, de Spectris, transl. 1572. p. 21.

Lemures are described by Ab. Fleming, as

Hobgoblins, or night-walking spirits, *black bugs*
Nomencl., p. 471 a.

Those that would die or ere resist, are grown
The mortal *bugs* o' the field. *Cymb.*, v, 3.
Which be the very *bugges* that the Psalme meaneth on, walking in the night and in corners.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 61, new ed.

[In Matthew's Bible, Ps. xci, 5, is rendered, "Thou shalt not nede to be afraid of any *bugs* by night."]

This hand shall hale them down to deepest hell,
Where none but furies, *bugs*, and tortures dwell.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii. 234.

[*Bug-words*, ugly words, words calculated to frighten or disgust.]

†*Tere.* But heark ye, my fellow-adventurer, are you not marry'd?
Geo. Marry'd?—that's a *bug-word*—prithee, if thou hast any such design, keep on thy mask, lest I be tempted to wickedness. *Behn's Younger Brother*, 1696.
†*Merry.* You are resolved to go to her again; notwithstanding the damn'd trick she serv'd you with the sea captain and your noble resolution to the contrary? I'll see her hang'd first! No, tho she beg it a thousand times, and with a thousand tears, I'll n'e'r go near her!
Keepw. Did I say such *bug-words?*
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†I tell you, sir, I know your creature;
I say, sir, she's a whore, no better,
And you're a pimp to vindicate her.
At these provoking *bugbear words*,
Amidst the crowd both drew their swords.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 5.

†**BUGANTINE.** A sort of ship, used apparently in coasting.

F. Earnest: what earnest to horse-letters, we may put the pipes into the cases, goe and learne out some barque, foist, or *bugantine*, that goes to Genoa: from whence we will embarque for Genoa.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**BUGLE-BROWED.** Browed like a buffalo, one name for which animal was *bugle*.

Wife. 'Tis for mine own credit if I forbear, not thine, thou *bugle-brow'd* beast thou.
Middleton, Anything for a Quiet Life.

BUGLE-HORN. *Buculæ cornu*, a small hunting horn.

Or hang my *bugle* in an invisible baldrick.
Much Ado, i, 1.

I think Benedict means to say, "or wear a horn, though so worn as to be invisible;" invisible baldrick, meaning a baldrick which renders it invisible. *Bugle* is elsewhere applied to a cuckold's horns. Thus a wife calls her husband a *bugle-brow'd* beast, Middle-

ton's Any thing for a quiet Life, 4to, F, b.

Bugle is derived from *bugill*, which meant a buffalo, or perhaps any horned cattle.

He beareth azure, a buffe. Or some call it a *bugill*, and describe it to be like an oxe.
R. Holme Acad., II, ix, p. 170.

In the Scottish dialect it was *bowgle* or *bowgill*. See Jamieson. *Buffe*, *bugle*, and *buffle*, are all given by Barrett, as synonymous for the wild ox.

BULCHIN. A diminutive of bull; a bull-calf. It should be *bulkin*, that being the proper diminutive; and probably it was so pronounced.

Hazard and Wilding, how is't? how is't, *bulchins?*
Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 71.

Do'st roar, *bulchin?* do'st roar?
Satiromastix, Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 170.

I was at supper last night with a new-wean'd *bulchin*.
Marston's Dutch Courtes., ii, 1.

And better yet than this, a *bulchin* two years old,
A curl'd pate calf it is, and oft' might have been sold.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxi, p. 1050.

†Yet I doubt hee'le proove but a victualer to the camp, a notable fat double-chind *bulchin*.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†BULFINCH. A simpleton. See the example given under BULL-SPEAKING.

He, after a distracted countenance, and strange words, takes this *bulfinch* by the wrist, and carried him into the privy and there willed him to put in his head but while he had written his name and told forty.
Jests of George Peele, n. d.

BULK. The body. From the Dutch *bulcke*, thorax.

And strike thee dead, and trampling on thy *bulk*,
By stamping with my foot crush out thy soul.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 478.

Antonio's shape hath cloath'd his *bulk* and visage;
Only his hands and feet so large and callous,
Require more time to supple.
Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 183.

Beating her *bulk*, that his hand shakes withal.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 501.

But smother'd it within my panting *bulk*.
Rich. III, i, 4.

BULL-BEGGAR. A kind of hobgoblin; rendered by Coles, "*Larva, terriculamentum.*" So Fleming's Nomenclator, under terriculamentum, explains it, "A scarebug, a *bullbegger*, a sight that frayeth, and frighteth." P. 469 b.

Look what a troop of hobgoblins oppose themselves against me; look what ugly visages play the *bull-beggers* with us. *Shelton's Don Quix.*, p. 190.

And they have so fraid us with *bull-beggers*, spirits, witches, urchens, elves, &c.—and such other *bugs*, that we are afraid of our own shadowes.
Scot's Disc. of Witcher., 1580, p. 182.

Used generally, even to a late period, for any terrifying object. The etymology is very uncertain. *Bold beggar*, which Skinner mentions, is not quite satisfactory.

†Then she (in anger) in her armes would snatch me,
And bid the begger, or *bull-begger*, catch me;
With, take him, begger, take him, would she say.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Of all things, hee holds fasting to be a most superstitious branch of Popery, he is a maine enemy to Ember weekes, he hates Lent worse then a butcher or a Puritan, and the name of Good-Friday affrights him like a *bulbegger*. *Ibid.*

†And therefore the heads of the faction, having in their malicious policy (to work fears and jealousies against him) told the people, that the popes nuncio (that great *bulbegger*) was soliciting both in Spain and France the kings business for foreign aids.
Symmons, Vindic. of K. Charles I, 1648.

†And being an ill-look'd fellow, he has a pension from the churchwardens for being *bullbeggar* to all the froward children in the parish.
Mountforl, Greenwich Park. 1691.

†BULLARY. A place for boiling.

A messuage and ground in Bednoll Green, and a close called Tognall, and certain salt fatts or *bullaries*, and divers other lands in Droitwich, late the inheritance of George Dawks deceased, the testator.
Bills in Chancery, ii, 82.

BULLED. The same as *bolled*, q. v., swelled or emboss'd.

And hang the *bulled* nosegays 'bove their heads.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 3.

†BULLET. A billet, or order for a lodging.

At the signe of the Angell: but you may goe whether you please, and thinke good, and to that end, there is a *bullet* for the warrant of your lodging, without which none will entertaine you into their house.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†BULL-FLY. The stag-beetle.

Cerf volant. A horned beetle: a *bullfle*, or hornet.
Nomenclator.

BULLION, besides its usual signification, of gold or silver uncoined, meant also, according to the old dictionaries, "copper-plates set on the breast leathers or bridles of horses, for ornaments." I suspect that it also meant, in colloquial use, copper lace, tassels, and ornaments in imitation of gold. Hence contemptuously attributed to those who affected a finery above their station. Thus it is said to some shabby gamesters:

Not
While you do eat and lie about the town here,
And coven in your *bullions*.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii, 3.

Also, in describing an ape, fantastically dressed to play tricks, B. and Fl. say,

That ape had paid it,
What dainty tricks!—
In his French doublet with his blisterd [puffed up] *bullions*
In a long stock ty'd up; O how daintily
Would I have made him wait, and shift a trencher,
Carry a cup of wine. *Beggar's Bush*, iv, 4.

It is here also among a list of dresses: The other is his dressing block, upon whom my lord lays all his clothes and fashions, ere he vouchsafes them his own person: you shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the *bullion*, in the evening in quirpo. *Massing. Fatal Dowry*, ii, 2.

See GALLEYFOIST and QUERPO.

Billon, in French, means base coin, and *bullion* was so used in English.

And those, which eld's strict doom did disallow.
And damn for *bullion*, go for current now
Sylv. Du B., Week 2, Day 2.

†BULLOSE.

The sparkling *bullose* of her eyes
Like two ecclipsed suns did rise
Beneath her christal brow.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 227.

†BULL'S-FEATHER. One of the symbols of cuckoldom. The following song is of the 17th cent.

The *Bulls Feather*.

It chanced not long ago as I was walking,
An eccho did bring me where two were a talking.
Twas a man said to his wife, dye had I rather,
Than to be cornuted and wear a *bulls feather*.
Then presently she reply'd, sweet, art thou jealous?
Thou canst not play Vulcan before I play Venus;
Thy fancies are foolish, such follies to gather,
There's many an honest man hath worn the *bulls feather*.
Though it be invisible, let no man it scorn
Though it be a new feather made of an old horn,
He that disdains it in heart or mind either.
May he be the more subject to wear the *bulls feather*.

†BULL-SPEAKING. Boasting language.

Luc. He is doubtful, but yet he is sure he knows him. What a bulfinch is this! Sure 'tis his language they call *bull-speaking*. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

BULLYONS, a pair of. Qu. Pistols.

Why should no bilbo raise him? (the devil) or a Pair of *bullyons?* They go as big as any.
B. & Fl. Chances, v, 2.

†BULRUSH. A person who was slender in form was popularly compared to a bulrush.

These therefore they diet, albeit that the nature of the gyrles is to be ful and fatte; neverthelesse by this their diligent dressing and trimming of them, they make them as small as a *bulrush*: and hereupon it falls out that young men are enamoured of them.
Terence in English, 1614.

BUMBARD. See BOMBARD.

BUMBAST. See BOMBAST.

BUMBASTE. A jocular word for to beat, or baste. [See BOMBAST.]

I shall *bumbaste* you, you mocking knave.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 209

BUMBLE-BEE. The humble bee was often so called; to *bumble* being an old word for, to make a humming noise. See Skinner. A poem printed in 1599 was entitled Caltha Poetarum, or the *Bumble bee*. Dr. Johnson's conjecture, that the *humble*-bee is so called from having no sting, is evidently erroneous: that insect being as well armed as any of its tribe. The verb to *bumble* occurs in Chaucer.

And as a bitore *bumbleth* in the mire. *Wif. of Bath.*

Humble-bee is either from to hum, or is a corruption of this.

†But still persever as the *bumble-bee*,
Repinelesse in their dung, and desperate.
Copley's Fig for Fortune, 1596, p. 78.

[It is sometimes called simply a *bumble*.]

†Dost see yon tender webs Arachne spins,
Through which with ease the lusty *bumbles* break.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†BUM-CARD. A card used by dishonest gamesters.

Eyther by pricking of a carde, or pinching of it, cutting at the nicke; eyther by a *bumbe carde* finely under, over, or in the middes, &c., and what not to deceyve?
Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

To those exployts he ever stands prepar'd;
A villaine excellent at a *bum-card*.
Rowlands' Humors Ordinarie.

†BUM-DAGGERS. Large daggers which were worn by soldiers in the place where they now carry bayonets.

Two thousand hardy Scots, with glaved blades, *bum-daggers* and white kerchers, such as will fight and face the fiery French. *Sampson's Vow Breaker*, 1636.

†BUMKIN. A burlesque term for the posteriors.

And so I take my leave; prithee, sweet Thumkin,
Hold up thy coats, that I may kisse thy *bumkin*
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

†BUMLEAF. "At each *bum leaf*, or high inch of paper seven leaves distant," in a book. *Cotgr.*, p. 89.

BUM-ROLLS. Stuffed cushions, used by women of middling rank, to make their petticoats swell out, in lieu of the farthingales, which were more expensive. The cork rumps, and other contrivances of more modern date, had therefore less of novelty than was imagined.

Nor you nor your house were so much as spoken of, before I disbased myself from my hood and my farthingal, to these *bum-rowls*, and your whalebone bodice.
B. Jons. Poetast., ii. 1.

Those virtues [of a bawd] rais'd her from the flat petticoat and kercher, to the gorget and *bum-roll*.
Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 460.

BUM-TROTH. A grotesque contraction of "by my troth."

No, *bum troth*, good man Grumbe, his name is Stephano. *Damon and Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 211.
Bum troth, but few such roysters come to my yeares at this day. *Ibid.*, 220.

So also *bum ladie*, for "by my lady," *i. e.*, by the Virgin Mary.

Nay, *bum-ladie*, I will not, by St. Anne.
Promos and Cassandra, iv, 7.

†BUNCH. The common word for a lump or swelling. Formerly *bunch-back* was the word for what we now call hunch-back.

A *bunch* or knot in the tree, bruscum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 93.

†*To* BUNCH. To thump.

That is worthie to bee beaten, *bunched*, battered, punished, &c. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 354.

†BUNCH-CLOD. A clod-hopper; a clown.

There are a great many *bunch-clods* in the world, that had rather have a belly full of victuals than a handsome sweetheart *Poor Robin.*

†BUNCH, MOTHER, occurs as the name of a celebrated ale-wife, apparently of the latter part of the 16th cent. She is mentioned by Dekker, in his Satiromastix, printed in 1602; and in 1604 was published a jest-book entitled, Pasquils Jests, mixed with Mother Bunches Merriments.

Others by slime, as frogs, which may be alluded to *Mother Bunches* slymie ale, that hath made her and some other of her filpot familie so wealthie. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

BUNG. A low-lived term of reproach for a sharper or pickpocket.

Away, you cut-purse rascal, you filthy *bung*, away! *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

My *bung* observing this, takes hold of time,
Just as this lord was drawing for a prime,
And smoothly nims his purse that lay beside him.
An Age for Apes, 1658, p. 232.

In the same book, p. 323, a stealer of buttons is called a *button-bung*.

Bung, in the cant language, meant also a pocket, and a purse.

BURBAGE, RICHARD. One of the actors in the time of Shakespeare, who with others is a speaker in the induction to Marston's Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 10. By a foolish inattention, he is twice miscalled Henry in the course of that dialogue. The best account of him is in the Biographia Dramatica. He, with Field, receives an oblique compliment from B. Jonson, though it is in character of the foolish Cokes:

Cok. Which [of the puppet actors] is your *Burbage* now?
Leath. What mean you by that, sir?
Cok. Your *best* actor, your *Field*. *Barth. Fair*, v, 3.

BURDELLO. See BORDELLO.

To BURGEN, for *burgeon*. To sprout out. See BOURGEON.

I fear, I shall begin to grow in love
With my dear self, and my most prosp'rous parts,
They do so spring and *burgeon*. *B. Jons. Fox*, iii, 1.
†The waterie flowres and lillies on the bankes,
Like blazing comets, *burgen* all in rankes.
Peele's Araynment of Paris, 1584.

BURGH, or more properly BURR. A part of the handle of a tilting lance, thus exactly described by R. Holmes: "The *burre* is a broad ring of iron behind the handle, which *burre* is brought into the sufflue or rest, when the tilter is ready to run against his enimy, or prepareth himself to combate or encounter his adverse party." *Acad. of Armory*, B. iii, ch. 17, MS. Harl., 2033.

I'll try one speare ——, though it prove too short by the *burgh*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 38.

Also, the projecting rim of a deer's horn, close to the head.

BURGONET, or BURGANET. A kind of helmet. A Burgundian's casque. *Skinner*.

And that I'll write upon thy *burgonet*.
2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

This demy Atlas of the world, the arm
And *burgonet* of man. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 5.
Upon his head his glistering *burganet*,
The which was wrought by wonderous device.
Spens. Muiopot, i, 73.

See O. Pl., vi, 542.

BURGANT is a contraction, or corruption of burganet.

They rode, not with fans to ward their faces from the wind, but with *burgant*, to resist the stroke of a battle-axe. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 402.

BURGULLIAN. Supposed to mean a bully or braggadocio; and conjectured to be a term of contempt, invented upon the overthrow of the Bastard of Burgundy in a contest with Anthony Woodville, in Smithfield, 1467.

When was Bobadill here, your captain? that rogue, that foist, that fencing *burgullian*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., iv, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

†BURLIBOND. Clumsy; unwieldy.

The Danes, who stande so much upon their unweldie *burlibound* souldiery, that they account of no man that hath not a battle-axe at his girdle. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†*To* BURLIE. To cause to swell out.

Think'st thou that paunch, that *burlies* out thy coat,
Is thriving fat; or flesh, that seems so brawny?
Thy paunch is dropsied and thy cheeks are bloat;
Thy lips are white, and thy complexion tawny
Quarles' Emblems.

To BURN DAY LIGHT. A proverbial phrase, applicable to superfluous actions in general.

We burn day light: here, read, read. *Mer. W.*, ii, 1.

Mercutio gives a full explanation of it:

Come, *we burn day light*, ho!
Rom. Nay, that's not so. *Merc.* I mean, sir, in delay
We waste our lights in vain, like lamps by day.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

Tyme rouleth on, *I doo but day-light burne*,
And many things indeede to doe I have.
Churchy. Worth. of W., p. 96.

BURNING, or BRENNING. One of the names for a disorder which has no decent appellation. Alluded to in this passage:

No heretics *burn'd*, but wenches' suitors. *Lear*, iii, 2.

†BURNING-STONE.

Mine is Canary-rhetorick, that alone
Would turn Diana to a *burning stone*,

Stone with amazement, burning with loves fire;
Hard to the touch, but short in her desire.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

BURRATINE. Perhaps the same as barracan, explained by the dictionaries a coarse kind of camlet. Mr. Gifford quotes Purchas's Microcosmus, where, he says, it is spoken of, as "a strange stuff, recently devised, and brought into wear."

B. Jonson introduces *burratines*, as if they were a kind of creatures, but his commentators understand him to mean monsters so dressed. It occurs only in a stage direction.

Here the first antimasque entered. A she-monster, delivered of six *burratines*, that dance with six pantaloons. *Vision of Del., Giff. Jon.*, vii, p. 300.

†BURRE. A part of the spear used in tilting. See BURGH.

Some had the spere, the *burre*, the cronet al yelowe, and other had them of diverse colours.
Hall's Union, 1548. *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

BURSE. An exchange in general. When spoken of in London, commonly the New Exchange in the Strand, unless otherwise distinguished.

She says, she went to the *burse* for patterns,
—You shall find her at St. Kathern's.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 81
I knew not what a coach is
To hurry me to the *Burse*, or Old Exchange.
Mass. City Mad., iii, 1.

See Gifford on the place.

When the *Royal* Exchange was meant, it was usually so distinguished, at least after the building of the other.

Afer hath sold his land and bought a horse,
Wherewith he pranceth to the *royal Burse*.
Wit's Recreations, 1663, Epigr. 106.

Baker speaks thus of the building of the New Exchange, in the Strand:

Also at this time in the Strand, on the north side of Durham house, where stood an old long stable, Robert earl of Salisbury, now lord treasurer of England, caused to be built a stately building, which upon Tuesday the tenth of April in the year 1609, was begun to be richly furnished with wares; and the next day after, the king, the queen, and prince, with many great lords and ladies, came to see it, and then the king gave it the name of *Britain's Burse*.
Chronicle, 1609.

Exeter Change was a part of an old mansion of the earls of Exeter, variously appropriated, till it took the present form. [It has been demolished.] The rooms over the New Exchange were formerly shops of great resort for female finery; a kind of bazaar.

†BURSEN, *part. p.* Burst.

Whereat death seazing on his vitall part,
His members *bursen*, loathed life out flies,
And with a deep-fetcht groan to Charon hies.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

To BURST, was formerly used for to break.

You will not pay for the glasses you have *burst*.
Tam. Shr., Induct. 1.
I'll be sworn he never saw him, but once in the Tiltyard; and then he *burst* his head, for crouding among the marshal's-men. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
He *burst* his lance against the sand below.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 87

Bursting of lances was a very common expression. See also O. Pl., ii, 12.

BUSH. The proverb, *Good wine needs no bush*, alludes to the bush which was usually hung out at vintners' doors. It was of ivy, according to classical propriety, that plant being sacred to Bacchus.

Now a days the good wyne needeth none *ivye garland*.
Gascoigne's Glass. of Gov.
'Tis like the *ivy-bush* unto a tavern. *Rival Friends.*
Green *ivy-bushes* at the vintners' doors.
Sumner's last Will and Test.

See Mr. Steevens's note on the epilogue to As you like it.

The good wine I produce needs no *ivy-bush*.
Summary on Du Bartas. To the Reader.

BUSH-LANE, in London, seems to have been famous for very small needles.

And now they may go look this *Bush-lane* needle in a bottle of hay. *Lenton's Leas.*, Char. 9.

It is in Cannon street, Walbrook.

†BUSINE. To trouble with business; to importune. Fr.

He procurith traytors, arrand theves, and other notorious offendors to accuse me, and both occupieth himself in suche thinges, and *busyneth* moche the kinges highnes counsayle in England, whiche I am sure they estem as appertaynyth. *State Papers*, iii, 25.

BUSINESS. A term often affectedly used, by the gentlemen who piqued themselves upon the knowledge of the duello, for what is now called an *affair of honour*, a quarrel. To make a *master of the duel*, a *carrier of the differences*, Ben Jonson puts, among other ingredients, "a drachm of *the business*," and adds,

For that's the word of tincture, *the business*. Let me alone with *the business*. I will carry *the business*. I do understand *the business*. I do find an affront in the *business*. *Masque of Mercury, &c.*, vol. v p. 431

So Beaumont and Fletcher,

Could Caranza himself
Carry a *business* better. *Love's Pilgrim*, v.

†BUSINESS. Occupation; diligence. Often used in an indelicate sense.

I have searched for a knave called Idlenis,
But I canot find him for all my *businis*.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome.
And Lais of Corinth, ask'd Demosthenes
One hundred crownes for one nights *businesse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

What Crispulus is that in a new gown,
All trim'd with loops and buttons up and down,
That leans there on his arm in private chat
With thy young wife, what Crispulus is that?

He's proctor of a court, thou say'st, and does
Some *business* of my wives: thou brainless goose,
He does no *business* of thy wives, not he,
He does thy *business* (Coracine) for thee.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

BUSK. A piece of wood or whalebone, worn down the front of the stays, to keep them straight. *Minshew.*

Who on my *busk*, even with a pin, can write
The anagram of my name; present it humbly,
Fall back and smile.
Queen of Arrag., O. Pl., ix, 411.

Johnson quotes Donne for it. It was thought very essential to the female figure.

Her long slit sleeves, stiffe *buske*, puffe verdingall,
Is all that makes her thus angelical.
Marston, Scourge, II, vii.

It seems that, in Hall's time, such beings as are now popularly called *dandies* were accused of wearing *busks*, and other articles of female attire.

Tyr'd [*i. e.*, attired] with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and partlet strips,
And *busks*; and verdingales about their hips.
Sat., B. IV, vi, 9.

Though the name be obsolete, something similar has generally been in use, even in our times. It is French, in the same sense, and is explained in the abridgment of the Dict. of the Acad. "Lame d'ivoire, de bois, de baleine, ou même *d'acier*, dont les femmes se servent pour tenir leurs corps de jupe en etat." Steel is used now.

To BUSK. To prepare. Scotch.

The noble baron whet his courage hot,
And *busk'd* him boldly to the dreadful fight.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 37.
And *busk'd* them bold to battle and to fight.
Ibid., ix, 20.

BUSK-POINT. The lace, with its tag, which secured the end of the *busk*. Howell, in his Vocabulary, explains it thus in Italian:

Aghetto, nastro, ó cordone con una punta, od un puntale, da affibbiar il *busto*. Section 34, art. 5.
O beauties look to your *busk-points*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 70.
The gordian knot, which Alexander great
Did whilom cut with his all-conquering sword,
Was nothing like thy *busk-point*, pretty peat,
Nor could so fair an augury afford.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 151.

In the same scene, a gentleman is said to have made "nineteen sonnets of [on] his mistress's *busk-point*."

†These can make lawes and kingdomes, alter states,
Make princes gods, and poore men potentates.
An amorous verse (faire ladies) winnes your loves,
Sooner than *busk points*, farthingalls, or gloves:
A poets quill doth stand in greater stead,
Than all such toyes, to gaine a maiden head.
Beedome's Poems, 1641.

BUSKET. *Bosquet*, Fr. A small bush, or branch, with flowers and foliage.

Youth's folk now flocken in every where
To gather May *buskets* and smelling breere.
Spens. Ecl., May, 9.

BUSKY. The same as *bosky* above, woody.

How bloodily the sun begins to peer
Above yon *busky* hill. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

BUSS, *v.* To kiss. This word, which is now only used in vulgar language, was formerly thought of sufficient dignity to rank among tragical expressions.

Come grin on me; and I will think thou smil'st,
And *buss* thee as thy wife. *K. John*, iii, 4.

So the substantive:

And we by signs sent many a secret *buss*.
Drayt. Barons Wars, C, 3.

But it had already suffered some degradation when Herrick wrote this epigram upon it:

Kissing and *bussing* differ both in this,
We *busse* our wantons, but our wives we kiss.
Works, p. 219.

†BUSY. To be busy, to have sexual intercourse. See BUSINESS.

Thou hast beene too *busy* with a man,
And art with child; deny it, if thou can.
Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

†BUSY-BODY. A meddler.

He is such a *busy-body* as deserves to be hitt in the teeth. *Howell*, 1659.

BUT. Otherwise than. This sense is marked by Dr. Johnson as obsolete.

I should sin
To think *but* nobly of my grandmother. *Temp.*, i, 2.

In the following passage it has been supposed to mean *unless*, yet it appears to have no unusual signification. Cleopatra says "Antony will be himself." To which he replies, "*But* stirr'd by Cleopatra:" which may either mean, "*but* Cleopatra will have the merit of moving him to be so;" or moved *only* by Cleopatra. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 1. So again in act iii, sc. 9. "*But* your comfort makes the rescue." I understand, "your comfort *only* can make," &c.

In the following passage the use of the word is certainly very obscure:

But being charged, we will be still by land,
Which, as I take it, we shall. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 10.

The Oxford editor changed it to *not*. Subsequent commentators have referred us rather to the obsolete sense of *without*. As in Kelly's Scottish Proverbs: "He could eat me *but* salt." "Touch not a cat *but* a glove;"

i. e., without. *Unless*, the meaning suggested by Dr. Johnson in the preceding passages, will make tolerable sense here.

But seems to be used for *not*, or *without*, in the following example:

If that you say you will not, cannot love,
Oh heavens! for what cause then do you here move?
Are you not fram'd of that expertest mold,
For whom all in this round concordance hold?
Or are you framed of some other fashion,
And have a forme and heart, *but* yet a passion?
Brown, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 47.

BUTCHE. Perhaps instead of *bouge*, above. Allowance.

Appointed also the censores to allow out of the common *butche*, yearly stipendes for the findinge of certain geese. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 173, new ed.

†BUTLER. The name of some sort of head-dress. "A *butler* or tiers, mitrum." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 217, under the head of "cloathing for women."

†BUTLER'S ALE, was made as follows:

The best way to make *butlers ale.*

Take sena and polipodium each 4 ounces, sarsaparilla 2 ounces, liquorish 2 ounces, agrimony and maidenhair of each a small handful, scurvygrass a quarter of a peck, close, bruise them grosly in a stone mortar, put them into a thin canvass bag, and hang the bag in 9 or 10 gallons of ale when it has well worked, and when it is 3 or 4 days old, it is ripe enough to be drawn off and bottled or as you see fit; a pint at a time purges by sweat and urine, expelling scorbutick humours and dropsies, removing slimy matter, gravel and sand, and prevents the stone, sweetens the blood, and is good against pricking pains, and the headach
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†BUTLER'S BOX. The butler appears to have held the counters at the Christmas card-parties, and to have distributed them out to the players, who perhaps paid a fee to the box in addition to the money given for them. This at least appears from the following extracts:

The old comparison, which compares usury to the *butler's boxe*, deserves to be remembred. Whilest men are at play, they feele not what they give to the boxe, but at the end of Christmas it makes all or neere all gamesters loosers. *A Tract against Usurie*, 1621.

The brewers art (like a wilde kestrell or unmand hawke) flies at all games; or, like a *butlers boxe* at Christmasse, it is sure to winne, whosoever loses.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

One asked a fellow what Westminster Hall was like; marry, quoth the other, it is like a *butlers box* at Christmas amongst gamesters, for whosoever loseth, the box will bee sure to bee a winner. *Ibid.*

Now you long to hear what the usurer is like. To what shal I liken this generation? they are like a *butlers boxe*; for as all the counters at last come to the butler, so all the money at last commeth to the usurer: ten after ten, and ten after ten, and ten to ten, till at last he receive not only ten for an hundred, but an hundred for ten; this is the only difference, that the butler can receive no more then hee delivered, but the usurer receiveth more then he delivereth.
Smith's Sermons, 1609.

†BUTLER'S GRACE. No thanks.

The respect which the wantonest and vainest heads have of them is as of fidlers, who are regarded but for a baudy song, at a merry meeting, and when they have done, are commonly sent away with *butler's grace.*
Melton's Sixefold Politician, p. 33.

BUTT-SHAFT. A kind of arrow, used for shooting at butts; formed without a barb, so as to stick into the butts, and yet be easily extracted.

The very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow boy's *but-shaft.* *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

Cupid's *butt-shaft* is too hard for Hercules's club.
Love's L. L., i, 2.

BUTT, the reading of the folio for boat, in the following passage:

Where they prepar'd
A rotten carkasse of a *butt*, not rigg'd,
Nor tackle, sayle, nor mast. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Whether it is an unusual sense of the word, or merely a misprint, is not clear.

†*To* BUTTALL. To abut. *Buttalings*, abutments.

Their bill of complaynte for and concerninge the boundinge forth and *buttallinge*, as well of one mershe called Brownes mershe, &c.
Bill in Chancery, temp. Eliz.

†BUTTER. The two proverbial phrases in the following extract are of considerable antiquity in the language.

For I have of late heard much talk (but to little purpose) of him: Some say he is a very wise man, for he knows *on which side of his bread to spread his butter:* others say he is a good man, for his word will be taken with the best in the town
A speedy post with a packet of letters.

Sil. He look'd so demurely, I thought *butter wou'd not have melted in his mouth*, I hope you will make sure work with him before you send him again.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†BUTTER-BAG. An old popular epithet for a Dutchman.

And for the latter strength we may thank our countreyman Ward, and Dansker the *butterbag* Hollander, which may be said to have bin two of the fatallest and most infamoust men that ever Christendom bred.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†BUTTER-BOX. An old epithet for a Dutchman, the origin of which is not very evident.

At this time of the yeere, the pudding-house at Brooke's wharfe is watched by the Hollanders eeles-ships, lest the inhabitants, contrarie to the law, should spill the bloud of innocents, which would be greatly to the hinderance of these *butter-boxes. Westward for Smelts.*

In the following passage the word seems to be used for a woman's breast:

The fro believing from my joaks,
I fancy'd not her *butter-box*,
Cock'd up her head, took leave in scorn,
To seek one fitter for her turn.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4, 1707.

†BUTTON. A button seems from an early period to have been a common symbol for something of very small value, which was said to be not worth a button.

Aull this the backs now, let us tell yee,
Of some provisions for the belly:

As cid and goat, and great goats mother,
And runt, and cow, and good cows uther:
And once but taste of the Welse mutton.
Your Englis sheeps *not worth a button.*
Wilts Recreations, 1654.

A lawyer hath but a bad trade there, for any cause or controversie is tryed and determined in three dayes quirks, quiddits, demurs, habeas corposes, sursararaes, procedendoes, or any such dilatory law-tricks are abolished, and not *worth a button.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The Dutch were especially remarkable for the number of buttons on their dress.

As, in the common proverb,
The Dutchman drinks his *buttons* off, the English
Doublet and all away.
Glapthorne's Ladies Priviledge, 1640.

The phrase in the following passage is not so easily explained.

And herein she served herself another way, for her adversary defamed her for swearing and unswearing, and it was not amiss to *have a button in the room.*
Lives of the Norths.

†BUTTONS OF NAPLES. Syphilitic buboes.

Specially because his souldiers were much given to venerie. The Frenchmen at that siege got the *buttons of Naples* (as we terme them) which doth much annoy them at this day. But the first finding of this grievous sicknesse, was brought into Spaine, by Columbus at his coming home,' so that all Christendome may curse the king and Columbus.

†BUTTON, or BUTTONED, CAP.

Upon his head he wore a filthy, coarse biggin, and next it a garnish of nightcaps, with a sage *button cap*, of the forme of a cow-sheard, overspred verie orderly. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

A plaine old man of threescore yeeres, with a *buttoned cap*, a lockram falling-band, course but cleane, a russet coat, a white belt of a horse hide, light horse coller white leather, a close round breech of russet sheeps wool, with a long stock of white kersey, a high shoe with yelow buckles, all white with dust.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1603.

†BUTTON-SMOCK. An old song on the button-smock, dated 1621, is preserved in MS. Harl., 1927. It merely appears to be applied to a smock which buttoned down in the front.

BUXOM, originally meant obedient, from a Saxon etymology. It is now used only in the sense of gay, lively; and is clearly formed of the word *buck* and the termination *some*. *Bucksome*, spirited, lively as a buck. It is difficult to say in which sense Shakespeare uses it here.

Bardolph a soldier, firm and sound of heart,
Of *buxom* valour. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

I rather think the modern sense preferable. There is no doubt that the old meaning is to be assigned in the following passage of Spenser, and many others:

So wild a beast, so tame ytaught to be
And *buxom* to his bands, is joy to see.
Moth Hubb. Tale. 625.

In this sense Milton speaks of "the buxom air."

†*Rom.* About your busines,
And I'le goe visitt my young sickly suckling.
O, 'tis a *bucksome* boy!
Wilson's Inconstant Lady, 1614.

†BUY-ALL. Purchase. Such at least appears to be the meaning of this term in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f, 63.

BUZZARD, in the proverb, "As blind as a buzzard," or a blind *buzzard*, certainly means a beetle. Ray has, "as blind as a beetle," p. 218, with this explanation of it:

A beetle is thought to be blind, because in the evening it will fly with its full force against a man's face, or any thing else which happens to be in its way; which other insects, as bees, hornets, &c. will not do.

He has also, as "dull as a beetle," p. 221. But there perhaps the allusion is to a carpenter's beetle, or mallet. This kind of *buzzard* was probably meant by Hudibras, when he undertook to prove.

That a *buzzard* is *no fowl*. I, 73.

The beetle was familiarly called a *buzzard*, from its peculiar buzzing noise: as in Staffordshire, a cockchafer is still called a *hum-buz*. The *buzzard-moth*, a kind of sphinx, seems to be meant in the following passage, by the company it appears in:

O owle! hast thou only kept company with bats, *buzzards*, and beetles, in this long retirement in the desert? Are you of a feather? It is blindnesse, obstinate blindnesse. *Gayt. Fest. Notes*, p. 188.

In the following passage also, a beetle's must be meant by a *buzzard's* nest:

That, from the lothsome mud from whence thou camest,
Thou art so bold, out of thy *buzzard's* nest,
To gaze upon the sun of her perfections.
Weakest goes t. Wall, sign. C, 4 b.

I have an imperfect recollection, though I cannot bring proof of the fact, that, in my childhood, all night-flying moths were popularly called *buzzards*. All insects which *buzz* remarkably might naturally so be called.

The bird called the *buzzard*, or the *bald-kite*, is known, on the contrary, to be peculiarly sharp-sighted. In that sense, the word is derived from the French, *busard*.

"Between hawk and *buzzard*," means, between a good thing and a bad of the same kind: the *hawk* being the true sporting bird, the *buzzard* a heavy lazy fowl

of the same species, *buteo ignavus*, the sluggish *buzzard*. *Comenii Janua. Lond. ed.* 1662, § 146.
Oh, slow-wing'd turtle, shall a *buzzard* take thee?
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

†*To* BUZZLE. To swell out.
Lett us be gone, then, and performe the rest
Of our observance in some seate unseene.
Ile flutter upp, and take my perche upon
Some citty head-attire, and looke through that
(*Buzzelld* with bone lace) like myselfe in state.
Masque of the Twelve Months.
Distracted were her thoughts, in silence tyde,
Till love and honour *buzzled*, then she cryde.
Historie of Albino & Bellama, 1638.

†B'W'Y. An abbreviation of *be with you*, for God be with you!
Chi. B'w'y' brother.
'Fore God a good one. O! the gentleman.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†BY-AND-BY. One of the cries of tapsters in inns. *English Rogue*, ed. 1719. p. 91.

†BY-ARTS. Cunning tricks.
What others now count qualities and parts,
She thought but complements, and meer *by-arts*.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†BY-BLOW. A bastard.
In such a ladies lappe, at such a slipperie *by-blow*,
That in a world so wide could not be found such a wilie
Lad; in an age so old, could not be found such an old lad. *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.
Sal. Thou speak'st not like a subject; what's thy name?
Fil. My name is Draco
Sal. Of the Athenian Draco's?
Fil. No, of the English Drakes, great Captain Drake (That sail'd the world round) left in Spain a *by-blow*, Of whom I come. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 27.

†BY-ENDS. Selfish objects.
And happy he, who free from all *by-ends*,
Gapes not for filthy lucre, nor intends
The noise of empty armour, but rais'd high
To better cares, minds heaven; and doth try
To see and know the Deity only there
Where he himself discloseth. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

BY'R LAKIN. A familiar diminutive of *by our lady*, i. e., by our *ladykin*.
By'rlakin, a parlous feare. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
Shakespeare has stamped no great credit upon the expression, by putting it into the mouth of Snout the bellows-mender. Preston's Cambyses is quoted for the same phrase, which, as Shakespeare ridicules it in other parts of those scenes, perhaps he might allude to here also.

'BYE, for *Abye*, q. v.
Thou, Porrex, thou shalt dearly *'bye* the same.
Ferr. and Porr., O. Pl., i, 140.
It is written also *buy*, which, when dear is added, certainly makes as good sense.
And minding now to make her *buy* it deare,
With furie great and rage at her she flies.
Harr. Ar., xxxvi, 18.

C.

CABBAGES. These are said to have been first imported from Holland in Queen Elizabeth's time.
He has received weekly intelligence,
Upon my knowledge, out of the Low Countries,
(For all parts of the world) in *cabbages*.
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 1.
This is not an expression thrown out at random, or by chance. *Cabbages* were not originally the natural growth of England; but about this time they were sent to us from Holland, and so became the product of our kitchen-gardens. *Whalley's Note.*
This may seem extraordinary, but Evelyn confirms it:
'Tis scarce an hundred years since we first had *cabbages* out of Holland, sir Arth. Ashley of Wiburg St. Giles, in Dorsetshire, being, as I am told, the first who planted them in England.
Acetaria, or Disc. of Sallets
This, however, must not be understood of all the species, some, under the name of cole-worts, having been known much longer.

†CABBISH. An early manner of spelling cabbage.
The violet, lady Flavia bestowed on thee, I wish thee, and if thou like it, I will further thee; otherwise, if thou persist in thy old follies, whereby to increase thy new griefes, I will never come where thou art, nor shalt thou have accesse to the place where I am. For as little agreement shall there be betweene us, as is betweene the vine and the *cabbish*; the oake and the olive-tree; the serpent and the ash-tree; the yron and Theamides. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

CABLE-HATBAND. A fashion supposed to have been introduced at the very close of the 16th century, being a twisted cord of gold, silver, or silk, worn round the hat.
I had on a gold *cable-hatband*, then new come up, which I wore about a murrey French hat I had,—cuts my hatband, and yet it was massie goldsmith's work, &c. *B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.*, iv, 6.
More cable, till he had as much as my *cable-hatband* to fence him. *Marston, Ant. & Mell.*, ii, 1.

†CACHES. Occurs in the following passage as the name of a kind of dog, but perhaps it is only a misprint for *raches*.
Butchers dogs, bloud-hounds, dunghill dogges, trindle-tailes, prick-eard curres, small ladies puppies, *caches* and bastards. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606

†CACKRELL. A fish which was celebrated for its laxative qualities.
Mæna, Plin. *μαινὶς*. Cagarel, quòd alvum citet A *cackrell*, so called, because it maketh the eaters laxative: some take it for a herring or sprat.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†CACOGRAPHY. Defective writing. It seems to have been introduced as an affected word.
On the other side, the counsellor drew up I know not how many writings, with two words in a line, that by

might get the more. And to swell up the number, his clerk used a certain kinde of *cacographie*, that admitted a multitude of superfluous letters; you would have judged him a sworn enemy to those that will have men write as they speak, or fancy Du-gardismes, and spell com, hav, &c. without e, and detor, dout without b. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†CADDESS. A jackdaw. Randle Holme, in his Academy of Armes, p. 248, has, "Jackdaw. In some places it is called a *caddasse*, or choff." See CADDOW.

And as a falcon frays
A flock of stares or *caddesses*, such fear brought his assays. *Chapman, Il.*, xvi, 546.

CADDIS. A kind of ferret, or worsted lace.

They come to him by the gross; inkles, *caddisses*, cambricks, lawns. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Mr. Steevens, on this passage, says, "I do not exactly know what *caddisses* are:" but it is plain from the context, that the expression is not used as the plural of a *caddis*, but as a collective term for quantities of *caddis* of different kinds, as *inkles*, &c.

Ordinary garters were sometimes made of *caddis*. One of the epithets given by prince Henry to the landlord is "*caddis garter*." 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. Garters were then worn in sight, and therefore to wear a coarse, cheap sort, was reproachful. The same epithet is used in Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable. We are told also of "footmen in *caddis*," meaning the worsted lace on their clothes.

†CADDOW. A jackdaw.

Ah, that drabe, she can cackel like a *cadowe*.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome.

CADE. A *cade* of herrings, that is, a cask or barrel of them: from which *keg* is evidently corrupted. There can be no doubt that it was made from *cadus*, notwithstanding Nash's fanciful, or rather jocular derivation:

The rebel Jack Cade was the first that devised to put redde herrings in *cades*; and from him they have their name. *Praise of R. Her.*, 1599.

Shakespeare has turned the derivation the contrary way:

We *John Cade*, so termed of our supposed father.
Dick. Or rather, of stealing a *cade* of herrings.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

CADGE. A round frame of wood, on which the *cadgers*, or sellers of hawks, carried their birds for sale. See Bailey, &c. *Cadger* is also given, as meaning a huckster, from which the familiar term *codger* is more likely to be formed, than from any foreign origin.

CADNAT. A word mentioned only, as far as I know, in a book entitled, "The perfect School of Instruction for Officers of the Mouth." By G. Rosse, 12mo, 1682; where it is defined,

A sort of state covering for princes, dukes, or peers, at a great dinner. P. 92.

This might be thought to mean a canopy; yet *cadenas*, its apparent origin, signifies rather a case of instruments. "On appelle aussi *cadenas* une espece de coffre, ou d'etui, qui contient une cuillere, une fourchette, et un couteau, *qu'on sert pour le Roi, ou pour les personnes d'une grande distinction*." *Manuel Lexique*. [The term *cadenas* was given in French to the ship-formed vessel belonging to the table service which is more commonly called a *nef*.]

CAFFLING. Probably, for cavilling.

Ah if I now put in some *caffling* clause,
I shall be call'd unconstant all my days.
Harr. Ar., xlv, 97.

CAIN-COLOUR'D. Yellow or red, as a colour of hair; which, being esteemed a deformity, was by common consent attributed to Cain and Judas.

No forsooth: he hath but a little wee face, with a yellow beard; a *Cain-colour'd* beard. *Mer. W.*, i, 4.

The old copies read it thus; the later, till Theobald's time, have *cane-colour'd*, which might do, but is not so probable. What makes it clear that we should prefer *Cain-colour'd*, is the expression of *Abram-colour'd* above noticed, and that of a *Judas beard*, for a red beard. See JUDAS COLOUR. There is some reason to think that the devil himself had sometimes this attribute given:

Run to the counter,
Fetch me a *red-bearded* serjeant; I'll make
You, captain, think the devil of hell is come
To fetch you, if once he fasten on you.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 463.

At all events, it shows how odious a red beard was esteemed.

†CAINSHAM-SMOKE. We have not been able to ascertain the origin of this phrase, which is explained as follows.

Cainsham-smoke, a man's weeping when beat by his wife. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

CAIUS. The name of a writer on some

kind of Rosycrucianism; thence adopted by Shakespeare for the name of his French doctor in the Merry Wives of Windsor. Mr. Ames had among his MSS. one of the "secret writings of Dr. Caius." See Dr. Farmer's note on the first entry of Dr. Caius in the Mer. W. [The Dr. Caius who wrote upon magical and astrological subjects was no doubt the celebrated master of Caius College, Cambridge, who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. Some of his MSS. on these subjects are still preserved.]

CAKE. "*My cake is dough.*" An obsolete proverb, implying the loss of hope, or expectation; a cake which comes out of the oven in the state of dough being considered as utterly spoiled.

My cake is dough: but I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all,—but my share in the feast.
Tam. Shr., v, 1.

Steward, *your cake is dow* as well as mine.
B. Jon. Case is alter'd, scene last.

You shall have rare sport anon, if *my cake be'n't dough*, and my plot do but take.
Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. iv, p. 105.

Notwithstanding all these traverses, we are confident here that the match will take, otherwise *my cake is dough*.
Howell's Letters, I, § 3, 1, 12.

CAKE-BREAD. Rolls, or *manchets*.

Aye and eat them all too, an they were in *cake-bread*.
B. Jons. Barth. F., v, 3.

A tailor is there spoken of: and tailors were famous for eating hot rolls. See TAILOR.

†A fritter or fine *cake-bread*, artolaganus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 292.

†*Cake-bread*, panis aromaticus. *Ibid.*, p. 177.

†A new shav'd cobler follows him, as't hapt,
With his young *cake-bread* in his cloke close wrapt.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

CALAIS. Duellists being punishable by the laws of England, it was customary for them, after we had lost Calais, to fight on the sands there, as the nearest foreign ground.

If we concur in all, write a formal challenge,
And bring thy second: meanwhile I make provision
Of *Calais sand*, to fight upon securely.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 218.

The speaker here seems to propose a ludicrous way of evading the law, by fetching sand from Calais, and thus fighting on foreign ground. The sands of Calais are literally meant in other passages:

Gilbert, this glove I send thee from my hand,
And challenge thee to meet on *Callis sand*,
On this day moneth resolve I will be there.
S. Rowland's Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622, sig. F, 2.

Mr. Strangeways, meaning to challenge his brother-in-law, Mr. Fussel, said,

Calais sands were a fitter place for our dispute than Westminster Hall. *Harl. Misc.*, iv, p. 8, Park's ed.

But his envy is never stirred so much as when gentlemen go over to fight upon *Calais sands*.
Earle's Microc., 33, p. 90, Bliss's ed

See also the notes there.

So in a poem called the Counterscuffle, printed in 1670:

He durst his enemy withstand,
Or at Tergoos. or *Calis-sand*,
And bravely there with sword in hand,
Would greet him
Dryden's Misc., 12mo, iii, 334.

Calais sand was imported for domestic purposes also:

When he brings in a prize, unless it be
Cockles, or *Callis sand* to scour with,
I'll renounce my five mark a year.
B. & Fl. Honest M. Fortune, v, p. 452.

[*Callis* was at this time the common manner of spelling the word.]

†Away went hee and crost the sea,
With's master, to the Isle of Rhea,
A good way beyond *Callice*.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†CALIS, or CALES. Cadiz. In Vere's Commentaries, 1657, we have a description of *the Calis journey*, while the accompanying map is lettered "The Bay of Cadiz."

CALF'S-SKIN. Fools kept for diversion in great families were often distinguished by coats of *calf-skin*, with buttons down the back. Therefore Constance and Falconbridge mean to call Austria a fool, in that sarcastic line so often repeated,

And hang a *calf's-skin* on those recreant limbs.
John, iii, 1.

His *calf's-skin* jests from hence are clear exil'd.
Prol. to Wily Beguiled.

†CALIDITY. Heat. Latin.

P. Passe it over, gentle sir, for the truth is, exceeding in *caliditie*, it enflames the bloud, as doth also sage, garlicke, wild mynt, pepper, and other such like, but to qualifie a little the *caliditie* of those meates you have taken downe, will you please to eate a little of these cold cates. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

CALIPOLIS. A character in a bombastic tragedy, printed in 1594, and called the Battel of Alcazar, &c., some lines of which are burlesqued and ridiculed by Shakespeare and several other dramatists. A single line of parody is spouted by Pistol:

Feed and be fat, my fair *Calipolis*.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Several lines together are inserted by Ben Jonson in the Poetaster, iii, 4, and are truly ridiculous. The line taken by Shakespeare is also in

Decker's Satiromastix, Or. of Engl. Dr., iii, 254, and in Marston's What you will.

The old interludes, and the early attempts at tragedy, were often ridiculed, when dignity of style was better understood. Thus king Darius, king Cambyses, and others, are occasionally alluded to and quoted. See particularly the same scene in the Poetaster.

CALIVER. A gun, or musquet. Skinner and others derive it from *calibre*, which means only the bore, or diameter of a piece. But the more numerous authorities define it as "a small gun used at sea," and some as exactly synonymous with *arquebuse*. It was probably of various sizes, but the quotations show that it was carried by infantry. Its derivation is not yet made out.

Such a commodity of warm slaves, as had as lief hear the devil as a drum; such as fear the report of a *caliver*, worse than a struck fowl, or a hurt wild duck.
1 Hen. IV, iv, 2.

Put me a *caliver* into Wart's hand, Bardolph.
2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

He is so hung with pikes, halberds, petronels, *calivers*, and muskets, that he looks like a justice of peace's hall. *B. Jons. Sil. Wom.*, iv, 2.

In the following passage it is accented on the middle syllable:

Tall souldiers thence he to the world delivers,
And out they fly, all arm'd with pikes and darts,
With halberts, and with muskets, and *calivers*.
Harringt. Epig., i, 90.

To CALKE, for to calculate.

What mean then foole astrologers to *calke*,
That twinckling starres fling down the fixed fate,
And all is guided by the starrie state.
Mirr. Mag., p. 425.

†CALKER. A calculator; one who calculates nativities, &c.

The imagination is not so good for curing as this which I seeke, which inviteth a man to be a witch, superstitious, a magician, a deceiver, a palmister, a fortune-teller, and a *calker*.
Triall of Wits, 1604, p. 183.

67. Item, whether you have any conjurers, charmers, *calcours*, witches, or fortune-tellers, who they are, and who do resort unto them for counsell?
Articles of Inquirie by the B. of Sarum, 1614.

CALKYNS, or CALKINS. Apparently from *calx*, a heel; the hinder parts of a horse shoe, which are sometimes turned up.

Cansyng a smyth to shoe three horses for him contrarily, with the *calkyns* forward, that it should not bee perceyved which way he had taken.
Holinsh. Hist. of Scotl., sign. U, 3 b.

On this horse is Arcite
Trotting the stones of Athens, which the *calkins*
Did rather tell than trample. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 4.

†CALLABRE. A sort of fur.

And fourteen of them to be aldermen, that is to say, vj. graye clokes and viij. *callabre*.
Order of the Hospitalls, 1557.

CALLET, CALLAT, or, according to Skinner, CALOT. A woman of bad character.

A *callat*
Of boundless tongue; who late hath beat her husband,
And now baits me. *Winter's T.*, ii, 3.

Skinner derives it from *calotte*, a sort of leathern cap worn by some women in France; but Mr. Todd properly objects to that derivation. See Todd.

Why the *callet*
You told me of, here I have ta'en disguis'd.
B. Jons. Fox, iv, 3.

But I did not think a man of your age and beard had been so lascivious, to keep a disguis'd *callet* under my nose. *Antiquary*, O. Pl., x, 87.

It is more likely to have been derived from the personage next mentioned.

CALLOT, KIT. The fair, or perhaps more properly the brown associate, of one Giles Hather. They are supposed to have been the first couple of English persons who took up the occupation of gipsies. So says Mr. Whalley, but I know not his authority.

To set *Kit Callot* forth in prose or rhime,
Or who was Cleopatra for the time.
B. Jons. Masque of Gips., vol. vi, p 79.

It certainly might mean Kit, the *callot*, or strumpet.

CALLOT, or CALOT, meant also any plain coif or skull-cap, such as is still worn by serjeants-at-law, on their wigs. From the French *calotte, eod. sensu*. Accented on the last syllable.

We
That tread the path of public businesses
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a shrink,
The wearing the *callot*, the politic hood,
And twenty other pararga.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady, act i.

Together of the fashions
Of man and woman, how his *callet* and her
Black-bag came on together.
Brome New Acad., iv, p. 85.

Callet is also used as a verb, for to rail, in the following passage; probably from the violent language often used by *callets*.

Or to hear her in her spleen
Callet like a butter-quean.
Ellis's Specimens, vol. iii, p. 84.

†CALLOW. Unfledged. Applied properly to birds, but often used metaphorically.

Fran. Alas poor creature, thou dost not understand what belongs to a waiting-damsel; it is part of her office to discover her lady's secrets. I perceive by this, thou art but a *callow*-maid—and o' my conscience a virgin.
Maid. A virgin? Aye, a pure one.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

Scribling assassinate, thy lines attest
An ear-mark due, cub of the blatant beast,
Whose wrath before 'tis syllabled for worse,
Is blasphemy unfledg'd, a *callow* curse
Clearelland's Poems, 1651

CALLYMOOCHER. A word which wants explanation. A term of reproach.

I do, thou upstart *callymoocher*, I do;
'Tis well known to the parish I have been
Twice ale-cunner.
Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl., xi. p. 132.

CALSOUNDS, or CALZOONS. Close linen or cotton trousers. *Caleçon*, Fr.

The next tha: they weare is a smocke of callico, with ample sleeves, much longer than their urines; [illegible] this, a paire of *calsounds* of the same, which reach to their ancles. *Sandys, T* [illegible] 68

Mr. Todd has it as *calzoons*, q. v.

†CALTROP. 1. An implement formed of four spikes, to be used against cavalry in war. It seems to be an invention of great antiquity, and is thus described in the Nomenclator, 1585.

Muricos, Q. Curtio, et Val. Max. triboli sive tribuli, Veget. machinulæ ferreæ tetragonæ, aculeis exstantibus intestæ, quæ spargi solent adversus hostiles irruptiones. τρίβολοι. Chausse-trappes Engins of warre foure-square, with pricks or sharpe points, which are wont to be cast in the enimies way, when they would breake in upon the contrary side; *caltraps*.

†2. A name for the star-thistle, also derived from the French. *Cotgrave*.

To CALVER. To prepare salmon, or other fish, in a peculiar way, which can only be done when they are fresh and firm. *Calver'd salmon* is a dainty celebrated by all our old dramatists. May's Accomplished Cook, if that be sufficient authority, gives an ample receipt for preparing it. It is to be cut in slices, and scalded with wine and water and salt, then boiled up in white-wine vinegar, and set by to cool; and so kept, to be eaten hot or cold. P. 354.

Great lords, sometimes,
For a change leave *calver'd salmon*, and eat sprats.
Massing. Guardi., iv, 2.

It now means, in the fish trade, only crimped salmon.

†CAM. Crooked. To do a thing *cam*, to do it contrarily.

To doe a thing cleane *kamme*, out of order, the wrong way. *Cotgrave*.

CAMBRILS. A word which I cannot find acknowledged in any dictionary, but evidently meaning, in the following passage, legs; perhaps bowed legs particularly, from *cambré*, crooked, French. [*Cambril* signifies the hock of an animal.] In describing a satyr it is said,

But he's a very perfect goat below,
His crooked *cambrils* arm'd with hoof and hair.
Drayt. Nymphal, x, p. 1519.

CAMELOT. A town in Somersetshire, now called *Camel*, near South-Cadbury: much celebrated as one of the places at which king Arthur kept his court. The ancient *Camelot* was on a hill of that name, according to Selden: "By South-Cadbury is that *Camelot*, a hill of a mile compass at the top, four trenches circling it, and twixt every of them an earthen wall; the content of it within, about twenty acres, full of ruins and reliques of old buildings." *Note the last, on Polyolbion*, B. 3. Leland exclaims, on seeing it, "Di boni! quot hic profundissimarum fossarum! quot hic egestæ terræ valla! quæ demum præcipitia! atque ut paucis finiam, videtur mihi quidem esse et naturæ et artis miraculum." *Cited by Selden, ibid.*

Like *Camelot*, what place was ever yet renown'd,
Where, as at Caerleon oft, he kept his table round?
Drayton, Polyolb., song iii, p. 715.

It is often mentioned with Winchester, which was another residence of that famous king:

This round table he kept in divers places, especially at Carlion, Winchester, and *Camalet* in Somersetshire.
Stow's Annals, sign. D, 6.

The old translator of the romance of Morte Arthure mistook it for the Welsh name of *Winchester*:

I swam downe the stream to the citie of *Camelot*, that is in English Winchester. Sign. K, part 1, bl. 1., 1634.

In the editor's prologue to the same book, we find it removed into Wales:

And yet a record remaineth in witnesse of him in Wales, in the towne of *Camelot*.

Shakespeare alludes to it in a less heroical character, as famous for geese, which were bred on the neighbouring moors:

Goose, if I had you upon Sarum plain,
I'd drive ye cackling back to *Camelot*. *Lear*, ii, 2

Le Grand in his Fabliaux calls it *Caramalot*. Tom. i, p. 16.

CAMERARD. Comrade; but nearer to the French original, *camerade*. *Camisa*, Ital.

His *camerard*, that bare him company,
Was a jollie light-timber'd jackanapes.
Greene's Quip., &c., Harl. Misc., v, 420.

[It is often spelt *camerade*, as in French, and sometimes *camrado*.]

†But finding myself too young for such a charge, and

our religion differing, I have now made choice to go over *camerade* to a very worthy gentleman, baron Althams son, whom I knew in Stanes when my brother was there. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†But to the purpose, my *camerade*, thou eatest up all the bread which I doe cut. I will form a complaint for this abuse, and cause thee to appeal in a case of seisin, and trespasse.

Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†*Car.* Oh uncle, that you should thus carpe at my happines, and traduce my *camrades*, men of such spirit and valour. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

CAMIS, CAMUS, or CAMICE. A light, loose dress or robe, of silk or other materials. Of the same origin as chemise.

All in a *camis* light of purple silke,
Woven upon with silver subtly wrought,
And quilted upon sattin, white as milke.
Sp. F. Q., V, v, 2.

All in a silken *camus* lilly whight,
Purfled upon with many a folded plight.
Ibid., II, iii, 26.

CAMISADO. Also from *camisa*. Thus explained:

A sudden assault, wherein the souldiers doe weare shirts over their armours, to know their owne company from the enemie, lest they should in the darke kill of their owne company in stead of the enemie; it cometh of the Spanish *camiça*, a shirt. *Minsheu.*

For I this day will lead the forlorn hope,
The *camisado* shall be given by me.
Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 539.

Some for engaging to suppress
The *camisado* of surplices. *Hudibr.*, III, ii, 297.

It is also used for the shirt so put on. See Todd.

†CAMEL-BACKED. Was used not uncommonly in the sense of hunch-backed.

That is crump-shouldered, or *cammell-backed*, gibbus, *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 286.

A CAMOCK. A crooked tree; also a crooked beam, or knee of timber, used in ship-building, &c. From *kam*, Welsh and Erse, for crooked. See KAM.

Bitter the blossom when the fruit is sour,
And early crook'd that will a *camock* be.
Drayt. Ecl., 7.

But timely, madam, crooks the tree that will be a *camock*, and young it pricks that will be a thorn.
Lylly's Endymion

Camocks must be bowed with sleight not strength.
Ibid., Sappho and Phao, 1591.

Full hard it is a *camocke* straight to make.
Engl. Parn. repr. in *Heliconia*, p. 356.

A lamentable mistake is made in the note on this word, p 622 of that reprint.

But I well know, that a bitter roote is amended with a sweet graft, and crooked trees prove good *cammocks*, and wild grapes make pleasant wine.
Euph. and his Engl., C, 3.

Camock meant also a weed called *rest-harrow*, so named, probably, from the crookedness of its roots. It is the *ononis spinosa* of Linnæus

†CAMOUS. The meaning of this word used in the following passage. ... uncertain. Perhaps it is equivalent to debauchery.

When muses rested she did her season note,
And she with Bacchus her *camous* did promote
Barclay's Eclogues, 1570.

CAMUSED. Flat, broad, and crooked; as applied to a nose, what we popularly call a snub-nose. French.

And though my nose be *camused*, my lips thick,
And my chin bristled, Pan, great Pan, was such!
B. Jon. Sad Shep., ii, 1.

Skelton has "*camously* crooked."

***To* CAN.** Used formerly for to know, or be skilful.

I have seen myself, and serv'd against the French,
And they *can* well on horseback *Haml.*, iv, 7.
Let the priest in surplice white,
That defunctive musick *can*.
Shakesp. Passionate Pilgr., xx.

Seemeth thy flock thy counsel *can*,
So lustless been they, so weak, so wan.
Spens. Februar., 77.

I know and *can* by roate the tale that I would tell.
Ld. Surrey's Songs, &c., p. 5.

†*To* CAN. To be able, to have power.

In evil, the best condition is not to will, the second not *to can*. *Bacon, Essay* xi.

CANARY, or CANARIES. A quick and lively dance; the music to which consisted of two strains with eight bars in each. See Sir John Hawkins's Hist. of Music, iv, 391.

I have seen a medicine
That's able to breathe life into a stone;
Quicken a rock, and make you dance *canary*
With sprightly fire and motion. *All's W.*, ii, 1
At a place, sweet acquaintance, where your health danc'd the *canaries* i' faith.
Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 284.

When Mrs. Quickly says, "You have brought her into such a *canaries*," &c. (Mer. W., ii, 2), she probably means to say quandary, which, though not a very elegant word itself, is corrupted by her.

†Mistris Minx . . . that lookes as simperingly as if she were besmeard, and jets it as gingerly as if she were dancing the *canaries*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592

CANARY WINE. Wine from the Canary Islands, by some called sweet sack; sherry, the original sack, not being sweet; whence Howell says in his letters that

Sherries and Malagas, well mingled, pass for *Canaries* in most taverns. *Letter to Lord Clifford*, Oct. 7, 1634.

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a sacke, with this adjunct sweete; but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from sacke in sweetnesse and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence, for it is not so white in colour as sack, nor so thin in substance; wherefore it is more nutritive than sack, and less penetrative.
Venneri Via recta ad Vit. longam, 4to, 1622

See SACK.

[In the following proverbial phrase there appears to be a play upon the word.]

His has a plot upon us; he'll steal hence,
And shift a score or two of cups, and then
Set fresh upon us, make us all as drunk
As cats in the Canaries. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1639

CANCELEER, or CANCELIER, *s.* From *chanceller*, Fr. The turn of a light-flown hawk upon the wing to recover herself, when she misses her aim in the stoop.

The fierce and eager hawks down thrilling from the skies
Make sundry *canceleers* ere they the fowl can reach.
Drayt. Polyolb., xx. p. 1046.
Nor with the falcon fetch a *cancelleer*.
J. Weever's Epigr., B. iv, Ep. 5.

Also, as a verb, *to cancelier*, to turn in flight:

The partridge sprung,
He makes his stoop; but wanting breath, is forced
To *cancelier*; then with such speed, as if
He carried light'ning in his wings, he strikes
The trembling bird. *Mass. Guard.*, i, 1
†His ambitious wings 'gan downwards steer,
And stoop to earth, with a mild *cancileer*.
Murmion's Cupid and Psyche, sec. iii.

CANDLE'S-ENDS, to drink off. A piece of romantic extravagance long practised by amorous gallants. It may perhaps be asked, why drinking off candles'-ends, for flap-dragons, should be esteemed an agreeable qualification? The answer is, that, as a feat of gallantry, to swallow a *candle's-end* formed a more formidable and disagreeable flap-dragon than any other substance, and therefore afforded a stronger testimony of zeal for the lady to whose health it was drunk. See FLAP-DRAGON, and DAGGER'D ARMS.

Why doth the prince love him so then?—Because—he eats conger and fennel; and drinks off *candle's-ends* for flap-dragons. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Carouse her health in cans.
And *candle's-ends* *B. & Fl. Monsieur Thomas*, ii, 2.
But none that will hang themselves for love, or eat *candle's-ends*, &c., as the subtiuary lovers do.
B. Jon. Masque of the Moon, vol. vi, p. 62.

CANDLESTICK. This word was very commonly pronounced *canstick*; and we frequently find it so written. The metre of the following verse depends upon it:

I had rather hear a brazen *candlestick* turn'd.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

And we find it accordingly in the 4tos of 1598, 1599, and 1608:

I had rather hear a brasen *canstick* turn'd.

Capell, very wisely, gives it in his various readings, "*can sticke.*" Kit with the *canstick* is one of the spirits mentioned by Reginald Scot, 1584.

If he have so much as a *canstick*, I am a traitor.
Famous Hist. of Tho. Stukely, 1605, Cit. St.

Thus the name of Cavendish was very generally shortened to Ca'ndish; and throughout Ford's poem on the death of Mountjoy earl of Devonshire, the title stands in the verse as De'nshire.

Devonshire the issue of nobility. P. 21, repr. 1819

Many such abbreviations were once common which are now disused.

CANDLE, votive. A customary offering to a saint, or even to God.

To God I make a vow, and so to good St. Anne,
A *candell* shall they have a peece, get it where I can,
If I may my neele find in one place or in other.
Gammer Gurton's N., O. P., ii, 18

CANDLE-WASTERS. Rakes who sit up all night, and therefore waste much candle. It certainly does not, as some have supposed, relate to the custom explained under the words *candle's-ends*; for a book-worm is called a *candle-waster*. See Todd.

If such a one will smile and stroke his beard;
And, sorry wag! cry hem when he should groan;
Patch grief with proverbs; make misfortune drunk,
With *candle-wasters*; bring him yet to me.
Much Ado, v, 1.

Sorry wag, is the conjectural reading of Mr. Steevens for sorrow, wagge, of the old editions, of which no sense can be made. Every editor has proposed something.

Candle-wasting students are thus mentioned:

I, which have known you better and more inwardly, than a thousand of these *candle-wasting* book wormes.
Hosp. of Inc. Fooles, Dedic. to Fortune.

†CANEER. A cannoneer.

He should be a skilfull *caneere*, and able to direct the gunner. *Tom of All Trades*, 1631.

CANE-TOBACCO, or tobacco in *cane*. Tobacco made up in a particular form, highly esteemed, and dear. I have sometimes thought it might be the sort since called pigtail, but that seems not convenient for smoking.

The nostrils of his chimnies are still stuff'd
With smoke more chargeable than *cane-tobacco*.
Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 257.
My boy once lighted
A pipe of *cane-tobacco*, with a piece
Of a vile ballad. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 187.

Again,

It is not leaf, sir, 'tis pudding, *cane-tobacco*. *Ibid.*

Pudding tobacco was another form. They are all enumerated here:

Impose so deep a tax
On all these ball, leaf, *cane*, and *pudding* packs.
Sylvester's Tobacco batter'd, p. 113.

Then of tabacco he a pype doth lack,
Of Pumdale in *cane*, in leaf, or ball.
Harringt. Epig., iv, 84.

See also Epig., ii, 38.

†**CANGEANT.** Changing?

The upper garment of the stately queen,
Is rich gold tissu, on a ground of green;
Where th' art-full shuttle rarely did encheck
The *cangeant* colour of a mallards neck. *Du Bartas.*

CANKER. The common wild rose, or dog-rose. Cynosbaton.

I had rather be a *canker* in a hedge, than a rose in his grace. *Much Ado*, i, 3.

To put down Richard, that sweet lovely rose,
And plant this thorn, this *canker*, Bolingbroke.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

The *canker* blooms have full as deep a dye
As the perfumed tincture of the roses,
Hang on such thorns, and play as wantonly.
Shakesp. Sonnet 54.

Also a worm, or rather caterpillar:

Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,
And loathsome *canker* lives in sweetest bud.
Ibid., 35.

For *canker* vice the sweetest buds doth love. *Ibid.*, 70.

Also in Sonnet 95.

CANION, or CANNION. Thus defined in Kersey's Dictionary: "*Cannions*, boot-hose tops; an old-fashioned ornament for the legs." That is to say, a particular addition to breeches. Coles says, "*Cannions* [of breeches] Perizomata." Cotgrave, "*Canons* de chausses."

†Subligar, Mart. subligaculum, Cic. femoralia, Sueton. feminalia, Superior bracharum pars, pudenda et femora obtegens ἀναξυρίδες, μηροδέται, Eudox. Brayes. Slops or breeches without *canions* or nether stocks. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Come, you are so modest now, 'tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thus through a pair of *canions*; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting maid.
Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c., Anc. Dr., iv, 353.

Minshew says, "On les appelle ainsi pourceque, &c., because they are like cannons of artillery, or cans or pots."

†**CANNEL-RAKERS.** Rakers of gutters; men accustomed to low occupations.

These vyle *cannel-rakers*
Are now becumme makers,
Ther poems out they dashe,
With all ther swyber swashe.
Papystical Exhortation, n. d.

CANON. A rule, or law.

Or that the Everlasting had not fix'd
His *canon* 'gainst self-slaughter. *Haml.*, i, 2.

In the following passage the word *from* introduces it obscurely:

'Twas from the *canon*. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Dr. Johnson explains it, "'Twas contrary to the rule, was a form of speech to which he has no right;" and probably he was right.

Thus *from* is used in Othello:

Do not believe
That *from* the sense of all civility
I would thus play and trifle with your reverence.
Othello, i, 1.

CANT, *s.* Supposed to mean a niche, in the following passage of B. Jonson; from *kant*, a corner, in Dutch.

The first and principal person in the temple was Irene, or Peace; she was placed aloft in a *cant*.
Coronation Entertainm., vol. vi, 445, *Giff.*

Directly under her, in a *cant* by herself, was Arete inthroned. *Decker, Entert. of James I*, sign. H, 3 b.

In the following passage, Greene seems to use *cantes*, for canters, or vagabonds.

I fell into a great laughter, to see certain Italianate *cantes*, humourous cavaliers, youthful gentlemen, &c.
Quip for Upst. C., Hw Misc., v, 396

CANTER, *s.* One who cants a vagrant or beggar.

A rogue,
A very *canter* I, sir, one that maunds
Upon the pad. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, act ii.

†And if it be but considred in the right kne, a coach or caroach are meere engines of pride (which no man can deny to be one of the seven deadly sinnes); for two leash of oyster-wives hyred a coach on a Thursday after Whitsontide, to carry them to the greene-goose faire at Stratford the Bowe, and as they were hurried betwixt Algate and Mile-end, they were so be-madam'd, be-mistrist, and ladified by the beggers, that the foolish women began to swell with a proud supposition or imaginary greatnes, and gave all their mony to the mendicanting *canters*; insomuch that they were faigne to pawne their gownes and smocks the next day to buy oysters, or else their pride had made them cry, for want of what to cry withall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CANTERBURY. A short gallop; said by Johnson to be derived from the pace used by the monks in going to Canterbury. Now abbreviated into *canter*.

He [a postmaster] rides altogether upon spurre, and no less is necessary for his dull supporter, who is as familiarly acquainted with a *Canterbury*, as hee who makes Chaucer his author is with his Tale.
Clitus's Whimzies, page 119.

Boileau's Pegasus has all his paces. The Pegasus of Pope, like a Kentish post-horse, is always on the *Canterbury*. *Dennis on the Prelim. to the Dunciad.*

Johnson had not the verb *to canter*, which has long been so common. Mr. Todd has supplied it. The former only alluded to it under *Canterbury Gallop*.

CANTERBURY BELLS. A species of *campanula*, said by Gerard to grow abundantly in Kent. See p. 452. There were also a sort of bells carried by pilgrims for their solace, thus mentioned in the Examination of William Thorpe, which were so called; probably because the pilgrimage to Canterbury was the most common.

Some other pilgrimes will have with them bagpipes; so that in everie towne that they come through, what with the noise of their singing, and with the sound of

their piping. and with the jangling of their *Canterburie bells*, &c. they make more noise than if the king came there away. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, vol. i, p. 168.

CANTLE. A part, or share. See Todd.

And cuts me, from the best of all my land,
A huge half moon, a monstrous *cantle* out.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 1.

The greater *cantle* of the world is lost,
With very ignorance. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 8.

There armours forged were of metal frail,
On ev'ry side a massy *cantel* flies. *Fairf. Tass.*, vi, 48.

Do you remember
The *cantel* of immortal cheese ye carried with ye?
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, act ii, p. 218.

CANVAS, *s.* In the sense of disappointment [a dismissal.]

As much as marriage comes to. and I lose
My honor. if the Don receives the *canvas*
Shirley, Brothers, act ii, p. 14.

[The note on this passage informs us, "the phrase is taken from the practice of journeymen mechanics who travel in quest of work, with the implements of their profession. When they are discharged by their masters, they are said to *receive the canvas*, or *the bag;* because in this, their tools and necessaries are packed up, preparatory to their removal."]

If he chance to miss, and have a *canvas*, he is in hell on the other side. *Burton, Anat.*, p. 118.

But why should'st thou take thy neglect, thy *canvas*, so to heart? *Ibid.*, p. 357.

This is cited by Johnson, as an example of the more usual sense.

†*To* **CANVAS.** To discuss.

I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, to the *canvasing* of a turkey pie, or a piece of venison, which my lady grandmother sent me.
Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

CANUIST, or CANVIST, in the following passage, seems to mean entrapped, but I can give no further account of it.

That restlesse I, much like the hunted hare,
Or as the *canuist* kite doth feare the snare.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 230.

†*To* **CAP,** for to arrest, abbreviated from *capias*, the technical term for an arrest.

Therefore, gentle knight,
Twelve shillings you must pay, or I must *cap* you.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, act iii.

†**CAP-PAPER.** Whatever be the origin of this name, it is of considerable antiquity, as the following extracts show.

Packe paper or *cap-paper*, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.
Nomenclator, 1585, p. 6.

And dunghill rags, by favour, and by hap,
May be advanc'd aloft to sheets of *cap*.
As by desert, by favour, and by chance
Honour may fall, and begg'ry may advance.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**CAP-DATES.** Perhaps for Cape-dates.

For a consumption, proved.
Take halfe an ounce of manus christi, one ounce of white sugar candy, and a penny-worth of anniseedes, and halfe a pinte of redde-rose water, and a pint of muscadine, foure new layd egges, a quarter of nutmegges, halfe a quarter of *cap dates*, and stone your dates, and wash them before that you doe put them in, and boyle them altogether, and so use them, for this hath beene proved. *Pathway of Health*, n. d.

†**CAP OF MAINTENANCE.** A cap of state carried before a high dignitary on occasions of ceremony. In the second example, written probably when the knowledge of the thing was only traditional, it is spoken of as if carried on the head.

A sword, a *cap of maintenance*, a mace
Great, and well guilt, to do the towne more grace,
Are borne before the mayor, and aldermen.
And on festivities, or high dayes, then
Those magistrates their scarlet gownes doe weare.
And have sixe sergeants to attend each yeare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The man, thought I, that does advance
With this huge *cap of maintenance*,
Seems to the rabble, in the street here.
As if he was my lord's cole-meeter,
Because he had, as some folks said,
The standard bushel on his head.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 6, 1707.

CAP OF WOOL. The wearing of woollen caps was enforced by statute 13 Eliz. There was a song of which the burden was, "An if thy *cap be wool*," to which B. Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Slip. you will answer it, *an if your cap be of wool.*
Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

It seems, however, to have been considered as a peculiar mark of a citizen; probably higher ranks wore no caps at all.

Though my husband be a citizen, and *his cap's made of wool*, yet I have wit.
Marston's Dutch Courtezan, 1605.

Shakespeare seems to have a similar meaning in the following passage:

Well, better wits have worn *plain statute caps.*
Love's L. L., v, 2.

That is, *better wits may be found even among citizens.*

Dr. Johnson supposed it an allusion to the university caps.

†Therefore, vicar, I tell thee, 'fore thou goe out of these doores, Ile make thee pay every farthing *if thy cap be of wooll.*
Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†**CAPAX.** The Latin word, used in the sense of sharp or knowing.

I am a trew flie; sure I can no false knackes;
Alas! maister spyder, ye be to *capackes.*
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

Thys Wyt such gyftes of graces hath in hym,
That makth my dowghter to wysh to wyn hym;
Yoong, paynefull, tractable, and *capax*,
Thes be Wytes gyftes whych Science doth axe.
Play of Wit and Science, p 2.

CAP-CASE, *s.* A small travelling case,

or band-box; originally, doubtless, to hold caps; but afterwards made more firm, and used for papers, notes, money, &c. The following is said in ridicule of the smallness of a man's possessions:

One cart will serve for all your furniture,
With room enough behind to ease the footman;
A *cap-case* for your linen and your plate.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Gent.

An old author thus describes the law terms:

Hilary term, hath 4 returnes.
The first returne, the lawyer comes up with an empty *cap-case*.
The second returne, the client comes up with a full *cap-case*.
The third returne, all the clients money is in the lawyers' *cap-case*.
The fourth returne, nothing but lawyers' papers stuffe the clients *cap-case*. *Owles Almanacke*, p. 3.

In the following ridiculous passage, the clown seems to play upon the word, calling his head a *cap-case*, as soon as his cap is on. The clerk and he have been disputing in absurd ceremony, who shall first be covered, the clerk at length gives way, and says, Since you'll have it so, I'll be the first to hide my head. The other replies,

Mine is a *cap-case*. Now to our business.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 1.

A *case* to put a *cap* on, not in. [So in the following passage of Taylor the water-poet.]

Whose poudered phrases with combustious flame,
Like glo-wormes in the darkest darke doe shine.
To them in all sir reverence, I submit,
Thou mir'd admired *capcase*, cramd with wit.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CAPE-CLOAK. A Spanish cloak, which had a cape to it.

If you finde him not heere you shall in Paules, with a picke-tooth in his hat, a *cape-cloke*, and a long stocking. *Overbury's New and Choise Characters*, 1615.

†CAPERDOCHY. A term for a prison. See CAPPADOCHIO.

My son's in Dybell here, in *Caperdochy*, i' the gaol.
Heywood, First Part of K. Ed. IV, 1600.

To CAPITULATE, To make head; to form insurrection. It is now only used in the very opposite sense, of submitting under certain articles or heads of agreement.

The archbishop's grace of York, Douglas and Mortimer, *Capitulate* against us, and are up. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

CAPOCCHIA. The feminine form of the Italian word capocchio, which signifies a fool. Coaxingly applied by Pandarus to Cressida:

Alas poor wretch! a poor *capocchia! Tro. & Cres.*, iv, 2.

The old editions had corrupted it to *chipochia;* which Theobald corrected.

CAPON. Singularly used for a billet-doux.

O, thy letter, thy letter; he's a good friend of mine:
Stand aside good bearer.—Boyet, you can carve;
Break up this *capon*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.

Poulet was the current word in France at the same time. It originated from the artifice of conveying letters secretly in fowls sent as presents.

†CAPONET. A small capon.

A. I beleeve your pullets and *caponets* doe the like, and therefore I will taste of them.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†CAPOUCH. A hood. Fr.

And in the inner part of this ugly habitation stands Greedinesse, prepared to devoure all that enter, attired in a *capouch* of written parchment, buttond downe before with labels of wax. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

CAPPADOCHIO. A slight corruption of Cappadocia; used as a cant term for prison. The king of Cappadocia, says Horace, was rich in slaves, but had little money. Hence perhaps the allusion:

How, captain Idle? my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in *Cappadochio? Puritan*, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 550.

†*To* CAP RHYMES. A literary game, the practice of which is hardly yet obsolete. One gave a line, and another followed with one rhyming to it.

But letts leave this *capping* of rimes, Studioso, and follow our late devise, that wee may maintaine our heads in cappes, our bellyes in provender, and our backs in sadle and bridle.
Returne from Pernassus, 1612.

†CAPRICCIO. A fancy, or caprice.

Sometimes,
In quite opposed *capriccios*, he climbs
The hardest rocks. *Chapman, Hom. Hymn to Pan.*
Will this *capricio* hold in thee, art sure?
All's Well, ii, 3.

†CAPRIOL. A movement in dancing, by springing up high.

With lofty turnes and *capriols* in the ayre,
Which with the lus y tunes accordeth faire.
Davies' Orchestra, 1622.

For though none feare the falling of those sparkes,
(And when they fall, 'twill be good catching larkes),
Yet this may fall, that while you dance and skip
With female planets, so your foote may trip.
That in their lofty *caprioll* and turne,
Their motion may make your dimension burne.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

Thy Pegasus, in his admir'd careere,
Curvets no *caprcols* of nonsence here.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†CAP-STRING. A nautical term.

All fall to labour, one man helps to steere,
Others to slacken the big-bellied sayle,
Some to the *cap-string* call, some pray, some sweare,
Some let the tackles slip, whilst others hale.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

CAPTAIN. Used as an adjective. Chief; more excellent, or valuable.

Like stones of worth they thinly placed are,
Or *captain* jewels in the carcanet. *Shakesp.*, Sonn. 52.
The ass more *captain* than the lion, and the fellow
Loaden with irons, wiser than the judge.
Timon of A., iii, 5.

Fr. Johnson's emendation of *felon* for *fellow*, in the above passage, is very striking, and probably right.

†CAPTIVE. Used in the sense of captivated.

And what's above thy soul, fair Cælia,
I have not lookt on her with *captive* eyes.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640. MS.

CAPUCCIO, properly *cappuccio*, Italian for a hood. Not at all a capuchin. Spenser uses it for a hood. He describes Doubt,

In a discolour'd cote of strange disguyse
That at *his* backe a brode *capuccio* had,
And sleeves dependaunt Albanese wyse.
F. Q., III, xii, 10.

He describes the back and sleeves of the coat. We should now say *its* back. Hence the following word.

CAPUCHED. Hooded.

They are differently cucullated and *capuched* upon the head and back *Brown, Vulg. Err.*

CARABINE, or CARBINE. A kind of short musquet. Called also a petronel, and used by cavalry. Hence the dragoons, &c., themselves, who carried them, were so called:

Nay, I knew,
Howe'er he wheel'd about like a loose *carbine*
He would charge home at length like a brave gentleman. *B. & Fl. Wit w. Money*, v, 1.

Which caused the Christian *carabins* which follow'd them, not to be too earnest in pursuing of them.
Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1186. K.

†He sent out Daniels and Barzimeres with a thousand light and nimble *carbines*, for to fetch him backe, the one a lieutenant, and the other a tribune of the Scutarii. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†CARAMARA. Another name for a gipsy.

This art of chiromancy hath been so strangely infected with superstition, deceit, cheating, and (if I durst say so) with magic also, that the canonists, and of late years pope Sixtus Quintus, have been constrained utterly to condemn it. So that now no man professeth publickely this cheating art, but theeves, rogues, and beggarly rascals; which are now every where knowne by the name of Bohemians, Egyptians, and *Caramaras*, and first came into these parts of Europe about the year 1417, as G. Dupreau, Albertus Krantz, and Polydore Vergil report.
Ferrand, Love's Melancholy, 1640, p. 178.

CARANZA, or more properly CARRANZA, JEROME. A native of Seville, and governor of the province of Honduras, author of a book in 4to, entitled Filosofia de las Armas, or the Philosophy of Arms, in which the laws of duelling were strictly laid down. He is often mentioned as of great authority in that gentlemanly science, by Ben Jonson, and others; as in Every Man in his Humour, act. i, sc. 5. In Love's Pilgrimage, Eugenia, the daughter of the governor of Barcelona, claims relationship to him.

Zanch. It is sufficient by *Caranza's* rule.
Eug. I know it is, sir.
Zanch. Have you read *Caranza*, lady?
Eug. If you mean him that writ upon the duel,
He was my kinsman. Act v, 4.

CARAVEL. A sort of ship. Thus defined by Kersey: "A kind of light round ship, with a square poop, rigg'd and fitted out like a galley, holding about six score or seven score tun." *Caravelle*, Fr.

To horrid battail the fell tyrant brings
Engines of wood, dire and unusual,
To board the *caravels* upon the mayn.
Fansh. Lusiad, x, 18.

A certain *caravel* saylyng in the west ocean about the coastes of Spayne, had a forcible and continuall wynde from the east. *Rich. Eden's Hist. of Trav.*, A, 1.

Written also *carvel* and *carveil*. See Todd.

†CARAVELLE. A kind of pear?

They are cold and drie, and if they be muscadels sweet, and very ripe, or such as have one red side, or bergamotte, or good Christians, or *caravelle*, or those that wee use to roast in winter, they are very acceptable to the taste, they corroborate a weake stomack, cause excrements to descend downward; the bergamotte and *caravelle* are the best.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CARBUNCLE. It was once a current opinion, that the carbuncle had the property of giving out a native light, without reflection. This Brown rightly questions, Vulg. Err., ii, 5. Mr. Boyle, however, believed it. Herodotus attributes the same property to an emerald, ii, 44.

That admired mighty stone
The *carbuncle* that's named:
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy ejecteth,
That in the very darkest night
The eye to it directeth.
Drayt. Muse's Elysium.

Hence it is supposed to be the gem described in Titus Andronicus, on the finger of Bassianus:

Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that lightens all the hole,
Which, like a taper in some monument,
Doth shine upon the dead man's earthy cheeks.
And shews the ragged entrails of this pit.
Act ii, sc. 4.

To CARD. To mix, or debase by mixing.

But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange *carded* cunningness.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed.

You *card* your beer, if you see your guests begin to be drunk, half small, half strong.
Greene's Quip for an Upst. Courtier, 1620.

On these authorities, Mr. Steevens very properly established the old reading, in the following passage of Shakespeare:

The skipping king he ambled up and down
With shallow jesters and rash bavin wits,
Soon kindled, and soon burnt; *carded* his state;
Mingled his royalty with carping fools.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

The expression *carded* led directly to the similar one of mingled. Warburton proposed '*scarded*, which was adopted till this explanation appeared, and was certainly very specious.

CARD. The mariner's compass. Properly the paper on which the points of the wind are marked.

All the quarters that they know
I' the shipman's *card*. *Mach.*, i, 3.
We're all like sea *cards*,
All our endeavours and our motions,
As they do to the north, still point at beauty.
B. & Fl. Chances, i, 11.

Hence *to speak by the card*, meant to speak with great exactness, true to a point.

How absolute the knave is! we must *speak by the card*, or equivocation will undo us. *Hamlt.*, v, 1.

CARD OF TEN. A tenth card; one as high as a ten. See *to* FACE IT, where instances are given. The phrase of *a card of ten* was possibly derived, by a jocular allusion, from that of *a hart of ten*, in hunting, which meant a full-grown deer; one past six years of age.

A great large deer—what head?
Forked; a *hart of ten*.
B. Jons. Sad Sheph., i, 6.

In the Chances, a *card of five* is mentioned.

Whether a *card of ten* was properly *a cooling card*, I have not discovered, but certain it is that the expressions are united in the following passage:

And all lovers, he only excepted, are *cooled* with *a card of ten*. *Euph. Engl.*, O, 2.

See COOLING CARD.

CARDECU. *Quart d'écu*, the quarter of a crown, *i. e.*, fifteen-pence, or thereabouts. So written in the old editions of Shakespeare; the modern editors give *quart d'écu*. The other is the spelling of the time.

Did I not yester-morning
Bring you in a *cardecu* there from the peasant,
Whose ass I'd driven aside?
B. & Fl. Bloody Brother, iv, 2.
With a new cassock lin'd with cotton,
With *cardecues* to call his pot in.
Ballad in Acad. of Compl., ed. 1713, p. 243.

I compounded with them for a *cardakew*, which is eighteenpence English, to be carried to the top of the mountaine. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 77.

See QUART D'ECU.

†CARE. To wish.

One of these questions related to our manner of living, and the place where, because I had heard he had a great plantation in Virginia, and I told him I did not *care* to be transported
Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722

CARE-CLOTH. A square cloth held over the head of a bride by four men, one at each corner. Probably from the care supposed to be taken of the bride, by this method. The name remained when the practice was disused. A sermon is referred to, by one William Whately, entitled "A *Care-cloth*, or a Treatise of the Cumbers and Troubles of Matrimony." Lond., 4to, 1624. See Brand's Pop. Ant., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 68. Or it might mean *square cloth, carré*.

CAREIRES, or CAREER. To pass the carriere, a military phrase for running the charge in a tournament or attack. Here used metaphorically:

And so conclusions pass'd the *careires*.
Mer. W., i, 1.

They [horses] after the first shrink at the entering of the bullet, doo *pass their carriere*, as though they had verie little hurt. *Sir John Smythe's Discourses*, 1589.

To stop, to start, *to pass carier*, to bound,
To gallop straight, or round, or any way.
Harr. Ariost., xxxviii, 35.

To *run the career* was an equivalent expression:

Full merrily
Hath this brave manage, *this career*, been run
Love's L. L., v, 2.

†CARGAZON. A cargo. From the French.

She was to me, as a ship richly laden from London useth to be to our marchants here, and I esteem her *cargazon* at no lesse a value.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

The searchers came aboard of her, and finding her richly laden, for her *cargazon* of broad cloth was worth the first peny neer upon 30000*l*. *Ibid.*

CARK. Care.

Wail we the wight whose absence is our *cark*,
The sun of all the world is dim and dark.
Spens. Novemb., 66.

†All that we get by toyle, or industry,
Our backes and bellies steale continually:
For though men labour with much care and *carke*,
Lie with the lamb downe, rise up with the larke,
Sweare and forsweare, deceave, and lie and cog,
And have a conscience worse then any dog.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CARK. To be careful or thoughtful. It is often joined with *to care*, as if not perfectly synonymous.

Why knave, I say, have I thus *cark'd* and car'd,
And all to keep thee like a gentleman?
Lord Cromwell, Sh. Supp., ii, 377.

In times past neither did I labor, *carcke*, nor care,
For business, for family, for foode, nor yet for fare.
North's Plut., p. 392, E.

That rather *carked* to satisfie his desire, than coveted to observe his promised faith.
Painter's Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. A, 8.

†A lusty youth in prime of years, his fathers only child,
Who Theodorus had to name, of courage stout and wild.

Whose father had by *carking* got great store of goods and lands,
Which after the decease of him fell holy to his hands. *History of Fortunatus*, 1682.

CARKANET, or CARCANET. A necklace. A diminutive from the old French word *carcan*.

Say that I linger'd with you at your shop
To see the making of her *carkanet*.
Com. of E., iii, 1.

Also, in his Sonnet 52.

About his necke a *carknet* rich he ware
Of precious stones all set in gold weil tried.
Harr. Ariost., vii. 47

About thy neck a *carkanet* is bound
Made of the rubie, pearl, and diamond.
Herrick, p. 30.

Spelt sometimes *karkanet*, see Herrick, p. 11, and *carquenet*.

Golden *carquenets*
Embraced her neck withall.
Chapman, in Elton's Hesiod, p. 381.

‡A number of well-arted things, round bracelets buttons brave,
Whistles and *carquenets*. *Chapman, Il.*, xviii.

It seems to be used erroneously for casket, in this passage: [See CASKNET.]

That since the Fates had tane the gem away,
He might but see the *carknet* where it lay.
Brown, Brit. Past., ii, 139

CARLE. A boor, or countryman. This and the word churl are both derived from the Saxon *ceorl*, a husbandman. The latter has been since confined to the sense of an ill-tempered brutish person.

Or could this *carle*,
A very drudge of nature's, have subdued me
In my profession? *Cymb.*, v, 2.
Nor full nor fasting can the *carle* take rest.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6

We find also *carlot*; if intended for a name, yet a name formed from the sense.

And he hath bought the cottage and the bounds
That the old *carlot* once was master of.
As you like it, iii, 5.

CARLO BUFFONE. This character, in Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, is said to have been intended for one "Charles Chester, a bold impertinent fellow,—a perpetual talker, who made a noise like a drum in a room." *Aubrey Papers*, p. 514.

†CARM. A Carmelite friar. Fr.

Better it were withouten harm
For to become a Celestine,
A grey friar, Jacobin, or a *Carm*,
An hermit, or a friar Austine.
Compl. of them too late Maryed.

†CARMINIST. Used by Nash in the sense of a writer of ballads.

CARNADINE. Red, or carnation colour; or a stuff of that colour.

Grograms, sattins, velvet fine,
The rosy colour'd *carnardine*.
Any thing for a Quiet Life, Com.

Hence Shakespeare's word to incarnardine, q. v.

†CARNELS. The tonsils.

The *carnels* in the throate, tonsillæ.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 281.

†CARNIDGE. Used in the following extract for *cornage*, a tenure of land by the duty of blowing the horn to give notice of invasion

To find out some precedents where his majesty's subjects, that hold their lands by knight's service or by escuage, or by *carnidge*, which last is blowing of a horn upon the marches of Scotland or Wales before they were annexed to the crown. *Letter dated* 1637.

†CARNOGGIN. Some article which was characteristic of Wales.

A herd of goats, or runts, or ought
That country yeilds; flannel, *carnoggins*,
Store of methiglin in thy waggons.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 203.

CAROCH. A coach. Minshew says a large coach. *Carocchio*, Ital., or *carocho*, Span., as if made from *carro de ocho*, a coach and eight. The size of it seems confirmed by the following passage:

Have with them for the *great caroch*, six horses,
And the two coachmen, with my ambler bare,
And my three women. *B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass*, iv, 2.
One only way is left me to redeem all;—
Make ready my *caroch*. *B. & Fl. Custom of C.*, iii. 4.
‡Moreover, that during all the time of his empire he neither tooke up any man to sit with him in his *carroch*, nor admitted any privat person to be his companion in the honourable estate of consull, as princes have been wont to do. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

Minshew, whom Dr. Johnson follows in this instance, derives coach from *Kotczy*, the name for this kind of carriage in Hungary, where he says it was invented. Mr. Whalley thinks *caroche* the primitive word, and coach only a smoother way of pronouncing it. He derives *caroche*, *carosse*, and *carrozza*, Ital., from the Italian words *carro rozzo*, a red carriage. But it should be observed that *cocchio*, *coche*, and *coach* are also used in those three languages; and it seems not likely that the three countries should all have softened *carrozza* exactly in the same manner. See Mr. Whalley's note on B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels, iv, 2. Besides this, we have direct evidence that a *caroch* and a *coach* were different carriages:

‡No cost for dyet she at all requires,
No charge for change of changeable attires,
No coaches, or *carrouches* she doth crave,
No base attendance of a pand'ring knave.
Perfumes and pomatums she abhorres and hates,
Nor doth she borrow paint from other mates.
Taylor's Workes, 16[illegible]

No, nor your jumblings
In horslitters, in *coaches* or *carouches*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 475.

Nay, for a need, out of his easy nature,
May'st draw him to the keeping of a *coach*
For country, and *carroch* for London.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 28.

Coaches are said to have been first brought into England in 1564, by William Boonen, a Dutchman, who became coachman to queen Elizabeth. Junius mentions *Koets*, Dutch for a litter, as one of the etymologies.

†CAROLET. A form of poetical composition.

I will repeat a *carowlet* in rime.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

CAROUSE is well known in the sense of a drinking bout; but it meant originally a large draught or bumper fairly emptied. Skinner and Minshew derive it from *gar ausz*, Germ., meaning *all out*.

Robin here's a *carouse* to good king Edward's self.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 51.

Then in his cups you shall not see him shrink.
To the grand devil a *carouze* to drink.
Drayt. Moocalf, p. 483.

CARPET KNIGHTS. Knights dubbed in peace, on a carpet, by mere court favour; not in the field, for military prowess. Some have thought that there was actually an order of *Knights of the Carpet*. So the compiler of Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, in Pendragon. But if it was anything like an order, it was only one of social jocularity, like that of the Odd Fellows, &c. It seems only to have been a mock title, given to some knights who were not furnished with any better, at queen Mary's accession. It was also perfectly current as a term of great contempt. Cotgrave translates *mignon de couchette*, "a *carpet knight*, one that ever loves to be in women's chambers." See in *Couchette*.

Randle Holmes thus describes them:

All such as have studied law, either civil or common, phisick, or any other arts and sciences, whereby they have become famous and serviceable to the court, city, or state, and thereby have merited honour, worship, or dignity, from the sovereign and fountain of honour, if it be the king's pleasure to knight any such persons, seeing they are not knighted as soldiers, they are not therefore to use the horseman's title or spurs; they are only termed simply, *miles* and *milites*, knight or *knights of the carpet*, or *knights of the green-cloth*, to distinguish them from knights that are dubbed as soldiers are in the field.
Academy of Armoury, B. iii, p. 57.

Shakespeare seems to have defined their claims with great exactness:

He is a knight, dubb'd with unhack'd rapier, and *on carpet consideration*.
Twel. N., iii, 4.

Now looks my master just like one of our *carpet knights*, only he's somewhat the honester of the two.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 310.

See also the notes on these passages.

There your *carpet knights*
Who never charged beyond a mistress' lips,
Are still most keen and valiant.
Mussing. Unn. Comb., iii, 3.

A knight, and valiant servitor of late,
Plain'd to a lord and counsellor of state,
That captains in these daies were not regarded,
And only *carpet-knights* were well rewarded.
Harringt. Epig., iv, 65.

Hence a carpet-shield is mentioned:

Can I not touch some upstart *carpet-shield*
Of Lolio's sonne, that never saw the field?
Hall's Sat., iv, 4.

A trencher-knight was probably synonymous:

Some mumble-news, some *trencher-knight*, some Dick.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

CARPET-MONGER. The same as carpet-knight.

†CARPET-PEERE, and CARPET-SQUIRE, are also used in the same sense as carpet-knight.

No, they care not for the false glistering of gay garments, or insinuating curtesie of a *carpet-peere*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

For that the valiant will defend her fame,
When *carpet squires* will hide their heads with shame.
Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

†CARPET-TRADE. The behaviour of the carpet-knight, flattery.

What should I saie, father? this noble duke had no maner of skill in *carpet-trade*.
Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

CARRACK, or CARACK. *Caraca*, Span. A large ship of burden; a galleon.

But here's the wonder, though the weight would sink
A Spanish *carrack*, without other ballast;
He carrieth them all in his head, and yet
He walks upright.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., i, 2.

They are made like *carracks*, only strength and stowage.
B. & Fl., Coxc., act i.

What a bouncing bum she has too,
There's sail enough for a *carrack*.
Wild G. Chace, v, 4.

Erroneously written *carect*, in the following passage:

So Archimedes caught holde with a hooke of one of the greatest *carects* or hulkes of the king.
North's Plut., 338, C.

†CARRAINE. The old form of carrion. Fr. *caroigne*.

Seeing no man then can death escape,
Nor hire him hence for any gaine,
We ought not feare his *carraine* shape,
He onely brings evell men to paine.
Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

CARRAWAY, or CARAWAY. The *carum carui* of Linnæus. A plant, the seeds of which being esteemed carminative and stomachic, are still used in confections, cakes, &c.

Nay, you shall see mine orchard: where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's pippin of mine own graffing, with a dish of *carrawayes*, and so forth. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

This passage has given rise to conjectures and disputes. The truth is, that *apples* and *carraways* were a favorite dish, and are said to be still served up on particular days at Trinity College, Cambridge. Old customs are longer retained in colleges, than, perhaps, in any other places. I find in an old book entitled the Haven of Health, by Thomas Cogan, the following confirmations of the practice. After stating the virtues of the seed, and some of the uses, he says,

For the same purpose *careway seeds* are used to be made in comfits, *and to be eaten with apples*, and surely very good for that purpose, for all such things as breed wind, would be eaten with other things that breake wind. Quod semel admonuisse sat erit. P. 53.

Again, in his chapter on Apples,

Howbeit wee are woont to eat *caraways* or biskets, or some other kinde of comfits, or seeds *together with apples*, thereby to breake winde engendered by them: and surely this is a verie good way for students. P. 101.

The date of the dedication to this book is 1584.

CARRECT, or CARACT, for *carrat*. Weight or value of precious stones.

As one of them, indifferently rated,
And of a *carrect* of this quantity,
May serve in peril of calamity
To ransom great kings from captivity.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 307.

But doth his *caract*, and just standard keep
In all the prov'd assays. *B. Jons.*, vol. vii, p. 4.

CARREFOUR, French. A place where four ways meet. Phil. Holland has used it as an English word:

He would in the evening walke here and there about the shops, hostelries, *carrefours*, and crosse streets.
Tr. of Amm. Marc., p. 3.

Carfax, Oxford, is possibly a corruption of this.

CARRIAGE. Import; tendency.

As by that comart
And *carriage* of the articles design'd,
His fell to Hamlet. *Haml.*, i, 1.

†CARRIAGE. In the sense of burden, or baggage.

The shore
At last they reached yet, and then slow their *carriages* they cast,
And sat upon them. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, xxiii, 115.

We took up our *carriages*, and went up to Jerusalem.
Acts xxi, 15.

†CAROL-WINDOW. A bow-window.

In 1572, the Carpenters' Company of the city of London ordered "a *caroll-window* to be made in the place wher the window now standethe in the gallerie."
Jupp's Historical Account, p. 223.

†CARRY-CASTLE. A name used by writers of the Elizabethan age for an elephant. *Silkewormes and their Flies, by T. M.*, 1599, p. 34.

†CARRY-KNAVE. A common prostitute.

And I doe wish with all my heart that the superfluous number of all our hyreling hackney *carryknaves*, and hurry-whores, with their makers and maintainers were there. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

CARRY-TALE. In use before the present word talebearer.

Some *carry-tale*, some please-man, some slight zany.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

This *carry-tale*, dissensious jealousy.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 435.

CART, was formerly used for car, and seems to have been constantly applied to that of Phœbus.

Full thirty times hath Phœbus' *cart* gone round.
Haml. Player's Trag., iii, 2.

It is by no means clear that Shakespeare meant any burlesque in that part of the speech:

When Titan is constrayned to forsake
His lemman's couche, and clymeth to his *cart*
Gascoigne's Works, sign. f, 1.

Too soone he clamme into the flaming *carte*,
Whose want of skill did set the earth on fire.
Gorboduc, 4to. B, 4 b

In O. Pl. i, 121, where this play is reprinted, it is altered to *carre*.

†CART-TAKER. The officer who pressed carts and other vehicles into the service of the court.

Purveyors, *cart-takers*, and such insolent officers as were grievances to the people.
Wilson's Life of James I, 1653, p. 11.

CARVEL, for *caravel*. A small ship. See CARAVEL.

CARWHICHET, CARWITCHET, or CARRAWHICHET. A pun or quibble, as appears clearly in the first example. I can find neither fixed orthography, nor probable derivation, for this jocular term. Mr. G. Mason fancied a French origin, but with little success.

All the foul i' the fair, I mean all the dirt in Smithfield,—that's one of master Littlewit's *carwhichets* now,—will be thrown at our banner to-day, if the matter does not please the people. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v, 1.

He has all sorts of echoes, rebuses, chrongrams, &c., besides *carwitchets*, clenches, and quibbles.
Butler's Rem., ii, 120.

Sir John had always his budget full of punns, conundrums, and *carrawitchets*,—at which the king laught till his sides crackt. *Arbuthnot, Dissert. on Dumpling*

†Devices to make the Thames run on the north side of London (which may very easily be done, by removing London to the Banke-side), of planting the Ile of Dogs with whiblins, *corwhichets*, mushromes, and tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

CASAMATE, for *casemate*. *Casamatta*, Ital. A term in fortification, meaning a particular kind of bastion.

To beat those pioneers off, that carry a mine
Would blow you up at last. Secure your *casamates*.
B. Jons. Staple of N., i, 1.

I can make nothing else of *chasemates*, in the following lines:

Of thunder, tempest, meteors, lightning, snow,
Chasemates, trajections of haile, raine.
Heyw. Hierarchie, p. 441.

That is, I presume, batteries for throwing hail and rain.

†CASE. *If case*, if it happen, or, as we now say, in case.

If case a begger be old, weake or ill,
It makes his gaines and commings in more still;
When beggers that are strong, are paid with mocks,
Or threatned with the cage, the whip, or stocks.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CASE. To strip, or flay; to take off the case.

We'll make you some sport with the fox ere we *case* him. *All's W.*, iii, 6.

Some of them knew me,
Else they had *cased* me like a cony too,
As they have done the rest.
B. & Fl. Love's Pilg., ii, 2.

That is, they had flayed me like a rabbit. It appears by the context that "the rest," alluded to, had actually been stripped.

†CASE-WORM. The caddis, a favorite bait of the angler.

The *case-worme*, the dewe-worme, the gentile, the flye, the small roache, and suche-like, are for their turnes according to the nature of the waters, and the times, and the kindes of fishes. *Booke of Angling*, 1606.

†CASHED. Cashiered. Fr. *cassé*.

That of the bandes under her majesties paie, such as shal be found weake and decaied to be *cashed*, and with the nomberes remayninge to suplie the defects of thother bandes, or elles those bandes to be renforced by other her majesties subjectes serving in those countreys. *Letter of the Earl of Leicester*, 1585.

†CASKNET. A small casket.

Sir, I must thank you for the visit you vouchsafed me in this simple cell, and whereas you please to call it the *cabinet that holds the jewell of our times*, you may rather term it a wicker *casknet* that keeps a jet ring, or a horn lantern that holds a small taper of cours wax. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†*To* CASKE. Apparently, to strike.

The day hath been, this body which thou seest
Now falling to the earth, but for these props,
Hath made as tall a souldier as your selfe
Totter within his saddle: and this hand
Now shaking with the palsie, *caske* the bever
Of my proud foe, untill he did forget
What ground hee stood upon.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618.

To CASSE. To break or deprive of an office; to disband. *Casser*, French; from which language we have many military terms.

But when the Lacedæmonians saw their armies *cassed*, and that the people were gone their way.
North's Plut., 180, E.

He changed officers, *cassed* companies of men of armes.
Danet's Comines, sign. V, 6.

This was probably the word now printed *cast*, in some passages of Othello.

You are but now *cast* in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice. *Othel.*, ii, 3.

Cassed undoubtedly shows the origin of the term; but it was already corrupted to *cast*, when the first folio of Shakespeare was printed. It is so also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

All this language
Makes but against you, Pontius, you are *cast*,
And by mine honour, and my love to Cæsar,
By me shall never be restor'd. *Valentinian*, ii, 3.

So it is printed in the folio of 1647. The term is not yet disused in the army; the rejected horses in a troop are called *cast* horses. The term indeed comes accidentally so near to *cast*, in the sense of *cast off*, that they have been confounded. Thus *cast* clothes, means clothes left off; and I fancy a *cast mistress*, is to be understood as a metaphor, alluding to left off garments.

†At whose becke two princes, namely, Veteranio and Gallus, although at divers times were in manner of common souldiors, and no better, thus *cassed*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

CASSOCK. Any loose coat, but particularly a military one. Shakespeare, speaking of soldiers, says,

Half of the which dare not shake the snow from off their *cassocks*, lest they should shake themselves to pieces. *All's W.*, iv, 3.

This small piece of service will bring him clean out of love with the soldier for ever. He will never come within the sign of it, the sight of a *cassock*, or a musket-rest again. *B. Jons. Every Man in H.*, ii, 5.

Cassocks, however, are mentioned also in different passages as a dress used by old men, by rustics, and even by women. See Mr. Steevens's note on the first-cited passage. Also O. Pl., v, 154. They are now only clerical.

CAST, *s.* A share, or allotment.

As for example, for your *cast* o' manchets
Out o' th' pantry,
I'll allow you a goose out of the kitchin.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W. iv, 1.

To CAST, was sometimes used for *to cast up*, in the sense of to reject from the stomach.

These verses too, a poyson on 'em, I can't abide 'em, they make me ready to *cast*, by the banks of Helicon.
B. Jons. Poetast., i, 1.

Let him *cast* till his maw come up, we care not.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 7.

The porter in Macbeth quibbles between this sense of the word and that which implies to throw a person in wrestling. Speaking of the wine he had drunk, he says,

Though he took up my legs sometimes, yet I made a shift to *cast* him. *Macb.*, ii, 3.

†If you *cast* the medicine you may take it the second, third, or fourth time, by the whole, half, or less measure as your stomach will bear it.
The Countess of Kents Choice Manual, 1676.

†CAST. Style; manner.

The lady Flavia, speaking in his *cast*, proceeded in this manner. Truely Martius, I had not thought that as yet your colts tooth stuck in your mouth, or that so old a trewant in love could hitherto remember his lesson. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

†CAST. A cast of the loom.

In eche weake place is woven a weaving *cast*,
By-warde, in-warde, to-warde the flie more fast
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†CAST. A performance of an office.

For many a topping strumpet, now at a guinea purchase, will dwindle from a velvet scarf into rusty lute-string, and will be at a hackney-coachman's service, the next vacation, for a *cast* of his office and a quartern of brandy. *London Bewitched*, 8vo, 1708, p. 4.

†CAST. An old term in brewing.

When ale is in the fat.
If the bruar please me nat.
The *cast* shall tall down flat.
And never have any strength.
Bale's Nature, 1562.

†*To* CAST. To reckon up an account. An arithmetical term.

Her greatest learning is religion, and her thoughts are on her own sex or on men, without *casting* the difference. *Overbury's Characters.*

†2. To give a verdict of guilty.

That all humane laws cannot be perfect, but that some must rest in the discretion of the judge, although an innocent man do perish thereby: as his majesty further conceived, that a jury may *cast* upon evidence, and a judge may give a just sentence, yet the party innocent. *Apothegms of King James.* 1669.

†3. To reckon, in the sense of to consider.

For comparing my place with my person, nice thought thy boldnesse more then either good manners in thee would permit, or I with modesty could suffer: yet at the last, *casting* with my selfe that the heat of thy love might cleane be raced with the coldnesse of thy letter, I thought it good to commit an inconvenience, that it might prevent a mischiefe, choosing rather to cut thee off short by rigour, then to give thee any jot of hope of silence.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†CAST. *The last cast*, the last gasp.

Sir Thomas Bodley is even now at *the last cast*, and hath lain speechless and without knowledge since yesterday at noon. God comfort him, and send him a good passage. *Letter dated* 1612.

†CAST. A passage over a river in a boat.

For old acquaintance, e'r thou breathe thy last,
I o'r the water will give thee a *cast*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CAST. A flight of hawks.

The difference betwixt your noble father,
And conde de Alvarez, how it sprung
From a meer trifle first, a *cast* of hawks,
Whose made the swifter flight, whose could mount highest,
Lie longest on the wing. *The Spanish Gipsie.*

CAST, *part.* Warped. Applied to a bow.

I found my good bow clene *cast* on one side.
Asch. Tox., p. 7.

See Johns. *Cast, v. n.* 3.

To CAST BEYOND THE MOON. A proverbial phrase for attempting impossibilities.

But oh, I talk of things impossible,
And *cast beyond the moon*.
Woman k. with K., O. Pl., vii, 314.

Pardon me, Euphues, if in love I *cast beyond the moone*, which bringeth us women so endlesse moane.
Euphues, H, 1, (bl. l.)

But I will not *cast beyond the moone*, for that in all things I know there must be a meane.
Euph. Engl., Z, 2

To *cast* here seems to be in the sense of to contrive.

Also, to indulge in wild thoughts and conjectures:

Beyond the moone when I began to *cast*,
By my own parts what place might be procur'd.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 529

This tale not fullie finished, Mamillia stoode upon thornes, *cast beyond the moone*, and conjectur'd that which neither the tale did import, nor Pharicles himself imagine. *R. Greene, Mammil*, B, 2 b.

I cannot think, with Mr. Steevens, that there is any allusion to this phrase in the following passage of Titus Andronicus:

My lord, I am a *mile beyond the moon*.
Your letter is with Jupiter by this. Act iv, 3.

The whole dialogue is extravagant, on the subject of shooting arrows among the stars. The folios 1623 and 1632 read, "I *aym* a mile," &c. The old quarto of 1611 reads, "I *aime*;" and it should be considered, that if we take this as equivalent to the phrase here noticed, it will mean, "I attempt things impossible," which speech has nothing of madness in it, whereas it is meant for a wild rant.

To CAST WATER. To find out diseases by the inspection of urine.

If thou could'st, doctor, *cast*
The water of my land, find her disease. *Macb.*, v, 3.
There's physicians enough there *to cast his water*: is that any matter to us?
Puritan, iv, 1. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 603.

CASTILIAN. There are several conjectures concerning the use of this appellation; and indeed it seems to have been employed in several senses.

1. As a reproach, which probably arose after the defeat of the Armada:

Thou art a *Castilian*, king urinal! *Mer. W.*, ii, 3.

The host addresses Dr. Caius in high-sounding words, which at the same time are reproachful, presuming on his ignorance of the language.

2. For a delicate courtier:

Come, come, *Castilian*, skim thy posset curd,
Shew thy queere substance, worthless, most absurd.
Marston's Satires, 1599, p. 138, Mod. Ed.

Adieu, my true court friend, farewel, my dear *Castilio*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 27.

In this sense it was used, because the Spaniards were then thought people of the highest ceremony and polish. "*Castiliano volto*" is conjectured by

Warburton for *Castiliano volgo*, of which no sense can be made, in Twelfth Night, i, 3, implying that Maria is to put on a courtly or solemn countenance. The conjecture is probably right; not because sir Toby is to be supposed to have that idea of civility, as peculiar to himself, but because *Castilian* breeding was certainly most esteemed. Thus Marston draws the character of

The absolute *Castilio*,
He that can all the poynts of courtship show.
Sat., i, p. 138, Mod. Ed.

There seems no reason to suppose that Marston thought of *Balthasar Castiglioni*.

3 It seems also to have been a drunken exclamation, being found joined with *Rivo!*

Hey! Rivo *Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 377.

And Rivo will he cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, an old Com. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Castilian liquor had also a kind of proverbial celebrity.

Away Tirke, scowre thy throate, thou shalt wash it with *Castilian licour*.
Shoemaker's Holiday, an old Com., 4to, C, 4.

Ben Jonson has called canary, *Castalian liquor*, as peculiarly fit for poets, and perhaps as an improvement upon the commoner term of *Castilian* liquor. *Ev. Man out of H.*, Induction.

†CASTING. A term in hawking. "Oiseau acuré; that hath had *casting* given her." *Cotgrave.*

CASTING-BOTTLE. A bottle for casting, or sprinkling, perfumes. A very fashionable article of luxury in the days of Elizabeth.

Pray Jove the perfumed courtiers keep their *casting-bottles*, pick-tooths, and shittlecocks from you.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., i, 1.

So in giving instructions to assume the airs of a courtier:

Where is your page? call for your *casting-bottle*, and place your mirror in your hat, as I told you. *Ib.*, ii, 3. Flaggons, and beakers; salts, chargers, *casting-bottles*. *Albumaz.*, O. Pl., vii, 165.

In the third act of Marston's Antonio and Mellida, there is this stage direction:

Enter Castilio and his Page. Castilio with a *casting-bottle* of sweet water in his hand, sprinkling himself.
Repr., p. 150.

There were probably also *casting-boxes;* and that is perhaps meant in justice Algripe's lamentation.

They have a chain,
My rings, my *box of casting gold*, my purse too.
B. & Fl. N. Walker, iii, 5.

Sometimes called also a *casting-glass:*

Faith, ay: his civet and his *casting-glass*
Have helpt him to a place among the rest.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of h. H., iv, 4

[In one of the old receipt books the following is given as an excellent sweet water for a *casting bottle.*]

†Take three drammes of oyle of spike, one dramme of oyle of thyme, one dram of oyle of lemmons, one dram of oyle of cloves. then take one graine of civet, and three grains of the aforesaid composition well wrought together: temper them well in a silver spoone with your finger.

CASTLE. A kind of close helmet.

And rear'd aloft the bloody battle-ax,
Writing destruction on the enemies *castle*.
Tit. And., iii, 1

This word caused much altercation between Warburton and Theobald, but the former was right.

Farewel, revolted fair!—and, Diomed,
Stand fast, and wear a *castle* on thy head.
Tro. & Cr., v, 2

Then suddenlie with great noise of trumpets entered sir Thomas Knevet in a *castell* of cole blacke.
Holinsh., ii, p. 815.

Mr. Steevens, in citing the following passage as containing an instance of this word, has surely misrepresented its meaning:

But use
That noble courage I have seen, and we
Shall fight as in a *castle*.
B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, act i, end.

If *castle* meant helmet in this place, it would not be *a castle*, but *castles*. "To fight as in a castle" is a very intelligible phrase to express fighting in great security, as in a fortified place. It is so undoubtedly in the following passage:

Draw them on a little further,
From the footpath into the neighbouring thicket,
And we may do't, as safe *as in a castle*.
Little Fr. Lawy., iv, p. 242.

Gadshill explains the phrase, as to its literal meaning:

We steal as in a *castle*, cock-sure. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Euripides has the same metaphor:

ἦν μὲν τις ἡμῖν πύργος ἀσφαλὴς φανῆ. *Medea*, l. 390.

CASTLE. *Old Lad of the Castle!* A familiar appellation, apparently equivalent to Castilian, in its convivial sense; *i. e.*, old buck!

As the honey of Hybla, *my old lad of the castle!* And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet robe of durance?
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Gabriel Harvey tells us, says Dr. Farmer, of "*old lads of the castle*, with their rapping babble; roaring boys." The singular coincidence of this address to Falstaff, was long regarded

as a strong proof that the part was first produced under the name of *Sir John Oldcastle*. But this opinion is now relinquished. Oldcastle was the buffoon of a play entitled The famous Victories of Henry V, &c., but this piece was prior to Shakespeare's; and as the introduction of *Oldcastle* there had given offence, the audience was informed in the epilogue to the second part of Henry IV, that he was not even alluded to in the character of Falstaff; "for *Oldcastle* died a martyr; but this is not the man." See the notes on the first-cited passage, and one on the first scene of Henry V.

CASTREL; written also *kastril* and *kastrel*. The hovering hawk, Lat. *tinnunculus;* a wild sort, not fit for training. Minshew derives it from *quercerelle*, Fr.

But there's another in the wind, some *castrel*
That hovers over her, and dares her daily.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

It is in allusion to the name of the character, that Lovewit says to Kastril in the last scene of the Alchemist,

Here stands my dove. stoop at her if you dare.

†The sparrow-hawk is a fierce enemy to all pigeons, but they are defended of the *castrel*, whose sight and voice the sparrow-hawk doth fear, which the pigeons or doves know well enough; for where the *castrel* is, from thence will not the pigeons go (if the sparrow-hawk be nigh), thro' the great trust she hath in the *castrel*, her defender.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

CAT IN PAN. To turn cat in pan, a proverbial expression implying perfidy, but of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Damon smatters as well as he of craftie phylosophie,
And can *tourne cat in the panne* very prettily.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 193.

So in the famous old song of the Vicar of Bray:

When George in pudding time came o'er,
And moderate men look'd big, sir,
I turn'd a *cat-in-pan* once more,
And so became a Whig, sir.

Lord Bacon defines it as if it meant turning the tables upon a man, or reversing the truth.

There is a cunning which we in England call, *the turning of the cat in the pan;* which is, when that which a man says to another, he lays it as if another had said it to him *Essay* 28.

A writer in the Gent. Mag., 1754, p. 66, conjectures that it was originally *cate* or *cake;* another, p. 172, derives it from the *Catipani*, whom he supposes a perfidious people, in Calabria and Apulia; but in fact *Catapanus* was in those countries the name of an office, and nearly synonymous with *Capitaneus*, meaning a governor or præfect. Hoffman gives a list of those *Catapani*. It must not be concealed, that in several Monkish verses there cited, *Catapan* is used without the termination, which strengthens the probability that our phrase is in some way derived from it. See also Du Cange, who gives two etymologies of it, κατεπάνω, a Byzantine Greek word, and κατα παντοκρατορα, next to the chief commander. The former is the right; the officers in Hoffman's list all held their power under the Byzantine emperors.

[It does not seem to have originally implied *perfidy*, but merely an interested changing of character. In the old play of the Mariage of Witt and Wisdome. Idlenesse says,]

†Now am I true araid like a phesitien;
I am as very a turncote as the wethercoke of Poles;
For now I will calle my name Due Disporte.
So. so, finely I can *turne the catt in the pane.*

CAT and CATSTICK. Implements of a puerile game, said to still practised in the northern counties. [It is common enough at the present day under the name of *tip-cat.*] The *cat* is well described by Strutt:

The *cat* is about six inches in length, and an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, and diminished from the middle to both ends, in the manner of a double cone; by this curious contrivance the places of the trap and ball are at once supplied, for when the cat is laid upon the ground, the player with his cudgel [or *catstick*] strikes it smartly, it matters not at which end, and it will rise with a rotatory motion, high enough for him to beat it away as it falls, in the same manner as he would a ball. *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 101. Then for love of this sword, I broke and did away all my storehouse of tops, gigs, balls, *cat* and *catsticks*, pot-guns, key-guns, &c. *Brome, New Ac.*, iv, 1.
To play *at cat*, cato ligneo ludere; baculo et buxo ludere. *Cambr. Phrase-book.*

The *cat* and *stick* are much mentioned by a foolish character in Middleton's Women beware Women, act i, &c. The game was called *tip-cat.*

†That gall their hands with stool-balls, or their *cat sticks*,
For white-pots, pudding-pies, stew'd prunes, and tansies,
To feast their titts at Islington or Hogsden.
Brome's New Acad.

†*To whip the* CAT. A jocular phrase for sickness from intoxication.

And when his wits are in the wetting shrunke,
You may not say hee's drunke though he be drunke,

For though he be as drunke as any rat,
He nath but ketcht a fox, or *whipt the cat*.
Taylor's Works, 1630

To beare an envy, base and secretly,
'Tis counted wisdome, and great policy
To be a drunkard, and the *cat to whip*,
Is call'd the king of all good fellowship. *Ibid.*

†CAT AND DOG MONEY. At Christchurch, Spitalfields, there is a benefaction for the widows of weavers under certain restrictions called *cat and dog money*, and there is a tradition in the parish that the money was given in the first instance to cats and dogs. See Edwards's Old English Customs, 1842, p. 54.

CAT IN A BOTTLE. The subject of allusion in the following passage:

If I do, hang me *in a bottle like a cat*, and shoot at me.
Much Ado, i, 1.

Of this phrase Mr. Steevens tells us he was unable to procure any better illustration, than an account of a rustic custom which consisted in hanging up a cat in a wooden bottle or keg, with soot; the sport being to strike out the bottom, and yet escape being saluted by the contents. Here is no mention of shooting at it, but the comparison may be supposed to end at the *hanging in a bottle*.

†CAT-SILVER. An old popular name for mica.

Hujus species est et magnetis sive mica. μαγνῆτις. *Cat silver* *Nomenclator.*

†CATADUPE. A waterfall. Gr. κατάδουπος.

Sien of my science in the *catadupe* of my knowledge,
I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit.
Wit's Miserie, 1596.

CATAIAN. A Chinese: *Cataia* or *Cathay* being the name given to China by the old travellers. It was used also to signify a sharper, from the dexterous thieving of those people; which quality is ascribed to them in many old books of travels. See Mr. Steevens's note on the following passage:

I will not believe such a *Cataian*, though the priest of the town commended him for a true man.
Mer. W., ii, 1.

The opposition in this passage between *Cataian* and *true* or honest *man*, is a proof that it means thief or sharper; and Pistol is the person deservedly so called.

My lady's a *Cataian*, we are politicians, Malvolio's a Peg-a-Ramsey. *Twel. N.*, ii, 3.

Sir Toby is there too drunk for precision, and uses it merely as a term of reproach. Sir W. Davenant, in Love and Honour, employs the same term in describing a sharper:

Hang him, bold *Cataian*, he indites finely, &c.

"And will live as well by sharping tricks as any one," is the meaning of the remainder of the passage.

I'll make a wild *Cataian* of forty such.
Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 435.

i. e., forty such blockheads would hardly furnish wit for one dexterous sharper.

†CATAZANERS. Probably, says Gifford, a corruption of some term for revellers. *Shirley's Ball*, v, 1.

†CATCH. The eye of a hook, or buckle.

A *catch*, spinter.
Withal's Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 210, under the head, "Cloathing or apparell for men."

The male, *catch*, or rundle through which the latchet passeth, and it is fastened with the toong of the buckle. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

CATER. An acater, or caterer. See ACATER.

You dainty wits! two of you to a *cater*
To cheat him of a dinner.
B. & Fl. Mad Lover, act ii.

Or freeze in the warehouse, and keep company
With the *cater*, Holdfast. *Massing. City Mad.*, ii, 1.

When the toil'd *cater* home them to the kitchin brings,
The cook doth cast them out, as most unsavoury things. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, S. xxv, p. 1160.

The word very frequently occurs. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. iv, p. 34.

†My lord, our *catours* shall not use the markett
For our provision, but some straunger now
Will take the vittailes from him he hath bought.
Play of Sir Thomas More.

†Obsonator, Plaut. coquus nundinalis, Eid. qui coemptos è macello cibos coquo tradit ad coquendum. ὀψώνης. Dispensier, qui achette les viandes. A *cater*: a steward: he that buyeth and provideth victuals.
Nomenclator.

†A *cater*, or hee that buyeth the meate, obsonator.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 124.

†CATER-COUSINS. Friends so familiar that they eat together.

Inimicitia est inter eos. They are not now *cater-cousins*. They are at dissention or debate one with another. *Terence in English*, 1614.

CATLING. The string of a lute or violin, made of cat-gut.

What music will be in him when Hector has knocked out his brains, I know not: but I am sure, none; unless the fidler Apollo get his sinews to make *catlings* on. *Tro. & Cr.*, iii, 3.

Simon Catling is therefore the name of a fidler, in Rom. and Jul., iv, 5.

CATSO. A low-lived term of reproach, borrowed from the Italians by ignorant travellers, who probably knew not its real meaning. Used to signify a rogue, cheat, or base fellow:

These be our nimble spirited *catsos* that ha' their evasions at pleasure. *B. Jon. Every Man out*, ii, 1.
And so cunningly temporize with this cunning *catso*.
Wily beguiled, O. Pl.

It is introduced as the exclamation of an Italian, in the Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 22.

CATZERIE, formed from the above. Cheating; roguery.

And looks
Like one that is employ'd in *catzerie*
And crosbiting; such a rogue, &c.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 374.

CAVALERO, or CAVALIER. Literally a knight; but, as the persons of chief fashion and gaiety were knights, any gallant was so distinguished. Hence it became a term for the officers of the court party, in Charles the First's wars, the gaiety of whose appearance was strikingly opposed to the austerity and sourness of the opposite side.

I'll drink to master Bardolph, and to all the *cavaleros* about London. *2 Hen. IV.*

†CAUDE. A word used by G. Peele apparently in the sense of care.

And thou these *caudes* and labours serioushe
Was in that worke not mentioned speciallie
Peele's Eglogue, 1589.

CAVIARE, CAVEAR, or CAVEARY. The spawn of a kind of sturgeon pickled, salted, and dried: derived from the Italian *caviale*, or the barbarous Greek καβιαρι, which signify the same. Made also sometimes of the spawn of other kinds of fish: *botargo* being a species of it. "*Caviarium*, ova piscium salita et exsiccata, ut sturionum, mugilum, luporum," &c. *Du Cange, Gloss.* It is now imported in great plenty from Russia; but in the time of Shakespeare was a new and fashionable delicacy, not obtained or relished by the vulgar, and therefore used by him to signify anything above their comprehension. Anchovies classed, at that time, in the same rank.

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the million; 'twas *caviare* to the general. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

How fashionable it was, appears in the following passage. Speaking of affected travelled men, it is said,

A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear that the only delicacies be mushrooms, *caveare*, or anchovis. *Ed. Blount's Observ.*, 1620.

Thus a novice is defined as one who knows it not:

Laugh—wide—loud—and vary—
A smile is for a simp'ring novice;
One that ne'er tasted *caveare*,
Nor knows the smack of dear anchovis.
B. & Fl. Passion. Madm., act v, p. 353

Thou dost not know the sweets of getting wealth.
As. Nor you the pleasure that I take in spending it;
To feed on *caveare* and eat anchovies.
Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 205.

It is said of the affected imitator of a fine gentleman, that "he doth learn to make strange sauces to eat anchovies, maccaroni, bovoli, fagioli, and *caviare*, because *he* (the person he imitates) loves them." *B. Jons. Cynth. Revels*, ii, 3.

There's a fishmonger's boy with *caviar*, sir,
Anchoves, and potargo, to make ye drink.
Char. Sure these are modern, very modern, meats;
For I understand 'em not. *B. & Fl. Elder Br.*, iii, 3.

The following curious account of the actual produce of *caviare*, is taken from Dr. Crull's Ancient and present State of Muscovy, 8vo, printed in 1698:

Caviare, or *cavajar*, (by the Russians called *ikary*) is made of the roes of two different fishes, which they catch in the river Wolga, but especially near the city of Astracan, to wit, of the sturgeon and the beluga. I will not pretend to describe the first, it being too well known in these parts; but the beluga is a large fish, about twelve or fifteen foot long, without scales, not unlike a sturgeon, but more large, and incomparably more luscious, his belly being as tender as marrow, and his flesh whiter than veal, whence he is called white-fish by the Europeans. This beluga lies in the bottom of the river at certain seasons, and swallows many large pebbles of great weight to ballast himself against the force of the stream of the Wolga, augmented by the melting of the snows in the spring: when the waters are asswaged he disgorges himself. Near Astracan, they catch sometimes such a quantity of them, that they throw away the flesh (though the daintiest of all fish) reserving only the spawn, of which they sometimes take an hundred and fifty or two hundred weight out of one fish. These roes they salt and press, and put up into casks, if it is to be sent abroad, else they keep it unpressed, only a little corned with salt. That made of the sturgeon's spawn is black and small grain'd, somewhat waxy, like potargo, and is called *ikary* by the Muscovites. This is also made by the Turks. The second sort, which is made of the roes of the beluga, or white-fish, has a grain as large as a small pepper-corn, of a darkish grey. The *caviare* made of this spawn, the Muscovites call *Armeinska ikary*, because they believe it was first made by the Armenians. Both kinds they cleanse from its strings, salt it, and lay it up on shelving boards, to drain away the oily and most unctuous part; this being done they salt it, press it, and put it up in casks containing 700 or 800 weight, and so send it to Musco, and other places; from thence it is transported by the English and Dutch into Italy. That glew which is called ising-glass is made out of the beluga's sounds.
P. 163, &c

†CAVILL. A coif, or caul.

Her golden lockes like Hermus sands,
(Or then bright Hermus brighter)
A spangled *cavill* binds in with bands,
Then silver morning lighter.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†CAVILLER. A cavalier?

P. Alas, alas! unlesse I looke to my selfe I am in for a bird. Yonder fellows come towardes me swearing and staring like *cavillers*. *Terence in English*, 1614

CAUL. A thin membrane, found encompassing the head of some children when born: superstitiously supposed to be a token of good fortune throughout life. These cauls were even imagined to have inherent virtues, and were sold accordingly; nor is the superstition yet extinct, for advertisements for the sale of them are still not uncommon. Mr. Todd testifies the same. They are also considered as preservatives from drowning, and for that purpose are sold to seafaring people.

> Were we not born with *cauls* upon our heads?
> Think'st thou, Chichon, to come off twice a row,
> Thus rarely, from such dangerous adventures?
> *Elvira*, O. Pl., xii, 212.

Herrick speaks of them, as being supposed fortunate to the children who have them:

> For either sheet was spread the *caule*
> That doth the infant's face enthrall
> When it is born; by some custyl'd
> The luckie omen of the child. *Hesper*, p. 194.

The webs of spiders were sometimes called *caules*:

> His shelves, for want of authors, are subtilly interwoven with *spiders' caules*. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 7.

†**CAUL.** A covering of net-work under which the hair of ladies' heads was gathered.

> These glittering *cauls* of golden plate,
> Wherewith their heads are richly deck'd,
> Makes them to seem an angel's mate,
> In judgment of the simple sect. *Gosson's P. Q.*

A *caule* to cover the haire of the head withall, as maidens use, reticulum crinale vel retiolum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

CAUSE, *first and second*, &c. Terms in the art of duelling, fashionable in Shakespeare's time, and particularly ridiculed by him in the last act of As you like it:

> Faith we met, and found the quarrel was upon the *seventh cause*. *As you like it*, v, 4.

The clown, who says this, afterwards enumerates the degrees of the quarrel upon the lie, to the number of *seven*, introducing it by saying, "O sir, we quarrel in print, by the book, as you have books for good manners." The books chiefly ridiculed were those of *Vincentio Saviola*, entitled, "Of Honour and honourable Quarrels," and that of *Jerome Caranza*. See Warburton's note on the above passage. The *causes* are again mentioned:

> The *first and second cause* will not serve my turn.
> *L. L. Lost*, i, 2.
>
> A gentleman of the first house; of the *first and second cause*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

CAUSEN. The old infinitive of *to cause*. Used by Spenser in the sense of the French *causer* to prate; to assign frivolous reasons.

> But he, to shift their curious request,
> Gan *causen* why she could not come in place.
> *F. Q.*, III, ix, 26

CAUTELE, or CAUTELL. Caution, or deceit.

> But in all thinges thys *cautell* they use, that a lesse pleasure hinder not a bigger.
> *Robinson's Transl. of Sir T. More's Utopia*, 8vo, M, 6 b.
>
> Perhaps he loves you now;
> And now no soil, nor *cautel*, doth besmirch
> The virtue of his will. *Haml.*, act i, sc. 3.
>
> In him a plenitude of subtle matter
> Applied to *cautels*, all strange forms receives.
> *Lover's Complaint*, Sh. Supp., i, 758.

To **CAUTEL.** To provide carefully, or artfully.

> It was wisely *cauteled* by the penner of these savory miracles. *Ded. of Popish Impost.*, 4to, I, 3, 1603.

CAUTELOUS. Cautious; but more frequently artful; insidious.

> You cannot be too *cautelous*, nice, or dainty
> In your society here.
> *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons*, act iv, p. 298.
>
> My stock being small, no marvel 'twas soon wasted;
> But you, without the least doubt or suspicion,
> If *cautelous*, may make bold with your master's.
> *Massing. City Madam*, ii, 1.
>
> He is too prudent and too *cautelous*,
> Experience hath taught him t' avoid these fooleries.
> *B. & Fl. Elder Brother*, iv, 4.

The note on the following passage says "*cautelous* is here *cautious*, sometimes insidious;" but a little consideration of the context will convince the reader that artful or treacherous must be its meaning there.

> Swear priests, and cowards, and men *cautelous*,
> Old feeble carrions, and such suffering souls
> As welcome wrongs. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

"*Men cautelous*," and "priests" too, I fear, are there expressly opposed to

> Honesty to honesty engag'd.

So also in the following:

> Your son
> Will or exceed the common, or be caught
> With *cautelous* baits, and practices. *Cor.*, iv, 1.

CAZIMI. An old astrological term, denoting the centre or middle of the sun. A planet is said to be in *cazimi* when not distant from the sun, either in longitude or latitude, above 17 minutes; or the apparent semi-diameter of the sun, and of the planet. Kersey says 17 degrees, and the annotator on the Old Plays, who copies him, has raised it, by a new error, to 70 degrees. The term is

explained at large in Chambers's Dictionary.

I'll find the cuspe, and Alfridaria,
And know what planet is in *cazimi*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 171.

†CEASURE. Probably the Latin *cæsura*, the rhythm of verse.

But O! what rich incomparable treasures
Had the world wanted, had this modern glory,
Divine du Bartas, hid his heavenly *ceasures*,
Singing the mighty world's immortall story?
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†CEDULE. A shedule.

Having brought up the law to the highest point against the vice-roy of Sardinia, and that in an extraordinary manner, as may appear unto you by that printed *cedule* I sent you in my last, and finding an apparent disability in him to satisfie the debt.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CELEBROUS. Famous.

From the Greek isles, philosophy came to Italy, thence to this western world among the Druydes, whereof those of this isle were most *celebrous*, for wee read that the Gauls (now the French) came to Britanny in great numbers to be instructed by them.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CENSE. A census.

Vopiscus writes she was then of fifty miles circumference, and she had five hundred thousand free citizens in a famous *cense* that was made, which, allowing but six to evry family in women, children, and servants, came to three millions of souls.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

CENSER. A part of the luxury of Shakespeare's time was to fumigate rooms with perfumes in a censer; which was also an appendage of that curiously furnished place, a barber's shop. These censers of course were made with many perforations in the top, an allusion to which is seen in the following passage:

What! up and down, carv'd like an apple tart?
Here's snip, and nip, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to *a censer in a barber's shop*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 3.

The use of a censer is exemplified in B. Jons. Every Man out of H., act ii, sc. 4, and in Lingua, O. Pl., v, 199.

CENSURE. Opinion.

Madam, the king is old enough himself
To give his *censure*; these are no women's matters.
2 Hen. IV, i, 3.

Madam,—and you my mother—will you go
To give your *censures* in this weighty business?
Rich. III, ii, 2.

Even a very favourable judgment:

This and some other of his remarkable abilities, made one then give this *censure* of him; that this age had brought forth another Picus Mirandula, &c.
Donne's Life, by Walton, beginning.

A judical sentence:

To you, lord governor,
Remains the *censure* of this hellish villain;
The time, the place, the torture,—O inforce it.
Othel., v, 2.

To CENSURE. To give an opinion.

Pardon, dear madam; 'tis a passing shame,
That I, unworthy body as I am,
Should *censure* thus on lovely gentlemen.
Jul. Why not on Protheus, as of all the rest?
Luc. Then thus—of many good, *I think him* best.
Two Gent., act i.

The interpretation of *to pass sentence* is in that place erroneous; Julia is giving an opinion only.

To pass sentence judically:

Has *censur'd* him
Already; and, as I hear, the provost hath
A warrant for his execution. *Meas. for M.*, i, 5.

CENT. A game at cards; called also corruptly *saint* or *sant*. Supposed to be like piquet.

The duke and his fair lady,
The beauteous Helena, are now at *cent*;
Of whom she has such fortune in her carding,
The duke has lost a thousand crowns.
B. & Fl. Four Plays in one, vol. x.

Called *cent*, because 100 was the game:

It is not saint, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.
Dumb. Kn., O. Pl., iv, 483.

While their glad sons are left seven for their chance
At hazard; hundred and all made at *sent*.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 419.

Several illustrations of the game occur in that scene. Thus the lady asks him what is his game, to which he answers, "Madam, I am blank:" Again, "What's your game now? P. Four kings, as I imagine." Presently, "Can you decard (for discard), madam? Q. Hardly, but I must do hurt."—All these things certainly have much resemblance to piquet.

Thus also,

Cent for those gentry who their states have marr'd,
That game befits them, for they must discard.
Cotsw. Games, C, 2 b.

CENTURY. Used in the following passage for a party of an hundred men:

A *century* send forth,
Search every acre in the high-grown field,
And bring him to our eye. *Lear*, iv, 4.

Also for the number of an hundred:

And on it said *a century* of pray'rs. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

†CEREBRAND. A sarabande.

The song ended, a *cerebrand* is danc'd: as the dance ends, musick is heard without.
Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

†CERE-CANDLE. A candle of wax; a taper.

Who in your temple
Will light a *cere-candle*, or for incense burn
A grain of frankincense? *Randolph's Poems*, 1646.

CEREMONIES. Ornaments of state and regal pomp.

Disrobe the images,
If you do find them deck'd with *ceremonies*.
Jul. Cæs., i, 1.

Also, for prodigies:

Of fantasy, of dreams of *ceremonies*. *Ibid.*, ii, 1.
Cæsar, I never stood on *ceremonies*,
But now they fright me. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

CERTES. Certainly.

And in conclusion
Nonsuits my mediators; for *certes*, says he,
I have already chosen my officer. *Oth.*, i, 1.

Certes, my lord, said he that shall I soone,
And give you eke good help to their decay.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

Very common in Spenser, and occasionally found in later authors.

CESS. Measure or estimation. Probably corrupted from *cense*.

The poor jade is wrung in the withers out of all *cess*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Also, the census, or account of an estate:

Though much from out the *cess* be spent,
Nature with little is content. *Herrick*, p. 34.

The verb to *cess* is still occasionally used; but more frequently, to *assess*.

CESSE, *v.* To cease. *Cesso*, Lat. So written by Spenser:

For natural affection soon doth *cesse*,
And quenched is with Cupid's greater flame
F. Q., IV. ix. 2.

†**CHAFERNE.** A sausepan.

Five brasse pottes, iij. brasse pannes, iiij. kettles, and one *chaferne*. *Inventory*, 1613, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*

To **CHAFFER.** To exchange. Dr. Johnson has remarked that this word is obsolete in the active sense.

He *chaffer'd* chairs in which churchmen were set.
Sp. Moth. Hub., 1159.

†Ladies regard not ragged companie;
I will with the revenues of my *chafred* church.
Returne from Pernassus, 1612.

†Yet knights and lawyers hope to see the day,
When we may share here their possessions,
And make indentures of their *chaffred* skins;
Dice of their bones to throw in meriment. *Ibid.*

CHAFFER, was used also as a substantive, for goods intended to be exchanged in traffic.

He tooke toll throughout all his lordshippes of all suche persons as passed by the same with any cattel, *chaffre*, or merchandize. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, Q, 5.

CHAIN. A gold chain, as may be seen in many old pictures, and is still exemplified in the dress of the lord mayor and aldermen of London, was anciently a fashionable ornament, for persons of rank and dignity. Sir Godfrey, in the comedy of the Puritan, is very particular in ascertaining the worth and antiquity of his chain:

Out! he's a villain to prophecy of the loss of my *chain*. 'Twas worth above three hundred crowns. Besides 'twas my father's, my father's father's, my grandfather's huge grandfather's: I had as lief have lost my neck as the *chain* that hung about it. O my *chain*, my *chain*. Act iii, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 576.

Afterwards he tells us that it had "full three thousand links." In Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 152, a gold chain is mentioned which cost two hundred pounds, besides the jewel.

†If our gallantes of Englande might carry no more linkes in their *chaynes*, nor ringes on their fingers, than they have fought feelds, their neckes should not bee very often wreathed in golde, nor their handes imbrodered with precious stones.
Gosson's Schoole of Abuse, 1579.

Rich merchants also, who frequently lent out money, were commonly distinguished by a chain. Hence we read of an usurer's chain:

What fashion will you wear the garland of? About your neck like an *usurer's chain?* or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf? *Much Ado about N.*, ii, 1.

All rich citizens were engaged in this traffic. Hence Belarius says,

Did you but know the City's *usuries*,
And felt them knowingly. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

When the dignity of the fashion had a little worn off, the chain became a distinction for the upper servant in a great family:

Run, sirrah, call in my chief gentleman *i' th' chain of gold*, expedite. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 328.

Particularly for stewards; Malvolio is therefore supposed to have one:

Go, sir, rub your *chain* with crumbs.
Twel. N., ii, 3.

Thou false and peremptory *steward*, pray,
For I will hang thee up in thy own *chain*.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Again,

Pior. Is your *chain* right?
Bob. It is both right and just, sir,
For though I am a *steward*, I did get it
With no man's wrong. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

As soon as he expects the place of steward, he begins to talk of his chain. Act i, sc. 2. The steward's chain was also accompanied by a *velvet jacket*. Bussy D'Ambois says to Maffé, the steward of Monsieur,

What qualities have you, sir, besides your *chain*,
And *velvet jacket?* *Anc. Dr.*, iii, p. 243.

That's my grandsire's chief gentleman, *i' the chain of gold*. That he should live to be a pander, and yet look upon his *chain*, and *velvet jacket!*
Middl. Mad World my Masters.

†**CHAIN-BULLETS.** Chain-shot; bullets attached together by a chain and fired out of a cannon in that condition.

My friend and I
Like two *chain-bullets*, side by side, will fly
Thorow the jawes of death.
Heywood's Challenge for Beautie, 1636.

†**CHALDRON.** Part of the entrails of an animal. See CHAUDRON.

†**CHALK.** To know cheese from chalk, *i. e.*, to be conscious of what is going on, or of one's interest.

†But I was ever better with forks to scatter, then with rakes to gather, therefore I would not have the townes men to mistake *chalke for cheese*, or Robert for Richard. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

He knowes *chalke from cheese:* he knowes on which side his bread is buttered.
Withal's Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 570.

CHAMBERS. Short pieces of ord-

nance, or cannon, which stood on their breeching, without any carriage, used chiefly for rejoicings, and theatrical cannonades, being little more than *chambers* for powder. They are, however, enumerated by authors among other pieces of artillery, and by the following passage seem not to have been excluded from real service:

To serve bravely is to come halting off, you know:—
—To venture upon the charg'd *chambers* bravely.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

It must be owned that the whole speech is jocular, and therefore might not require perfect correctness of military allusion. The stage direction in Hen. VIII, act i, 4, orders that *chambers* should be discharged on the landing of the king at the palace of cardinal Wolsey; which very *chambers* occasioned the burning of the Globe play-house on the Bank-side; for, being injudiciously managed, they set fire to the roof, which was thatched with reeds, and the whole building was consumed. Ben Jonson, in his execration upon Vulcan, particularly alludes to this accident, and calls it the mad prank of Vulcan:

Against the Globe, the glory of the Bank;
Which, though it were the fort of the whole parish,
Flank'd with a ditch, and forc'd out of a marish,
I saw with two poor *chambers* taken in,
And raz'd. *Works*, vol. vi, p. 409.

See also Prolegom. to Shakesp., p. 315, and suppl., ii, 542.

In the account of the queen's entertainment at Elvetham, p. 19, we find that there was "a peale of an hundred *chambers* discharged from the Snail-mount." *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. ii. At the ceremony of letting in the water to the great cistern at the New River Head, which was attended by sir Hugh Middleton, the lord mayor and aldermen, &c., "after a handsome speech, the flud-gates flew open, the stream ran chearfully into the cistern, the drums and trumpets sounding in triumphant manner, and a gallant peal of *chambers* gave a period to the entertainment." *Howell, Londinop.* p. 11.

The small guns still fired in St. James's Park, on rejoicings, are probably of the very same kind.

CHAMBER-FELLOW. Called in the universities a *chum*. One who jointly inhabited the same chambers with another. The same was also practised in the inns of court; and Mr. Ed. Heyward of Cardeston in Norfolk, to whom Selden dedicated his Titles of Honour, is known to have been thus connected with that great lawyer. Ben Jonson, in his verses on that book, so mentions Heyward:

He thou hast giv'n it to,
Thy learned *chamber-fellow*, knows to do
It true respects. *Underwood*, vi, p. 366.

Selden, probably, so addressed him in the first edition, which I have not seen. In the second he only alludes to that connection:

Worthy sir, that affection which thus gave you some sixteen yeers past, the first edition of the Titles of Honor, was justly bred out of the most sweet community of life, and freedome of studies, which I then happily enjoy'd with you. *Ded.*, 2d edit.

CHAMBERER. A wanton person; an intriguer.

Haply for I am black,
And have not those soft parts of conversation
That *chamberers* have. *Oth.*, iii, 3.
Fall'n from a soldier to a *chamberer*.
Countess of Pembroke's Antonius, 1590.

It can hardly be necessary to mention, that the word *chambering* occurs in our version of the New Testament in a similar sense. Rom. xiii, 3.

†CHAMBER-LETTER. Letting of chambers appears to have been considered a disreputable occupation.

B. We are even closed up, betweene the dore and the wall, betweene an host and a whore.
F. We want here but a scholler, an hackney man, a marshall, a custome house searcher, a *chamber-letter*, a bargeman, and worse I cannot tell how to devise.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

CHAMBERLIN, properly CHAMBERLAIN. An attendant in an inn, equivalent to the present head waiter or upper chambermaid, or both offices united; sometimes male, sometimes female. Milton says that Death acted to Hobson the carrier:

In the kind office of a *chamberlin*,
Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,
Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light.
On the Univ. Carrier, l, 14.

I had even as live the *chamberlaine* of the White Horse had called me up to bed.
Peele's Old Wive's Tale, i, 1.

In the Knight of the Burning Pestle, the *chamberlain* and other servants of an inn are ludicrously described as squires attendant upon the knight, who is the landlord:

The first blight *chamberlino*, who will see
Our beds prepar'd, and bring us snowy sheets,
Where never footman stretch'd his butter'd hams.
Act 2.

The character of a *chamberlaine* is given at large by Wye Saltonstall, in the 18th of his Characters (1631), where some of his tricks are exposed. Among his perquisites, was that of selling faggots to the guests. He is also said to be "secretary to the kitching and tapsty," *i. e.*, the tap. He also made the charge for the reckoning. The author concludes by saying,

But I forbeare any farther description, since his picture is drawne to the life in every inne.

See Mr. Wharton's ed. of Milton's smaller poems, p. 323. A chamberlain was also a servant in private houses. See Johnson.

†CHAMBER-STOOL. A close-stool. This term occurs in the Nomenclator, 1585.

A *chamberstoole* or pot, lasanum et scaphium.
Withal's Dictionarie, ed, 1608, p. 205.

CHAMFER'D. Furrowed; channelled, like a fluted column, which was the original sense.

Comes the breme winter with *chamfred* brows,
Full of wrinkles and frosty furrows.
Spens., February, 43.

CHAMFRON. The frontlet of a barded war-horse; usually armed with a spike between the eyes. Howel thus defines it, among the *bardes* of a horse: "Les *bardes*,—c'est-à-dire, toutes les piéces pour l'armer, comme le *chanfrain*, piéce de fer avec une longue pointe de fer au milieu, qui lui couvre et arme la face," &c. *Vocabulary*, § 44. See *Chamfrain*, in the Manual Lexique of Prevot. See also Ivanhoe, vol. i, p. 26.

CHAMOMILE. It was formerly imagined that chamomile grew the more luxuriantly for being frequently trodden or pressed down; and this was a very favourite allusion with poets and other writers. Shakespeare ridicules an absurd use of it:

For though the *camomile* the more it is trodden on the faster it grows, yet youth, the more it is wasted, the sooner it wears. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

The above is evidently written in ridicule of the following passage, in a book then very fashionable, Lyly's Euphues, of which it is a parody:

Though the *camomill* the more it is trodden and pressed downe, the more it spreadeth; yet the violet the oftener it is handled and touched the sooner it withereth and decaieth. *Euphues*, sign. D, bl. let.

Shakespeare showed his taste in ridiculing an affected style, which was then very generally admired:

That ev'ry beast that can but pay his tole
May travel o'er, and like to *camomile*,
Flourish the better being trodden on.
Miseries of Inf. M., O. Pl., v, 56.

CHAMPER. Of uncertain meaning. I have found it only in the following passage. Perhaps *caters*.

I keep *champers* in my house can shew your lordship some pleasure. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 332.

†CHAMPION. The old term for champain, or flat country.

The verdant meads are drest in green,
The *champion* fields with corn are seen;
Wheat-ears do the summer crown,
Harvest begins to come to town.
Poor Robin, 1694.

†CHANCEABLE. Accidental.

That they thought in the *chaunceable* hitting uppon any such verses, great foretokens of their fortunes were placed. Whereupon grew the worde of Sortes Virgilianæ, * * * which although it were a very vaine and godles superstition. *Sydney's Apology for Poetry.*

†CHANCEMEDLEY. The old law term for manslaughter.

Manslaughter, otherwise called *chancemedley*, is the killing of a man feloniously, sc. with a mans will, and yet without any malice forethought; as when two doe quarrell and fight together upon the sudden and by meere chance, without any malice precedent, and one of them doth kil the other; this also is felony of death. Plo. 101. Br. Coron., 222.
Dalton's Country Justice, 1620.

To CHANGE. To wear changes or variety of any dress or ornament.

O that I knew this husband, which, as you say, must *change* his horns with garlands, [*i. e.* must wear a variety of garlands on his horns]. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 2.

CHANGELING. The fairies were supposed to steal the most beautiful and witty children, and leave in their places such as were ugly and stupid. These were usually called *changelings*: but sometimes the child taken was so termed:

So, let's see; it was told me I should be rich by the fairies: this is some *changeling*. *Wint. T.*, iii, 3.

As the child found was a beautiful one, *changeling* must there mean the child stolen by the fairies, especially as the gold left with it is conjectured to be fairy gold. It certainly means so in the following passage:

Because that she, as her attendant, hath
A lovely boy stol'n from an Indian king,
She never had so sweet a *changeling*.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

The usual sense of the word is thus marked by Spenser:

From thence a faery thee unweeting reft,
There as thou slept in tender swadling band,

And her base elfin brood there for the left:
Such men do *chaungelings* call, so chaunged by faeries theft. *F. Q.*, I. x. 65.

†CHANKS. Shankers.

An angel-like water of a marvellous virtue against blearedness of the eyes, *chanks*, and burning with fire. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

†CHANNEL-BONE. The collar-bone. Used by Chapman, Hom. Il., xvii.

Clavicula jugulus, Cels. compages colli cum trunco, κλεὶς, κληὶς. Homer. κληῖθρον, Galeno. L'os du gavion. The *channel bone*: the necke bone or throte bone. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

CHANSON, PIOUS. What is meant by it, in the following wild speech, of Hamlet's feigned madness, has been more disputed than it is worth.

Why as by lot, God wot, and then you know, it came to pass, as most like it was,—the first row of the *pious chanson* will shew you more. *Haml.*, ii. 2,

The *pious chanson* might mean a sacred song on Jephtha, which appears to be quoted. But the reading is doubtful; *Pons chanson* and *Pans chansons* are in the folios, both of which are apparently nonsense. Hamlet was perhaps intended to mix French and English, but both seem to have been corrupted by the players, or the printers.

†CHAPS. The chops.

Infesting all the flock, he teares and spoiles
The silly sheep, and *chaps* with blood besoiles.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†CHAPERON. A hood.

The judges meet in som uncouth dark dungeon, and the executioner stands by, clad in a close dark garment, his head and face covered with a *chaperon*, out of which ther are but two holes to look through, and a huge link burning in his hand.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CHAPILET. A chaplet.

Make her a goodly *chapilet* of azur'd colombine.
And wreath about her coronet with sweetest eglentine.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

Spira, capitis ornamentum femineum, ex auro et gemmis, retrò adstringi solitum, Ascon. Isidor. στλεγγὶς, δαγὺς, Theocriti schol. Ruben d'or et de perles Womens attire for the head, made of gold and pearle, and used to be tied or fastened behind: some call it a *chapilet*. *Nomenclator.*

CHAPINEY, the same as CHIOPPINE.

CHAPMAN. Now used only for a purchaser, or one who bargains for purchase, but anciently signified a seller also, being properly *ceapman*, market man, or *cope man*, one who barters with another. See COPEMAN. Shakespeare has used it for a seller:

Beauty is bought by judgement of the eye,
Not utter'd by base sale of *chapmen's* tongues.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

CHAPTER, or CHAPITER. The capital of a column.

The collomns hie, the *chapters* guilt with gold,
The cornishes enricht with things of cost. *Spens.*

In the translation of the Bible, *chapter* is frequently used in the same sense, as in Exod. xxxvi, 38, &c.

There is no weight put upon the capitella or *chapiters* of them, as upon the other pillar's head, for fear least they should be broken in pieces. *Coryat*, i, p. 269, repr

CHARACT. A distinctive mark, as in arms.

Even so may Angelo
In all his dressings, *charact*s, titles, forms,
Be an arch-villain. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

A statute of Edw. VI directs the seals of office of every bishop to have certain *charact*s, under the king's arms, for the knowledge of the diocese. 1 *Ed. VI*, c. 2.

CHARACTERY. Writing; that which is charactered; expression. Accented on the second syllable.

Faries use flowers for their *charáctery*.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.
All my engagements I will construe to thee,
All the *charáctery* of my sad brows. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

CHARE, or CHAR-WORK. Task-work, or any labour. Of uncertain derivation. See Todd.

And when thou'st done this *chare* I'll give thee leave
To play till dooms-day. *Ant. & Cl.*, v, 2.

Also iv, 13.

I have yet one *chare* to do. *Promos & Cassandra*, i, 6.
His hands to woll, and arras worke, and women's *chares* hee laid. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11.
You are a trim gossip, go give her the blue gown, set her to her *chare*; work, huswife, for your bread, away! *2d Part Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 479.

Chare-woman is still used, for one hired to work by the day.

To CHARE, or CHAR. To work, or do.

All's *char'd* when he is gone. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 2.

All's char'd, means "all is done; it is all over." "That *char* is *char'd*, as the good wife said when she had hang'd her husband." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 182, who there conjectures *char* to be formed from charge, κατ' ἀποκοπὴν. See CHEWRE.

CHARE THURSDAY. The Thursday in Passion week. Corrupted, according to the following ancient explanation, from *Shear Thursday*, being the day for *shearing*, or shaving, preparatory to Easter. Called also Maundy Thursday.

Upon *Chare Thursday* Christ brake bread unto his disciples, and had them eat it, saying it was his flesh and blood. *Shepherd's Kalendar*
Yf a man aske why *Sherr Thursday* is called so, ye may say that in holy chirche it is called *Cena Domini*, our Lordes super day. It is also in Englyshe called *Sher Thursday*, for in olde faders dayes the people wolde that daye shere theyr hedes, and clippe theyr berdes, and poll theyr hedes, and so make them honest agenst

Ester day. For on Good Fryday they doo theyr bodyes none ease, but suffre penaunce in myndc of him, that that day suffred his passyon for all man kynde. On Ester even it is tyme to here theyr servyce, and after servyce make holy daye. Then as Johan Bellet sayth, on *Sher Thursday* a man shoide do poll his here, and clype his berde, and a preest shoide shave his crowne, so that there shold nothynge be betweene God and hym.

Festival, quoted by Dr. Wordsworth, in Eccles. Biog., vol. i, p. 297.

†CHARET, CHARRY. Old forms of chariot.

The further from the sun, the duller wits. The common people imagined the sun to be carried about in a *charet* with horses. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600, marg. n.

Come pray thee come, wee'l now assay
To piece the scantness of the day:
We'l pluck the wheels from th' *charry* of the sun,
That he may give
Us time to live;
Till that our scene be done. *Witt's Recreations*, 1654.

CHARGE. To give a charge to the watchmen appears to have been a regular part of the duty of the constable of the night. Dogberry's charge is well known, which, curious as it is, appears to satisfy the watchmen, whose resolution is as useful as that is sagacious:

Well, masters, we hear our *charge:* let us go sit here upon the church bench 'till two, and then all to bed. *Much Ado*, iii, 3.

My watch is set—*charge* given,—and all at peace. *New Trick to cheat the Devil*, 1639.

CHARGE-HOUSE. Conjectured to mean a free-school, by Mr. Steevens; but more probably a common school, for at a free-school there is no charge. Used only, as far as I know, in the following question to Holofernes the schoolmaster; evidently intended for affected language.

Do you not educate youth at the *charge-house* on the top of the mountain? *L. L. Lost*, v, 1.

CHARINESS. Caution; scrupulousness. From *chary*, which, as well as this derivative, is growing obsolete.

Nay, I will consent to act any villainy against him, that may not sully the *chariness* of our honesty. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 1.

CHARITY, ST. The allegorical personage Charity figured as a saint in the Romish Calendar, and consequently was currently spoken of as such by our ancestors. Ophelia sings,

By Gis, and by *Saint Charity*. *Hamt.*, iv, 5.

Gammer Gurton says,

And helpe me to my neele, for God's sake, and *St. Charitie*. *Gammer G.*, O. Pl. ii, 54.

Spenser also speaks of her:

Ah! dear Lord! and sweet *Saint Charity!*
That some good body once would pity me. *Ecl. May*, 247.

CHARLES'S WAIN. The old name for the seven bright stars of the constellation Ursa Major. The constellation was so named in honour of Charlemagne. With the usual regard of our elder poets to chronological propriety, it is, in Fisher's Fuimus Troes, put into the mouth of Brennus the Gaul, who took Rome. Yet Fisher was an academic.

From the unbounded ocean, and cold climes
Where *Charles's wain* circles the northern pole. *Fuimus Troes*, O. Pl., vii, 446.

The editor of the old plays, there, and in vol. v, 259, explains it as the constellation Ursa Minor, which is a mistake.

Charle Wane is used by Bp. Gavin Douglas.

†Nor can the searching eye, or most admirable art of astronomie, ever yet finde, that a coach could attaine to that high exaltation of honour, as to be placed in the firmament. It is apparently seen, that Charles his Cart (which we by custome call *Charles his Wane*) is most gloriously stellifide, where in the large circumference of heaven, it is a most usefull and beneficiall sea-marke (and sometimes a land-marke too.) *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To CHARM. To utter musical sounds, whether by voice or instrument. From *ciarma*, Ital.

Here we our slender pipes may safely *charm*. *Spens. Shep. Kal. October*, v, 118.

O what songs will I *charm* out, in praise of those valiantly strong-stinking breaths. *Decker, Gul's Hornb. Proœm.*

Hence Milton's beautiful expression:

With *charm* of earliest birds. *Par. L.*, iv, 641.

†CHARM-MILK. An old name for buttermilk.

Lac serosum, agitatum. γάλα ὀρῶδες. Lait beuré.
Butter milke: *charme milke*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

CHARMER. One who deals in charms or spells; magician.

That handkerchief
Did an Egyptian to my mother give.
She was a *charmer*, and could almost read
The thoughts of people. *Oth.*, iii, 4.
I fly unseen as *charmers* in a mist. *Fuimus Troes*, O. Pl., vii, 497.

In the Psalms, we read of the *charmer* who *charms* wisely, with a design to quell the fury of the adder. *Ps.* lviii, 5.

†CHARNE. To churn.

They are so practized and inured in all kinde of barbarisme, that they will milke one mare, and let another blood, and the blood and the milke they will *charne* together in their hats or caps, till they have made fresh cheese and creame (which the divell will scarce eate). *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

CHARNICO, or CHARNECO. A sort of sweet wine. Supposed by Warburton to be derived from *charneca*,

the Spanish name for a species of turpentine tree.

And here, neighbour, here's a cup of *charneco*.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 3.

Come my inestimable bullies, we'll talk of your noble acts in sparkling *charnico*.
Puritan, act iv, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 616.

It was probably esteemed a fine wine, being introduced with sack in the first-cited passage, and in the following mentioned with anchovies, which were then esteemed a great delicacy:

And 's soon I'd undertake to follow her,
L. Where no old *charnico* is, nor no anchoves.
B. & Fl. Wit without M., act ii.

A pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of Peter-sa-meene, a pottle of *charnico*.
2d Part of Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 457.

It was probably a Spanish wine, being mentioned with others as such, in a work called Philocothonista. See the note on the above passage. Yet Mr. Steevens asserts that *Charneco* is the name of a village near Lisbon.

†CHAROKKOE. A corruption of the Italian *scirocco*, the south-east wind.

When the chill *charokkoe* blows.
And winter tells a heavy tale
Ballad, 17*th cent.*

CHARTEL. A challenge, or letter of defiance. From *charta*, Lat. The word now in use, but in a different sense, is *cartel*, from *cartelle*, Ital. See Johnson.

Chief of domestic knights, and errant,
Either for *chartel*, or for warrant.
Hudibr, i. i, 21.

You had better have been drunk, and set in the stocks for it, when you sent the post with a whole packet of *chartels* for me.
Lord Roos' Letter to Lord Dorchester, 1659, p. 5.

CHARY. Scrupulous; nicely cautious. See CHARINESS above.

The *chariest* maid is prodigal enough,
If she unmask her beauty to the moon.
Haml., i, 3.

Nor am I *chary* of my beauty's hue,
But that I am troubled with the tooth-ach sore.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 30.

CHASBOW. The poppy, Scotch. Written also *chasboll*, *chesbol*, and *chesbowe*. See Jamieson.

The violet her fainting head declin'd
Beneath a sleepy *chasbow*.
Drummond, p. 13, ed. 1791.

Gerard says, the plant was called in English poppy, or *cheese-bowles*, p. 400. A strange corruption!

CHASEMATE. See CASAMATE.

†CHASE-PIECE. The cannon in a ship which was so placed as to be available in pursuing an enemy, placed no doubt on the bow.

The eighth day about 7 in the morning, Rufrero with his frigots came rowing towards the ship, and being then calme that the ship could not worke, hee came in such sort that she could have none but her *chase peece* to beare upon them, which lay so well to passe, that they sunke two of their frigots before they could boord her, and two more after they were by her sides.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CHAUCER'S JESTS. Incontinence in act or language. Probably from the licentious turn of some of that poet's Tales.

In good faith, no; the wight that once hath tast the fruits of love,
Untill her dying daye will long *sir Chaucer's jests* to prove.
Promos. & Cassand., i, 3.

So Harrington, on the licentious use of the word *occupy*:

Lesbia doth laugh to heare sellers and buyers
Cal'd by this name, *substantial occupyers:*
Lesbia, the word was good while good folk us'd it,
You mar'd it that with *Chawcer's jest* abus'd it.
Epigr., B. i, Ep. 8

Yet would he not play Cupid's ape,
In *Chaucer's jest* lest he should shape
A pigsnye like himselfe.
Verses prefixed to Coryat, Copy 11.

CHAUDRON, or CHAULDRON. Part of the entrails of an animal.

Add thereto a tyger's *chaudron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron.
Macb., iv, 1.

How fare I? troth, for sixpence a meal wench, as well as heart can wish, with calves *chaldrons* and chitterlings.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 300.

See Todd in *Chawdron*.

To CHAUNE. To gape, or open. The word is Greek, however it got adopted here: χαυνῶ, laxo, aperio.

Oh, thou all bearing earth,
Which men do gape for, 'till thou cramm'st their mouths
And choak'st their throats with dust: O *chaune* thy breast,
And let me sink into thee.
Ant. & Mell. Anc. Dr., ii, 144.

The editor of that work changed the word, because it was unknown to him. But Cotgrave has it, both in the French and English part, and Todd gives it as a substantive from Bp. Herbert Croft.

†CHAUNE, or CHAWNE. A crack, or crevice.

Anaximander is of opinion, that the earth waxing drie upon a long and extraordinarie drought, or after much moist weather and store of raine, openeth very great chinkes and wide *chawnes*, at which the aire above with violence and in exceeding much quantitie entreth, and so by them shaken with a strong spirit, is stirred and moved out of her proper place.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CHAW. An old form of the word jaw. It occurs in that form in the translations of the Bible, Ezekiel xxix, 4, and xxxviii, 4, but has been silently altered in the later editions. It was continued in the first part of the 18th century.

†Now this inflexible purpose of his grew the more confirmed through the covetousnesse both of himselfe, and of those also who conversed then in the court, gaping still for more, and never laying their *chawes* together, which did set him on and pricke him ever forward. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†Danieles after this, and Barzimeres, when thus deluded they were returned [to the court,] being with reproachfull tearmes reviled as dastards and cowards, faring like unto venimous serpents, which with the first blow are astonied, plucked up their spirits and whetted their deadly *chawes*, purposing as soone as possibly they could if it lay in their power to be meet with him that thus escaped their hands, and to doe him mischiefe. *Ibid.*

CHAWL. The jaw, or jaw-bone.

Of an asse he caught the *chaule* bone. *Bochas.*, 33.

Cited by a writer in the Gent. Mag., Feb., 1820, p. 116. The editor adds, "Pigs' *chauls* are to be had at every pork-shop." In Staffordshire, they are simply called *chawls;* which would be a better term than the compounds, *pigs'-faces*, or *pigs'-chops*, which are commonly used in London.

CHEAP, Market. See CHEPE.

CHEAPSIDE CROSS. The cross at Cheapside, being much revered by the Papists, was proportionably detested by the Puritans. It was therefore removed May 2d, 1643. In Randolph's Muses' Looking Glass, a Puritan calls it an idol ;—or rather the statue of the Virgin which was on it.

She looketh like the idol of *Cheapside*.

CHEARE, or CHEERE. Look ; air of countenance.

No sign of joy did in his looks appear,
Or ever mov'd his melancholy *chear*.
Drayton's Owl, 8vo, p. 1292.

With *cheare* as though one should another whelme,
Where we have fought and chased oft' with dartes.
Ld. Surrey's Sonnet on Winds. Castle.

CHEAT-BREAD. Household bread ; *i. e.*, wheaten bread of the second sort. This is fully explained by Cotgrave, who, under *Pain*, has *pain* bourgeois, which he renders "crible bread, between white and brown, a bread that somewhat resembles our wheaten, or *cheat*." Todd derives it from *achet*, but that seems very doubtful. G. Mason, the censurer of Johnson, says, "the finest white bread."

No manchet can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil leaze.
Their finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For whiteness of the bread, doth look like *common cheat*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 959.

See MANCHET.

The poor cattle yonder are passing away the time with a *cheat loaf*, and a bumbard of broken beer.
B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi, p. 128.

In the following it seems to indicate a fine sort, yet perhaps the speaker means that she shall be reduced even to the coarsest kind: she laments that she shall be,

Without French wires; or *cheat bread*, or quails; or a little dog; or a gentleman usher; or indeed any thing that's fit for a lady.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 281.

†As when salt Archy or Garret doth provoke them,
And with wide laughter and a *cheat-loafe* choake them. *Corbet's Poetica Stromata*, 1648.

CHEATER, is said, in many modern notes, to have been synonymous with *gamester:* but it meant always an unfair gamester, one who played with false dice: though the name is said to have been originally assumed by those gentry themselves.

He's no swaggerer, hostess; a tame *cheater*, he. [The hostess immediately contrasts the expression with *honest man*.] *Cheater* call you him? I will bar no honest man my house, nor no *cheater*.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

So, in Ben Jonson's epigram on Captain Hazard the *cheater*, his false play is immediately mentioned:

Touch'd with the sin of false-play in his punk,
Hazard a month forswore his, and grew drunk.
Epigr. 87.

In several old books, it is said that the term was borrowed from the lawyers, casual profits to a lord of a manor being called *escheats* or *cheats*, and the officer who exacted them *escheater* or *cheater*. An officer of the Exchequer, employed to exact such forfeitures, and therefore held in no good repute, was apparently so called, at least by the common people.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they shall be exchequers to me *Mer. W. W.*, i, 3.

To CHECK. A term in falconry. To pause in the flight; to change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

And like the haggard *check* at ev'ry feather
That comes before his eye. *Twel. N.*, iii, 1.

CHECK, *s.* Base game itself was also called *check;* such as rooks, small birds, &c.

To take your falcon from going out to any *check*, thus you must do: If she hath kill'd a *check* and has fed thereon, before you come in, &c.
Gentl. Recr., 8vo, p. 27.

The free haggard,
(Which is that woman that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make a hundred *checks*
To shew her freedom. *B. & Fl. Tamer tamed.*

See Todd, *Check*, No. 5.

†*To* CHECK. To reproach. Used also as a substantive, a taunt.

Which beheld by Hector, he let go
This bitter *check* at him. *Chapm Hom. Il.*, iii, 87.

†CHECK-CLOUD. Not to dismount a *checke-cloud* earthy heape.
Or make soule passage by a poinard point.
Rowlands' Betraying of Christ, 1598

CHECK-LATON. Used by Spenser for a kind of gilt leather, as he has defined it in his View of Ireland, and probably means the same here.

But in a jacket, quilted richly rare,
Upon *checklaton*, he was strangely dight.
F. Q., VI, vii, 43.

Tyrwhitt, on Chaucer, seems rather to make it the form of a robe, from an old French word, *ciclaton;* and he considers Spenser as mistaken in his idea of it. Yet Chaucer's words are, "his robe was of *ciclatoun*," which surely implies that it was made of a substance so called. [The word is derived from the Arabic, and signified originally a rich stuff which was brought from the East.]

†CHECK-TEETH. The grinders. For cheek teeth.

The other 5 on each side with three rootes, are the grinders, or *checkteeth*. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.
Dentes genuini, Cic. intimi, Eid. *κραντῆρες, ὀψίγονοι, σωφρονιστῆρες*. Dents mascheleres. The jawteeth or *checketreth*. *Nomenclator*.

†CHECQUER-ROLL. A check-roll, or list of servants in the household.

First, if any man being the kings sworne servant (and his name in the *chequer-roll* of his houshold) under the degree of a lord, shall conspire with another.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

CHEEKS AND EARS. A fantastic name for a kind of head-dress, of temporary fashion.

Fr. O then thou can'st tell how to help me to *cheeks and ears*. *L.* Yes, mistress, very well. *Fl. S. Cheeks and ears!* why, mistress Frances, want you *cheeks and ears?* methinks you have very fair ones. *Fr.* Thou art a fool indeed. Tom, thou knowest what I mean. *Civ.* Ay, ay, Kester; 'tis such as they wear a' their heads. *London Prod.*, iv, 3, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 511.

†CHEESE-TRENCHERS. Are referred to in old plays as having posies often inscribed on them.

†CHEEKS. Door-posts.

Antæ, Vitru. ostiorum latera, Festo, Lapides vel arrectaria utrunque; ostii latus munientia. *παραστάδες*, Xenoph. *σταθμοί*, Polluci, *τέτραρα*, Hesych. Poll. Les jambes, ou jambages d'un huis ou porte. The doore postes, jambes, or *cheeks* of the doore. *Nomenclator*.

†CHEERY. In good spirits.

A young maid having married an old man, was observed on the day of marriage to be somewhat moody, as if she had eaten a dish of chums, which one of her bridemen observing bid her be *cheery*, and told her moreover, that an old horse would hold out as long and as well as a young in travel.
Witty Apothegms, 1669.

Ben. Ods precious, madam, I am not so old yet to think it a trouble to wait upon ladies. Mine was not an age of that debauchery to make men old and decrepid at thirty. I am upwards of threescore, and yet, ods precious, I am sound of limb and *cheary* of heart. Ha, come lady. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

†CHEERING. A rural feast or merry-making.

Feasts which they called barley-feasts, wherein they did sacrifice for or with their barley, and so be the feastings, meetings, and *cheerings* called in our barley-harvests at this day.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 84.

†CHENIX. A measure of corn; a bushel. The Gr. *χοίνιξ*.

I will allow him pottage thickt with bran,
Of barley-meale a *chenix* every day.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†CHEESE. Suffolk cheese seems to have been notorious for its bad quality.

Observations on April.

Poverty and pride this Easter will go hand in hand, many will pinch their bellies to adorn their backs, and young women tumble upon their backs to please their bellies. Many London prentices will be forc'd to eat *Suffolk cheese*, that their masters daughters may be kept at a boarding-school. *London Bewitched*, 1708.

†CHECKER-MAN. A player at chess.

For Death hath been a *checker-man*
Not many yeares agoe;
And he is such a one as can
Bestow his *checking* so.
Death's Dance, an old Ballad, n. d.

†CHEIREBOLL.

That upon the *cheyreboll* hard beating his fist,
Spiders owe all windows, he sware by Gods *blist*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

CHEPE. Market, Saxon.

Nor can it nought our gallant prayses reape,
Unless it be done in [the] staring *cheape*.
Ret. from Parn., sc. 1.

As good *chepe* is therefore exactly analogous to the French, aussi bon marché.

That yf there were a thousande soules on a hepe,
I wold bring them all to heven, *as good chepe*
As ye have brought yourselfe on pilgrimage.
Four P's, O. Pl., i, 60.

But the sack that thou hast drunk me would have bought me lights *as good cheap*, at the dearest chandler's in Europe. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

Perhaps thou may'st agree *better cheap* now.
Anonymous Play of Hen. V.

Hence *Cheapside*, *East Cheap*, &c.

CHERALLY. A liquor, but of what sort is uncertain.

By your leave, sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with you for a cup of *cherally* this hot weather.
B. & Fl. Fair M. of Inn, ii, 2.

Mr. Weber's conjecture is hardly worth notice.

†CHERRY-BOUNCE. Burnt brandy and sugar; or perhaps what we now call cherry-brandy.

Burnt brandy very good I hold.
To keep in heat, and force out cold;
And if you chuse to drink it raw,
Mix sugar which it down will draw:
When men together these do flounce,
They call the liquor *cherry-bounce;*
Yet no more difference in them lies,
Than betwixt mince'd and Christmas pies.
Poor Robin, 1740.

†CHERRILETS. A term for the paps.

Then nature for a sweet allurement sets
Two smelling, swelling, bashful *cherry-lets*;
The which with ruby-redness being tip'd,
Do speak a virgin merry, cherry-lip'd.
Over the which a neat sweet skin is drawn,
Which makes them shew like roses under lawn.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Then those twins, thy strawberry teates,
Curled, purled, *cherrilets?*
Sylvester's Miracle of the Peace, 1599.

†**CHEERUPPING.** For chirruping, on the supposition, apparently, that the word is derived from *cheer up*.

Come turn up the boats, let's put on our coats,
And to Ben's, there's a *cheerupping cup*;
Let's comfort our hearts, every man his two quarts,
And to-morrow all hands to cut up.
The Greenland Voyage, a ballad.

CHERRY-PIT. A puerile game, which consisted of pitching cherry-stones into a small hole, as is still practised with leaden counters called dumps, or with money.

What man, 'tis not for gravity to play at *cherry-pit* with Satan. *Twel. N.*, iii, 4.

Nash [Pierce Penilesse], speaking of the disfigurement of ladies' faces by painting, says,

You may play at *cherry-pit* in the dint of their cheeks.

I have loved a witch ever since I play'd *cherry-pit*.
Witch of Edmonton.

His ill favoured visage was almost eaten through with pock-holes, so that halfe a parish of children might easily have played at *cherry-pit* in his face.
Fenner's Compteri Com. W. in Cens. Lit., x, 301.

†**CHESHIRE-ROUND.** A rough dance.

The fidlers, with their chaplets crown'd,
Now gave the mob a *Cheshire-round*,
To which, a sloven paw'd the floor,
And us'd the same steps o'er and o'er,
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. ii, part 4.

CHESSNER. A chess-player.

Yonder's my game, which, like a politic *chessner*,
I must not seeme to see.
Middl. Game at Chess, act iv.

CHEST. For a coffin. In very common use.

But first, in Duden's place, now laid *in chest*,
Chuse you some other captain, stout and wise.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 5.

Sleep'st thou yet here, forgetful of this thing,
That yet thy friends lie slain, not laid *in chest?*
Ibid., x, 8.

Chests is put also for the game of chess. O. Pl., v, 168.

†**CHESTS.** The game of chess.

Jouer eux eschets, to play at *chests* or tables.
Nomenclator, 1585, p. 294.

CHEVERIL. A kid; more commonly, kid leather. *Chevreuil*, Fr.

A sentence is but a *cheveril* glove to a good wit; how quickly the wrong side may be turned outward!
Twel. N., iii, 1.

This leather being of a very yielding nature, was often alluded to in comparisons:

Oh, here's a wit of *cheverel*, that stretches from an inch narrow to an ell broad! *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

No *cheverel* stretching to such prophanation.
Two Maids of Moreclack, 1609.

Thus a very flexible conscience was proverbially compared to it:

He hath a conscience like a *cheverel's* skin. *Ray*, 274.

Which gifts—the capacity
Of your soft *cheveril* conscience would receive
If you might please to stretch it. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 3.

He had a tongue for ev'ry language fit,
A *cheverel* conscience, and a searching wit.
Drayton's Owl, Works, 8vo, p. 1302

CHEVISANCE. Achievement; action.

But through this and other their miscreance,
They maken many a wrong *chevisance*.
Spens. Ecl. May, 91.

†Here, after they had well refreshed their bodies with meat, they came the next day to Callinisum, a strong towne of defence, and for rich *chevisance* and quicke traffique a most delectable place.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CHEWET, certainly meant a sort of minced or forced-meat pie; but as prince Henry, when he calls Falstaff *chewet*, is reproving him for unseasonable chattering, interrupting grave business,

Peace, *chewet*, peace. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

it is more likely that he alluded to the chattering bird, called in French *chouëtte*, by us chough, or jack-daw. Common birds had always a variety of names.

As for the other *chewet*, Cotgrave uses it to explain the French word *goubelet*, thus, "a little round pie, resembling our *chuet*." Lord Bacon mentions *chuets*, in his Natural History, and calls them minced meat. In the following proverbial line, bird or minced-pie may suit equally well:

Chatting to chidyng is not worth a *chuet*.
Heywood's Poems, 4to, G, 4.

CHEWRE, only a corrupt form of *chare*. A task, or business. I have little doubt that it was pronounced *cheer*.

Here's two *chewres chewr'd*; when wisdom is employed
'Tis ever thus. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, iii, 2.

i. e., "Here's two *chares char'd*," two businesses done, two points gained. *Cheer* is very likely to be said for *chare*: as it frequently is, even now, for *chair*.

CHIAUS. An officer under the Turkish government.

Sandys writes it *chause*, and thus defines it:

Of the other Jemoglans some come to *chauses*; who go on embassies, execute commandements, and are as pursivants, and under sherrifs attending the imployment of the emperour—and on the courts of justice, soliciting also the causes of their clients.
Sandys' Travels, p. 48.

In 1609, a *chiaus* was sent by sir

Robert Shirley from Constantinople, who, before his employer arrived, had *chiaused* (or chaused) the Turkish and Persian merchants out of four thousand pounds, and had decamped. The affair was quite recent when Jonson's Alchemist appeared, 1610, who thus alludes to it:

D. What do you think of me?
That I am a *chiaus?*
Face. What's that?
D. The Turk [who] was here.
As one would say, do you think I am a Turk?
Alch., i, 2.

And afterwards,

This is the gentleman, and he's no *chiaus.* *Ibid.*

"The Turk," says Mr. Gifford, "was probably little conscious that he had enriched the language with a word, the etymology of which would mislead Upton, and puzzle Dr. Johnson." He might have mentioned Skinner, and others also.

Hence therefore to *chouse*, which is the same sound in different letters; and which, while the fact was remembered, was written *chiause*. As by Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford; and by Gayton, Festiv. Notes, B. iv, chap. 16 and 18, *chiauze*. So capricious is often the origin of words, and so dangerous to etymologists. Rycaut writes it *chiause*.

CHIBBALS, or CHIBBOLS. Onions. From *ciboule*, Fr.

As at St. James's, Greenwich, Tibbaals,
Where the acorns plump as *chibbals*
Soon shall, &c.
B. Jons. Gipsies Metam., a Masque, vol. vi, p. 73.

†CHICKIN. The Italian coin a sequine. See CHIQUINIE.

Finally, they made him giddie and blinde, by disbursing unto him an hundred *chickins* of very good golde, then they honourably clad him, with episcopall roabes, and advised him, that whither they should conduct him, keeping silence, and standing with a kinde of reverence. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To CHIDE. Sometimes merely to make a noise, without any reference to scolding. It means here the cry of hounds:

Never did I hear
Such gallant *chiding;* for besides the groves,
The skies, the fountain, ev'ry region near
Seem'd all a mutual cry. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.

I take great pride
To hear soft music, and thy shrill voice *chide.*
Humour out of breath, cited by Mr. Steevens.

In the following passage either sense may do:

I can
With as much patience hear the mariners
Chide in a storm. *Muses' Looking Gl.*, O. Pl., ix, 201.

To CHIEVE. To succeed; to proceed; as in the phrase, "Faire *chieve* you," which Coles renders, *opus tuum fortunet Deus, spiret labori tuo*

You have us'd a doctor farre worse, and therfore look for ill *chieving.* *Ulysses upon Ajax*, D, 2 b.
†For apparant it was, that if they *chieved* well in this enterprise, they would make foule worke, and commit some notable carnage among them.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

CHILD. A youth trained to arms, whether squire or knight: derived by some from the Saxon *cild*, a prince.

Child Rowland to the dark tower came. *Lear*, iii, 4.
And yonder lives the *child* of Elle,
A young and comely knight.
Percy's Anc. Ballads, i, 109.

See his annotation prefixed to Child Waters, vol. iii, p. 54. Sir Tristram in Spenser is called *child Tristram*, immediately after being dubbed a squire:

So he him dubbed, and his 'squire did call,
Full glad and joyous then young Tristram grew.

After which it is subjoined,

Chyld Tristram pray'd that he with him might go
On his adventure. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, ii, 35, 36.

On this account, Mr. Todd inclines to think that the title belongs to a squire, and not to a knight; though he confesses that it may be found applied to the latter, in the old ballads and romances. But prince Arthur, in his own Spenser, was a complete knight, and of him his author has said expressly,

The noble *childe*, preventing his desire,
Under his club with wary boldnesse went.
F. Q., VI, viii, 15.

See also V, xi, 8.

Upton has asserted that *cniht*, or knight, in Saxon, meant also child; but we see that a squire might be so styled. Childe Harold has lately made the term very familiar.

To CHILD. To bear children. *Childing* women was a common expression for lying-in women

The spring, the summer,
The *childing* autumn, angry winter, change
Their wonted liveries, *Mids.*, ii, 2

In the above passage *childing* means fruitful. It is cited several times from Heywood, as

And at one instant she shall *child* two issues.
Silver Age.

This queene Genissa *childing* died.
Warner's Alb. Engl., iii, 18.

Drayton uses it also, of Elflida:

Who having in her youth of *childing* felt the woe,
Her lord's embraces vow'd she never more would know. *Polyolb., Song* xii, p. 893.

Childing plants were those now

termed by the botanists proliferous, in which one flower rises within or around another, and sometimes several.

Furthermore there is another pritty double daisie, which differs from the first described only in the floure, which at the sides thereof puts forth many foot-stalkes carrying also little double floures, being mostly of a red colour, so that each stalke carries as it were an old one, and the brood thereof: whence they have fitly termed it the *childing* daisie.

Gerarde Herb., p. 635.

CHILD, for a young person. This, says Mr. Warton, was anciently restrained to the young of the male sex. Thus the *children* of the chapel signifies the boys of the chapel, &c.; and in Lord Surrey's translation of the second book of Virgil, for *pueri innuptæque puellæ sacra canunt*, we have

Children and maids that holy carols sung.

And for *puer Ascanius*,

The *childe* Julus. *Hist. of Poetr.*, iii, 23.

From a passage in the Winter's Tale, Mr. Steevens has maintained that the contrary was the usage, where it is said,

A very pretty bearne,
A boy, or a *child*, I wonder. Act iii, sc. 3.

But this may perhaps be rather referred to the simplicity of the shepherd, reversing the common practice, than taken as an authority for it. As to a general reference to the usage of *some* counties, it cannot have much weight.

†CHILD-GREAT. Great with child.

Swines bread, so used, doth not onely speed
A tardy labour; but (without great heed)
If over it a *child-great* woman stride,
Instant abortion often doth betide. *Du Bartas.*

CHILDERMAS DAY. It was a popular superstition, which in the remote parts of the island is not yet extinct, that no undertaking could prosper which was begun on that day of the week on which *Childermas*, or Innocents' day, last fell.

Friday, quoth-a, a dismal day! *Childermas-day* this year was Friday.

Sir John Oldcastle, part i, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 297.

Bourne thus speaks of it:

According to them it is very unlucky to begin any work upon *Childermass-day*; and what day soever that falls on, whether on a Munday, Tuesday, or any other, nothing must be begun on that day through the year. *Obs. on Popular Antiq.*, ch. 18

CHILDNESS. Used once by Shakespeare, for childishness.

And, with his varying *childness*, cures in me
Thoughts that would thick my blood. *Wint. Tale* i, 2.

†CHILD-WIFE. A woman who has borne children.

But the law selfe doth openly discharge and deliver this holy *childwife* from the band of the law, whan it sayeth in the third boke of Moses entitled Leviticus: If a woman have conceived, and borne a manchilde, &c. *Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548.

CHIN-CLOUT. The muffler formerly worn by females.

If I mistook not at my entrance there hangs the lower part of a gentlewoman's gown, with a mask and a *chin-clout*. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 362

It is afterwards said of the lady,

She wears a *linen cloth* about her jaw. *Ibid.*, p. 370.

†Her loose gowne, for her looser body fit,
Shall be adored with a flash of wit,
And from the *chin-clowt*, to the lowly slipper,
In Heliconian streames his praise shall dip her.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CHINESES. Formerly used for the Chinese, and even later than the times of Shakespeare. Thus Milton,

But in his way lights on the barren plains
Of Sericana, where *Chineses* drive
With sails and wind their cany waggons light.
Par. Lost, iii, 438.

And the account of the *Chineses* is not hard to be reconciled with that of the Septuagint.

Tillotson, Serm. 1.

But for this let them consult the king of France's late envoy thither, who gives no better account of the *Chineses* themselves.

Locke, I, 4, § 8. *Essay on H. Und.*

And the *Chineses* now, who account the world 3,269,000 years old, or more. *Ibid.*, II, 14, §30.

Something of this I have seen in some places, but heard more of it from others who have lived much among the *Chineses*; a people whose way of thinking seems to lie as wide of ours in Europe as their country does. *Sir Wm. Temple on Gardening*, vol. iii, p. 220.

†CHINKY. Full of cracks or crevices.

Those rays that do but warm you in England, do half roast us here; those beams that irradiat onely, and guild your honey-suckled fields, do scorch and parch this *chinky* gaping soyl. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

CHIOPPINE. A sort of high shoe, formerly worn by ladies: or rather a clog or patten, as Coryat says, "They weare it under their shoes," *loc. infr. cit.*

By'r lady, your ladyship is nearer to heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a *chioppine*.

Haml., ii, 2.

The derivation is Spanish, (*chapin.*) The wear of them is found most frequently attributed to Italian ladies:

The Italian in her high *chopeene*.

Heyw. Challenge of Beauty, act v

Venice was more famous for them than any other place, and they seem to have been carried there to the greatest excess, where walking was least required.

'Tis ridiculous to see how these ladys crawle in and out of their gondolas, by reason of their *choppines*, and what dwarfs they appeare, when taken down from their wooden scaffolds.—Courtezans or citizens may not weare *choppines*. *Evelyn's Journal*, 1645, vol. i, p. 190.

As for the women here, [at Venice] they would gladly get the same reputation that their husbands have, of being tall and handsome, but they overdo it with their

horrible *cioppini*, or high shoos, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high.
Lassels's Italy, part ii, p. 380.

See also his discussion on the inconvenience and use of them.

Massinger spells it *chapin*, according to the etymology:

I am dull—some music—
Take my *chapins* off. So, a lusty strain.
Renegado, i, 2.

Their Spanish origin is also alluded to by Ben Jonson:

For that
He has the bravest device (you'll love him for't)
To say he wears *cioppinos*, and they do so
In Spain. *Devil's an Ass*, iii, 4.

The person spoken of was to be disguised as a Spanish lady, in which dress he appears, act iv, sc. 3, and talks of the fashion of *cioppinos* accordingly. The intimate connection between Spain and some parts of Italy accounts sufficiently for the quick adoption of the fashion in the latter country. In Marston's Dutch courtezan, their construction is partly explained. "Dost not wear *high cork shoes: chopines?*" D, 4. Coryat calls them *chapineys*, and describes them as made of wood covered with coloured leather, and sometimes *even half a yard high*, their altitude being proportioned to the rank of the lady; so that they could not walk without being supported: this was at Venice. *Cor. Crudities*, vol. ii, p. 37, repr.

And for a speciall preheminence [the tragic actors] did walke upon those high corked shoes or pantofles, which they now call in Spaine and Italy *shoppini*.
Puttenham, Art of Poes., ch. xv, b. l.

It is odd enough that no corresponding word is found in such Italian dictionaries as I have had an opportunity to consult: not even *cioppino*, which, on the authority of Jonson, added to the evidence of its form, we might have supposed to be the word in that language.

Hall writes the word, *chippins*.

What an irregular height doth Venetian *chippins* mount them to! *Parad.*, iii, p. 67.

†CHIP-CHOP. Chattering; gabbling.

The sweet Italian, and the *chip-chop* Dutch,
I know, the man i' th moone can speake as much.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Then as great Maro, and renowned Naso,
Brave Homer, Petrarke, sweet Italian Tasso:
And numbers more, past numbring to be numberd,
Whose rare inventions never were incumberd,
With our outlandish *chip-chop* gibrish gabbling:
To fill mens eares with unacquainted babbling. *Ibid.*

†CHIP-AXE. "A *chip-axe*, ascia." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 131.

†CHIPPING-KNIFE. "A *chipping-knife* to chip bread with, culter panarius." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 178.

CHIQUINIE. A sequine; an Italian coin. Coryat estimates its value at eight shillings and eightpence half-penny of the English coin of his time. Vol. ii, p. 21, repr.

CHIRE, *v.*, probably the same as to *chirre*. To make an obscure noise.

What tho' he *chires* on purer manchet's crowne.
Hall, Sat. v, 2.

†CHIRPING-CUP. A merry cup, or glass; one which makes you chirp.

I thank you for your last society in London, but I am sorry to have found Jack T. in that pickle, and that nee had so far transgress'd the Fannian law, which allows a *chirping-cup* to satiat, not to surfet, to mirth, not to madnes. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To CHIRRE. To chirp. A word meant to express the indistinct noise made by some birds.

You do affect as timorously as swans,
(Cold as the brook they swim in) who do bill
With tardy modesty, and *chirring* plead
Their constant resolutions.
Glapthorne's Argalus and Parthenia, 4to, C, 4.

Said also of the murmur of turtles.

Also of grasshoppers:

But that there was in place to stir
His spleen, the *chirring* grasshopper.
Herrick, p. 136.

To chirp is now the word in use. See Junii Etym. in *Chirre*.

†CHITTER. To chatter, as a sparrow.

The fethered sparrowe cald am I;
In swete and plaasaunt spryng
I greatly doe delight, for then
I *chitter*, chirpe, and syng.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†CHITTERLINGS. The small entrails.

Panse, ou le gras boyau. A fat gut or *chitterling*, (and as some say) a tripe. *Nomenclator.*

†CHIVE. A chip.

These diseases happen specially to masons, millers, carpenters, wrights, and smithes: for if any *chive*, chip, or dust skip into the eye, and through negligence be left behind, it will incarnate upon the tunicle salvatrice, and then can you not cure the eye but by removing and drawing the said *chive*.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†CHIVAN. To play the chivan, to run away precipitately.

Well shot, well shot, said Robin Hood then,
That shot it was in time;
And if thou wilt accept of the place,
Thou shalt be a bold yeoman of mine.
Go play the *chivan*, the stranger then said,
Make haste and quickly go,
Or with my fist, be sure of this,
I'll give thee buffets sto'.
Ballad of Robin Hood and his Cousin Scarlet.

†CHOAK-PEAR. A coarse kind of pear.

Pet. Ay, but the devil take thee and thy almond nuts, if these be they. But it is no matter! I will give thee a dish of *choak-pears*, which will do thee a great deal of good, and as you like these, you shall have more, for I have anew for thee.

A Battle for the Breeches, n. d.

Euphues not a little amazed with the discourteous speech of Philautus, whom he saw in such a burning feaver, did not apply warme clothes to continue his sweat, but gave him colde drinke to make him shake, either thinking so strange a malady was to be cured with a desperate medicine, or determining to use as little art in phisick, as the other did honesty in friendship: and therefore in stead of a pill to purge his hot blood, he gave him a *choake-peare* to stop his breath, replying as followeth.

Lylie's Euphues and his England, 1623.

†CHOAK-PLUM. A similar plum.

The spider's tale (quoth thant) semth a choking *choke-plum.* *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

†CHOAK-WORT. A plant.

The Libians call'd it Reena, which implies
It makes them dye like birds twixt earth and skyes;
The name of *choak-wort* is to it assign'd,
Because it stops the venom of the mind.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To CHOP. Was used somewhat in the sense of our word *to pop*.

As flise at libertee in and out might *chop*.

Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†*To* CHOWRE. To grumble or mutter.

But when the crabbed nurce
Beginnes to chide and *chowre*.

Turbervile's Ovid, 1567, f. 122.

CHRISOME, CHRYSOM, or CHRISME. "The face-cloth, or piece of linen put upon the head of a child newly baptis'd." *Kersey*. Also, *chrisoms*, "Infants that die within the month of birth, or at the time of their wearing the *chrisom-cloath*." *Ibid.*

The best account is in Blount's Glossography, as it notices all the senses in due order:

Chrisome (ἀ χρίω) signifies properly the white cloth which is set by the minister of baptism upon the head of a child newly anointed with chrism after his baptism: now it is vulgarly taken for the white cloth put about or upon a child newly christened, in token of his baptism; wherewith the women use to shroud the child, if dying within the month; otherwise it is usually brought to church at the day of purification. *Chrisoms*, in the bills of mortality, are such children as die within the month of birth, because during that time they use to wear the chrisom-cloth. And in some parts of England, a calf kill'd before it is a month old, is called a *chrysom-calf*.

Infants were so called in the registers and bills of mortality:

When the convulsions were but few, the number of *chrisoms* and infants was greater.

Graunt's Bills of Mortality, cited in *Johns. Dict.*

Hence it is plain that in the following passage we should read "*chrisom child*," unless Mrs. Quickly be supposed to disfigure the word.

'A made a finer end, and went away, an it had been any *chrisom'd child*. *Hen. V*, ii, 3.

Chrysome child is used where no suspicion of misuse can apply:

Doe not confess you are a lieutenant, or you an
Antient, and no man will quarrel w'ee; you
Shall be as secure as *chrysome* children.

Shirley's Doubtf. Heir, u, p. 16.

And would'st not join thy halfpenny
To send for milk for the poor *chrisome*.

Wits, O. Pl., viii, 508.

The original use of the *chrisme* cloth was to prevent the rubbing off the *chrism* or holy unguent, a part of the old baptismal office.

It afterwards came to signify a white mantle thrown over the whole infant, which became in some places the perquisite of the clergyman.

Madam, the preacher
Is sent for to a churching, and doth ask
If you be ready: he shall lose, he says,
His *chrysome* else. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 352.

In the liturgy compiled by Cranmer, Ridley, &c., in the second year of Edward VI, the following was part of the office of baptism: The child, if not weak, was to be dipped three times; first on the right side, then on the left, and lastly with the face towards the font. After which, the godfathers and godmothers were to take, and lay their hands on the child; and the minister was to put upon it the *white vesture*, or *chrisom*, saying,

Take this *white vesture*, for a token of the innocency, which, by God's grace, in this holy sacrament of baptism, is given unto thee; and for a sign whereby thou art admonished, so long as thou livest, to give thyself to innocency of living; that after this transitory life thou mayest be partaker of the life everlasting. Amen.

Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy, Appendix, p. clxv.

This, as well as other ceremonies, was struck out at the revisal of the Liturgy in 1551, p. clxxxiv. The French word for the baptismal oil was *cresme* or *crême;* for the *chrisom cloth, cresmeau.* See Cotgrave in both those words, who further illustrates what is here said.

CHRIST-CROSS. The alphabet was called the Christ-cross row, some say because a cross was prefixed to the alphabet in the old primers; but as probably from a superstitious custom of writing the alphabet in the form of a cross, by way of charm. This was even solemnly practised by the bishop in the consecration of a church. See Picart's Religious Ceremonies, vol. i, p. 131. It was also

termed in French *croix de par Dieu*. It was pronounced *cris-cros*. Shakespeare calls it the *cross-row*.

And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G.
Rich. III, i, 1.

The mark of noon on a dial is in the following passage jocularly called the *Christ-cross* of the dial, being the figure of a cross placed instead of xii.

Fall to your business roundly; the fescue of the dial is upon the *Christ-cross* of noon.
Puritan, iv, 2, *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, 607.

†Christ's cross is the *christ-cross* of all our happiness; it delivers us from all blindness of error, and enriches our darkness with light. *Quarles's Emblems.*

†CHRIST-CHURCH-BELLS. The name of an old dance.

Christ-church bells. The man dances to the contrary woman, and turns her with his right-hand; then takes his own partner with his left-hand, and turns her round; then stands in his place till the other man hath done the like; then take hands all four, and turn round, and clap with right-hand and left, then cast off, and so on. *Newest Academy of Compliments.*

CHRISTENDOM. Usually a general term for the Christian part of the world; also for baptism.

There looking to behold
People that had receiv'd their *christendome*,
As the false pilot promis'd him he should.
Faushaw's Lusiad, i, 104.

This struck such fear that straight his *christendome*
The king receives, and many with the king.
Ibid., x, 116.

You must forsake your *christendom* and faith.
Fairf. Tasso, x, 69.

They all do come to him with friendly face,
When of his *christendome* they understand.
Harringt. Ariost., xliii, 189.

Hence used for the name given in baptism, and even for an appellation in general:

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious *christendoms*,
That blinking Cupid gossips. *All's W.*, i, 1.

That is, "a number of pretty, fond, adopted appellations, or Christian names, to which blind Cupid stands godfather." The commentators appear not to have understood this passage. See ADOPTIOUS.

Sometimes it means Christianity itself. Prince Arthur says,

By my *christendom*,
So I were out of prison, and kept sheep,
I should be merry as the day is long.
K. John, iv, 1.

†CHRISTAL. A glass; a glass mirror.

You are more worthy of pittie, then of envie; you hold my counsailes, now I see, in scorne, use at my reasons jest, but time will come, when you will repent not to have followed them; for then you will avoyde those *christles*, wherein now you looke, your selfe not so deformed to behold. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

CHRISTMAS. The celebration of this festival, at the inns of court, was anciently attended with much revelry. In Dugdale's Origines Juridicales, p. 150, &c., is an account of a grand Christmas kept at the Temple in 1562, at which lord Robert Dudley, afterwards earl of Leicester, presided. An account of a similar feast at Gray's-inn, is inserted in Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth, vol. i, under the title of Gesta Grayorum. Gaming was a good deal practised on those occasions, which is alluded to in the following passage:

Worth so much! I know my master will make dice of them; then 'tis but letting master Alexander carry them next *Christmas to the Temple*, he'll make a hundred marks a night of them.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 358.

I thought he [the devil] was a cheater, e'er since I heard two or three Templers swear at dice, the last *Christmas*, that the devil had got all.
Hog has lost, &c., O. Pl., vi, 445.

†CHRISTMAS-BOOK. A book in which people were accustomed to keep an account of the Christmas presents they received.

Rad. pag. Sir Theon, here are a couple of fellowes brought before me, and I know not how to decide the cause; looke in my *Christmas booke* who brought me a present. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

†CHRISTMAS-BOX. This was a box, generally made of earthenware, with a slit in it, through which the money given at Christmas was passed into the box. It was carried about by prentices and others to receive gifts, which were hoarded up, and could only be obtained by breaking the box. Hence the following allusions.

Like a swine, he never doth good till his death; as *an apprentice's box of earth*, apt he is to take all, but to restore none till hee be broken. *Mason's Essaies*, 1621.

Both with a *Christmas boxe* may well comply,
It nothing yields till broke; they till they die.
The English Usurer, 1634.

Like the *Christmas earthen boxes* of apprentices, apt to take in money, but he restores none till hee be broken, like a potter's vessel, into many shares.
H. Browne, Map of the Microcosm, 1642.

†*To* CHRISTMAS. Is used by Chapman as a verb.

Her labours feast imperial Night with sports,
When loves are *Chrismast* with all pleasure's sorts.
Hymn. in Noct.

CHRISTMAS PRINCE. This high title was sometimes given, for the greater solemnity, to the *lord of misrule*, who presided at any distinguished festival of the kind. A most curious narrative of such a celebration has lately been published in a collection of tracts, called Miscellanea Antiqua

Anglicana, from an original MS. preserved at St. John's College, Oxford. It took place in the year 1607. The Gesta Grayorum above mentioned afford another remarkable instance of the same kind; and a third is mentioned as carried on in the *Middle Temple* in 1635. See Preface to Christmas Prince, p. ix. See Boy-BISHOP.

†CHRIST-TIDE. Another name for Christmas.

Let *Christ-tide* be thy fast,
And Lent thy good repast:
And regard not an holy day.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

CHUCK. Corrupted from chick, and used as a fondling expression. In the following passage, the immediate substitution of *biddy* illustrates its signification:

Why how now, my bawcock? how dost thou, *chuck?*
Mal. Sir! *Sir To.* Ay, biddy, come with me.
Twel. N., iii, 4.

Immortal she-egg *chuck* of Tyndarus his wife.
Albions Engl., v, 27.

Meaning Helen. Shakespeare has ventured to use it in tragic style:

Be ignorant of the knowledge, dearest *chuck*,
'Till thou applaud the deed. *Macb.*, iii, 2.

So in Othello:

What promise, *chuck?* iii, 4.

One that does nothing without his *chuck*, that is his wife. *Earle, Microc.*, p. 184, ed. Bliss.

CHUFF. A term of reproach, usually applied to avaricious old citizens; of uncertain derivation. Some suppose it to be from *chough*, which is similarly pronounced, and means a kind of sea bird, generally esteemed a stupid one. See Todd.

Are ye undone? No, ye fat *chuffs*, I would your store were here. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.

Troth, sister, I heard you were married to a very rich *chuff*. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 256.

The *chuff's* crowns
Imprison'd in his trusty chest, methinks
I hear groan out, and long till they be thine.
Muses' Look. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 209.

Mr. Steevens quotes it "rusty chest," which is better.

†A fat *chuffe* it was (I remember), with a grey beard cut short to the stumps, as though it were grymde, and a huge worm-eaten nose, like a cluster of grapes hanging downwards. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†CHUFF-HEADED. Stupid.

That these men by their mechanicall trades should come to be sparage gentlemen and *chuff-headed* burghomasters. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†CHURCH. "The nearer the church, the farther from God," is a proverb at least as old as the beginning of the fifteenth century, for it occurs in MS. Douce, 52, fol. 15, "The nerer the chyrche the fer fro Crist."

CHURCH-ALE. A periodical festival, like the wakes of many parishes. See ALE.

For the *church-ale* two young men of the parish are yerely chosen by their last foregoers, to be wardens; who, dividing the task, make collection among the parishioners of whatsoever provision it pleaseth them voluntarily to bestow. This they employ in brewing, baking, and other acates, against Whitson-tide, &c.
Carey's Surv. of Cornw., p. 68.

A piper it got at a *church-ale*.
B Jons. Masque of Queens, vol. v, 328.

†CHYMICK METAL. Counterfeit metal, perhaps the metal called *alchemy*.

World, thou'rt a traytor; thou hast stampt thy base
And *chymick metal* with great Cæsar's face,
And with thy bastard bullion thou hast barter'd
For wares of price; how justly drawn and quarter'd!
Quarles's Emblems.

†CICER. A kind of pea. Lat.

It is made the better, if you ad to it sweet almonds, pistax, pine nuts, barley meale, *cicers*, and such like.
Barrough's Method of Phisick.

†CILLIBUB. A sillabub.

If you are in health, 'tis well, we are here all so, and wee should be better had wee your company; therfore I pray leave the smutty ayr of London, and com hither to breath sweeter, wher you may pluck a rose, and drink a *cillibub*. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†CIMBALS. A dish in confectionary, described in the True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†CINDRING. Reducing to cinders.

Short tale to make, where sword and *cindring* flame
Consume as much as earth and aire may frame.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

CINOPER. Supposed to be put for cinnabar.

I know you have arsnike,
Vitriol, sal-tartre, argaile, alkaly,
Cinoper. *B. Jons. Alch.*, i, 3.

CINQUE-PACE. A kind of dance (called also *galliard*), the steps of which were regulated by the number five.

Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.
Sir John Davies on Danc., st. 67.

And then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the *cinque-pace* faster and faster, 'till he sink into his grave. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

Cinque-pace is there a quibble, alluding to *sink*, and *grave* is equally a pun; not alluding to the nature of the dance, which was not grave (as Johnson says), but very lively. The poet loved to play on this word.

He seem'd the trimmest dancer that ever trode a *cinque-pace* after sutche musicke.
Palace of Pleas., ii, Q q, 6.

See GALLIARD.

†CIPHERED. Written.

The characters of gravity and wisdome *ciphered* in your aged face. *Gough's Strange Discovery*, 1640.

CIPRES. See CYPRESS.

A CIRCLING BOY. A species of *roarer;* one who in some way drew a man into a snare, to cheat or rob him. See Mr. Gifford's conjectures upon it. *Barth. Fair*, iv, 3, p. 481.

CIRCUIT, for *circle*. Applied to a crown.

Until the golden *circuit* on my head, &c.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

Also for a long compass of reasoning. See Todd.

†CIRCUMQUAQUE. A circumlocution.

What, quoth the flie, meaneth this *circumquaquie?*
Heywood's Spider & Flie, 1556.

CITIZEN, *adj*. Town bred; delicate. The use of this word as an adjective seems to have been only a licence of Shakespeare's pen.

So sick I am not; yet I am not well;
But not so *citizen* a wanton as
To seem to die ere sick. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

CITTERN. A musical instrument, like a guitar. See BARBER.

For grant the most barbers can play on the *cittern*.
B. Jons. Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 22.

B. Jonson makes Morose say of his wife, whom his barber had recommended,

I have married his *cittern* that's common to all men.
Silent Woman, iii, 5.

And, by the very same allusion, Matheo, in the Honest Whore, calls his wife

A barber's *citterne*, for every serving man to play upon.
O. Pl., iii, p. 471.

Dr. King says of the barbers in his time, that,

Turning themselves to perriwig making, they had forgot their *cittern* and their musick. *Works*, ii, 72.

See Hawkins's note on Walton's Angler, part i, ch. xvi, p. 286, ed. 1806.

The *cittern* had usually a head grotesquely carved at the extremity of the neck and finger-board. Hence these jests on the face of Holofernes:

H. I will not be put out of countenance.
B. Because thou hast no face.
H. What is this?—[pointing, doubtless, to his own face.]
B. A *cittern head*.
Du. The head of a bodkin.
Bi. A death's face in a ring. *L. L. Lost*, v, 2.

With several other fanciful allusions.

†Shall brainlesse *cyterne-heads*, each jobernole,
Pocket the very genius of thy soule?
Marston, Sc. of Villanie, Works, iii, p. 242.

So in other old plays:

C. I hope the chronicles will rear me one day for a head-piece.
Rh. Of woodcock, without brains in't; barbers shall wear thee on their *citterns*.
Ford's Love's Melancholy, ii, 1.

See also other passages cited by Mr. Steevens.

A similar allusion to the head of a rebeck was current in France. In Gargantua's lamentation for his wife Badebec, we read,

Dead is the noble Badebec,
Who had a *face like a rebec*.

On which the note is,

A grotesque figure, or monstrous chimerical face, cut in the upper part of a *rebec*, which is a three stringed fiddle. *Motteux' Ed.*, vol. ii, p. 24.

So in the French:

Car elle avoit *visage de rebec*.

With a similar note, which Motteux translated.

CLADDER. Of uncertain derivation; probably no more than a temporary conversational term. The use and signification are only exemplified in this passage:

A. Two inns of court men.
B. Yes, what then?
A. Known *cladders*,
Through all the town.
B. Cladders!
A. Yes, catholic lovers,
From country madams to your glover's wife,
Or laundress. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 298.

To CLAM. See CLEM.

To CLAMMER, for *clamber*. A colloquial pronunciation.

Methinkes they might beware by other's harmes,
And eke eschue to *clammer* up so hye.
Mirr. for Mag., Higgins's Ind., 1st ed.

Nor are these affections—so dull, but they can *clammer* over the Alps and Apennin to wait on you.
Howell's Letters, I, § 3, l. 2, 1st ed

Where it is uniformly so spelt.

To CLAMOUR. An expression taken from bell-ringing; it is now contracted to *clam*, and in that form is common among ringers. The bells are said to be *clamm'd*, when, after a course of rounds or changes, they are all pulled off at once, and give a general crash or *clam*, by which the peal is concluded. This is also called *firing*, and is frequently practised on rejoicing days. As this *clam* is succeeded by a silence, it exactly suits the sense of the following passage, in which the unabbreviated word occurs:

Is there not milking-time, when you are going to bed, or killhole, to whistle off these secrets; but you must be tittle-tattling before all our guests?—'Tis well they are whispering;—*clamour* your tongues, and not a word more. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3

Warburton conjectured rightly that the word had reference to bell-ringing,

but mistook the application. In the ringing of bells, there is also an accidental *clam*, or *clamour*, as well as an intended one; which is, when bells are struck together unskilfully in ringing the changes, so as to produce discord. This kind of *clam* is mentioned in some old verses inscribed in the belfry of St. Peter's church at Shaftesbury, which were formerly communicated to me by a friend resident there, himself a great adept in ringing. The lines are curious altogether.

what music is there that compar'd may be
With well-tun'd bells' enchanting melody?
Breaking with their sweet sound the willing air,
They in the list'ning ear the soul ensnare.
When bells ring round and in their order be,
They do denote how neighbours should agree;
But when they *clam*, the harsh sound spoils the sport,
And 'tis like women keeping Dover-court.

A quotation produced by Mr. Todd shows that striking four bells at once, even so as to form a concord, was called *clamming*.

Mr. Gifford pronounces *clamour*, in the above passage of Shakespeare, to be a mere misprint, for *charm*. (Note on Jonson's Barth. Fair, act. ii, sc. 1.) But such a mistake seems very improbable, both because the words are unlike, and because *charm* would occur more easily to a compositor than *clamour*.

†CLAP. A sharp blow.

But I fled from him, and ran my way; then did he fret and out-ran me, and drew out his staffe that had a knot on the end, and hit mee a *clap* on the scull, and a crosse blow on the leg, so that I did skip at it.
Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

CLAP-DISH; frequently written *clack-dish*. A wooden dish carried by beggars, with a moveable cover, which they clapped and clattered to show that it was empty. In this they received the alms. It was one mode, among others, of attracting attention.

And his use was to put a ducket in her *clack-dish*.
Meas. for M., iii, 2.

Can you think I get my living by a bell and a *clack-dish?*—By a bell and a *clack-dish?* how's that?—Why, by begging, sir.
Family of Love, cited by Mr. Steevens.

The bell seems to have been an additional improvement, when the noise of the *clap-dish* began to be disregarded.

Jocularly applied to a lady's mouth, from the noise it is supposed to make:

Widow, hold your *clap-dish*, fasten your tongue
Under your roof, and do not dare to call.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 105.

Two proverbs were founded on this custom.

1. He *claps* his *dish* at a wrong man's door. *Ray*. 186.
2. To know any thing, As well as a *beggar knows his dish*.

The former is used by Ben Jonson, in company with one of similar import:

He has the wrong sow by the ear i' faith, and *claps his dish* at the wrong man's door.
Every Man in his H., ii, 1.

See also O. Pl., iii, 442.

The *clap-dish* is still used on particular days by a society of widows, who subsist in alms-houses, without the gate of York called Mickle-gate Bar. At those times they are allowed to beg from house to house, and enforce their supplications in the ancient manner, by clattering this wooden dish. Their dish has no cover, but the noise is made by a kind of button suspended by a string from the bottom, and occasionally shaken within it.

The *clap-dish* was also termed a *clicket*. See Cotgr. in *Cliquette*. It was used, I believe, originally, by lepers and other paupers deemed infectious, that the sound might give warning not to approach too near, and alms be given without touching the object. In a curious account of an escape of Corn. Agrippa, taken from one of his epistles, a boy who is to personate a lazar is "leprosorum *clapello* adornatus," furnished with a *clap-dish* like a leper, which has such an effect, that the rustics fly from him as from a serpent, and throw their alms upon the ground. He afterwards returns to his employers "*clapello* præsentiam suam denuncians." *Schellhorn Amœn.*, ii, p. 580.

†CLAP-SHOULDER. A term applied to the officers of justice who laid their hands upon people's shoulders when they arrested them.

Clap-shoulder serjeants get the devill and all,
By begg'ring and by bringing men in thrall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CLAPPER-DUDGEON. A cant term for a beggar. Probably derived from

the custom above mentioned of clapping a dish.

See in their rags then, dancing for your sports,
Our *clapper-dudgeons*, and their walking *morts*.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x. 372.

It is but the part of a *clapper-dudgeon*
To strike a man in the street.
George a Greene. O. Pl., iii, 44.

†Ho, sirrah, you *clapperdudgin*, unlock, unbolt!
Heywood, *1st P. of K. Ed. IV*, 1600.

CLARISSIMO. A grandee or gentleman of Venice; called sometimes *magnifico*.

But your *clarissimo*, old round-back, he
Will crump you like a hog-louse with the touch.
B. Jons. Fox. v, 2.

By the *clarissimo* he means Corbaccio, to whom he says afterwards in derision, speaking of Mosca,

There was still something in his look did promise
The bane of a *clarissimo*! Sc. 8.

Coryat gives us this account of them: "It is said there are of all the gentlemen of Venice, which are there called *clarissimos*, no lesse than three thousand." Vol. ii, p. 32.

†It is not a dish for every mans tooth: for none but brave sparkes, rich heires, *clarissimoes* and *magnificoes*, would goe to the cost of it.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CLASH. To bang. Still retained in the Northern dialects.

Then Thisbe, as though some man thence made a breach,
Cries out, th' adulter's gone, and *clasht* the dore.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638

CLAVER. The old, and Mr. Todd thinks the proper, word for *clover*. See Todd.

†Lotus sativa. λωτὸς ἥμερος, vulgò trifolium odoratum. Triffle odoriferant. Sweete trefolie; garden *claver*, or scillat *claver*. *Nomenclator*.

***To* CLAW.** To scratch, or tickle; and thence to flatter.

Laugh when I am merry, and *claw* no man in his humour. *Much Ado*, i, 3.

He is a gallant fit to serve my lord,
Who *clawes* and soothes him up at everie word.
T. Lodge, Satyre 1.

†See, see, what love is now betwixt each fist,
Since Castriots had a scabby wrist:
How kindly they, by *clawing* one another,
As if the left hand were the right hands brother!
Witts Recreations, 1654.

CLAW-BACK. One who scratches another's back. Metaphorically, a flatterer.

And I had *claw-backs* even at court full rife,
Which sought by outrage golden gains to win.
Mirror for Magist., p. 73.

The Pope's flatterers are called, by bishop Jewel, the Pope's *claw-backs*. See Johnson's Dict., *Claw-back*. Johnson has placed the above passage under the sense of to tickle, and left that of to flatter without an instance: only marking it as obsolete.

†Adulator, Cic. assentator, Eidem, palpo et palpator, Plauto. κόλαξ. Flatteur, flagorneur, amadoueur, patelin, papelard. A flatterer: a *clawbacke*: a picketh anke. *Nomenclator*.

†The overweening of thy wits doth make thy foes to smile.
Thy friends to weepe, and *clawbacks* thee with soothings to begile. *Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

†CLAY-WALL. This appears in the following passage to signify some eatable.

May the green sickness reign in their bloods, and may they be debarr'd of oatmeal and *clay wall*, and fall to ratsbane. *Glapthorne's Ladies Priviledge*, 1640.

CLEAN, *adv.* Quite.

Five summers have I spent in farthest Greece,
Roaming *clean* through the bounds of Asia,
And coasting homeward came to Ephesus. *Com. E.*, i, 1.

Clean for the purpose of the things themselves.
Jul. Cæs.

CLEAR, *s.* Clearness; brightness.

Blush daies eternal lamp to see thy lot,
Since that thy *cleere* with cloudy darkes is scar'd.
Lodge, Disc. Sat., p. 38, repr.

CLEAR, *adj.* Pure; innocent. This sense is rather obsolete, but is noticed by Dr. Johnson as the 10th of that word.

Therefore, thou happy father,
Think that the *clearest* gods, who make them honours
Of men's impossibilities, have preserv'd thee.
Lear, iv, 6.

So Milton:

Fame is the spur that the *clear* spirit doth raise.
Lycidas, 70.

Nor can so *clear* and great a spirit as her's
Admit of falsehood. *B. & Fl. False One*, v, 1.

Then Collatine again by Lucrece' side,
In his *clear* bed might have reposed still.
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 495.

***†To go* CLEAR.** To escape, or be freed from.

Tis here the people farre and neer
Bring their diseases, and *go clear*.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

CLEEVES. An old plural of cliffs.

She sang and wept, O yee sea-binding *cleeves*,
Yeeld tributary drops, for Vertue grieves.
Browne's Past., 1, 4, page 110.

Also p. 123:

Those *cleeves* whose craggy sides are clad
With trees of sundry suits.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., vol. iv, 1447.

To Pirene *cleeves*, tweene Spaine and France the bound. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 8.

Cleeve, in the singular, is used by Drayton:

Thus leaning back against the rising *cleeve*.
Moses, p. 1620.

Sometimes written *clives*: [see CLIVES.]

The *clives* are hie, and all of chrystall shine.
Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

†CLEG. A gad-fly.

He earthly dust to lothly lice did change,
And dimd the ayre with such a cloud so strange
Of flies, grashoppers, hornets, *cleys*, and clocks,
That day and night throw houses flew in flocks.
Du Bartas.

***To* CLEM.** To starve. As a neuter verb.

Hard is the choice, when the valiant must eat their armes, or *clem*. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, viii, 6.

As a verb active.

I cannot eat stones and turfs, say. What, will he *clem* me and my followers? Ask him an he will *clem* me; do, go. *Ibid., Poetaster*, i, 2.

Now lions' *half-clem'd* entrails roar for food. *Antonio and Mellida.*

Clam, in the following passage, seems to be the same word:

And yet I
Sollicitous to increase it, when my intrails
Were *clamm'd* with keeping a perpetual fast, &c.
Massing. Roman Actor, ii, 2.

"I shall be clamm'd," for starv'd, is still provincially used in Staffordshire.

To CLEPE. To call. Saxon.

They *clepe* us drunkards, and with swinish phrase
Tax our addition. *Haml.*, i, 4.

To appeal:

For to the gods I *clepe*
For true recorde of this my faithfull speche.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 143.

The preterite is frequently written *clipped* and *yclept*, &c.

†CLERICK. A clergyman.

And as to the persons of my subjects which are of that profession, I must divide them into two ranks, *clericks* and laicks. *Wilson's James I.*

CLEYES. Claws. Minshew says, of crabs, scorpions, &c., and seems to derive it from *chelæ*, χηλαὶ; so also Skinner. In the following passage it is applied to the talons of a bird of prey, and I believe was chiefly so used.

To save her from the seize
Of vulture death, and those relentless *cleys*.
B Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 29.

One editor doubted the existence of the word: his successor says it is common.

See *Clees*, in Johnson.

†CLIBBY. This adjective is used in the dialect of Devon in the sense of adhesive.

Then *clibbie* ladder gainst his battered flanck he reares.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

CLIFF, in music, from *clef*, signifying a key; as it is a key to what is written, the lines and spaces referring to different notes, according to the cliff prefixed at the beginning. The principal *cliffs* are the bass, treble, and tenor; these are ascertained by the gamut.

She will sing any man at first sight
—And any man
May sing her if he can take her *cliff*, she's noted.
Tro. and Cress., v. 2.

It is often equivocally used by our old comic writers.

CLIM, or CLEM O' THE CLOUGH. A noted archer. See ADAM BELL.

Though this rude *Clim i' th' Clough* presume,
In his desires more than his strength can justify.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 436.

†Slight, I bring you no cheating *Clim o' the Cloughs*, or Claribels. *Ben Jons Alchem.*, i, 2.

[Nash applies it to the devil.]

†*Clim of the Clough*, thou that usest to drinke nothing but scalding lead and sulphur in hell, thou art not so greedie of thy night-geare. *Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

†CLINCH. A clencher; an unanswerable reply. The term occurs in Taylor's Workes, 1630, in Wit and Mirth, p. 194.

†*To* CLINCH. To clench, in the sense of to settle a matter.

Hol. Come with me, Humfrey, thou shalt go e'en now, and tell her, and I'll be packing up the while. [*Exit.*
How. This *clinches*, I shall win my lady's heart for ever. To manage two such businesses more, were enough to raise me agent for a state. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

†CLINCHPOOP. A vulgar, ill-bred fellow. We have in the examples a curious case of plagiarism.

If a gentleman have in hym any humble behavour, then roysters do cal suche one by the name of a loute, a *clyncke-pope*, or one that knoweth no facions.
Institucion of a Gentleman, 1568.

As, if a gentleman have in him any humble behaviour, then the roysters cal such one by the name of loute, a *clinchpoup*, or one that knoweth no fashions.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†CLIN'D. For climbed.

But time permits not now to tell thee all my minde:
For well 'tis known that but for fear you never wold have *clind*. *True Trag. of Ric. III*, 1594.

To CLING, *v. a.* Supposed to be used in the sense of to shrink or shrivel up, in the following passage:

If thou speak false,
Upon the next tree thou shalt hang alive
'Till famine *cling* thee. *Macb.*, v, 5.

Kersey has *clung* in the sense of shrunk or shrivelled. In the following it seems to mean embrace:

Some fathers dread not (gone to bed in wine)
To slide from the mother, and *cling* the daughter-in-law. *Revenger's Trag.*, O. Pl., iv, 322.

In the next it is used still less intelligibly:

Andrea slain! then weapon *cling* my breast.
1st Part of Jeronimo, O. Pl., iii, 91.

Dr. Johnson notices the first sense, and derives it from the Saxon. See Junius, Etym. in *cling*, marcere.

†CLING. *s.* An embrace.

At last I plung'd into th' Elysian charms,
Fast clasp'd by th' arched zodiack of her arms,
Those closer *clings* of love, where I pertaked
Strong hopes of bliss; but so, o so I waked!
Fletcher's Poems, p. 254.

†CLINK. Clink Street, Southwark, seems to have been a noted place for lodgings.

Then ther's the *Clinke*, where handsome lodgings,
And much good may it doe them all, for me.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To cry* CLINK, to ring.

Then drink we a round in despight of our foes,
And make our hard irons *cry clink* in the close.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

CLINQUANT, *adj.* Shining. From the French word *clinquant*, meaning tinsel.

To-day the French
All *clinquant*, all in gold, like heathen gods,
Shone down the English. *K. Hen. VIII*, i, 1.
His buskins *clinquant*, as his other attire.
Masque at Whiteh. in 1613.

CLIP, *v.* To embrace. *Metaph.* to encompass.

That Neptune's arms, who *clippeth* thee about,
Would bear thee from the knowledge of thyself.
K. John, v, 2.
Then again worries he his daughter, with *clipping* her. *Wint. Tale*, v, 2.
While others *clip* the sun, they clasp the shades.
Rev. Trag.. O. Pl., iv, 336.

See to COLL.

Johnson has not marked this sense as obsolete, which certainly it is.

CLIT. A word which I have seen only in the following passage, and cannot explain.

For then with us the days more darkish are,
More short, cold, moyste, and stormy cloudy *clit*,
For sadness more than mirths or pleasures fit.
Mirr. for Mag., Higins's Ind.

†**CLIVES.** The plural of cliff.

What booteth it against the *clives* to ride,
Or else to worke against the course of kinde?
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.
The stormie south againe the *clives* the waters drive so hie. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†**CLOAK.** To take any one for a cloak, to use him as a cover to one's designs.

But the bride flatly tells him that he is but taken for a *cloak*: that she, indeed, is a bedfellow only for the king. *Rymer on Tragedies*, 1678, p. 104.

CLOKE, BLACK. Anciently the appropriated dress of the speaker of a prologue. Black dress was long retained, when the cloke was disused, and is perhaps still.

Do you not know that I am the Prologue? Do you not see this long *black velvet cloak* upon my back? Nay, have I not all the signs of a Prologue about me?
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 454.

In the Induction to Cynthia's Revels, to settle the doubt who shall speak the prologue, one says, "I shall plead possession of the cloke," and directly begins, "Gentles, your suffrages I pray you." *B. Jons.*

†**CLOMPERTON.** A clown.

It chaunced him to stray asyde from his companie, and fallinge into reasoninge, and so to altercation with a stronge stubberne *clomperton*, he was shrowdlie beaten of him. *Polydore Vergil*, trans.

†**CLOSE**, *adj.* Secret, silent; also, concealed.

Without resistance. Go, be *close*, and happy.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.
That dares not then speake out and e'en proclaime
With lowd words and broad pens our *closest* shame.
Tourneur's Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

†**CLOSE-FISTED.** Miserly; mean.

A miserable knave may be *close-fisted*,
And prodigall expence may be resisted.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
But, although we discommend excess in both, as a thing misbecoming, and very heinous, yet our senator must be sure not to be avaricious, niggardly, and *close-fisted*, because it is an argument of a base servile spirit. *The Sage Senator*, p. 76.

†**CLOSE-FIGHT.** An old naval term.

A ship's *close-fights* are small ledges of wood laid crosse one another, like the grates of iron in a prison window, betwixt the maine mast and fore mast, and are called gratings or nettings.
Smith's Sea Grammar, 1627.
She comes! O, how her eyes dart wonder on my heart!
Mount bloode, soule to my lips, taste Hebe's cup;
Stande firme on decke, when beauties *close-fight's* up.
Marston, Antonio & Mellida, i, 1.

†**CLOTH-BREECHES** were the distinctive marks of plebeians.

Things which are common, common men do use.
The better sort do common things refuse:
Yet countries-*cloth-breech*, and court-velvet-hose,
Puff both alike tobacco through the nose.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†**CLOTHWORKERS** appear to have been famous for singing.

Singing catches with *cloth workers*.
B. Jons. Sil. W., iii, 3.
I would I were a *weaver*; I could sing Psalms or anything. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

†**CLOTPATE.** A clodpole.

Wouldst thou ever thought that this lady should have writ to me love letters, me, whome she cald clowne, *clotpate*, loggerhead? *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640.

†**CLOTTRED.** Clotted.

In rockes and caves of snow and *clottred* yse,
That never thaw, and sayd him, in this wise.
Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†**CLOUCHT.** Clutched; held in the hand.

'Tis yet dead night, yet all the earth is *cloucht*
In the dull leaden hand of snoring sleepe.
Marston, Antonio and Mellida, 1633.

CLOUGH. A valley between two hills; pronounced *cluff*, and sometimes so written. As by Gayton, "Clem of the *cluff*." *Festiv. Notes*, p. 21. And so rhymed by others, when that famous personage was mentioned.

The other Clym of the *Clough*,
An archer good ynough.
Ballad of Adam Bell, &c., Percy's Reliques, i, p. 156.

Here also:

Each place for to search, in hill, dale, and *clough*,
In thicke or in thin, in smooth or in rough.
Robinson's Rev. of Wickedn.

Verstegan thus defines its meaning:

A *clough* or clowgh is a kind of breack or valley down a slope, from the side of a hill. *Restit.*, ch. 9.

Cliff is probably from the same origin.

CLOUT. The mark, fixed in the centre of the butts, at which archers shot for practice. *Clouette*, Fr. Metaphorically, for an object sought, of any sort. Literally, the nail, or pin.

Indeed he must shoot nearer, or he'll ne'er hit the *clout*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.
O well-flown bird! i' the *clout*, i' the *clout*.
Lear, iv, 6.

Here Lear in imagination calls his arrow *bird;* like an ardent archer: bowlers speak similarly to their bowls.

Wherein our hope
Is, though the *clout* we do not always hit,
It will not be imputed to his wit.
B. Jons. Staple of N., Epil.

The best shot was that which clove or split the *clout* or pin itself.

CLOUTED; from *clout*, a nail. Fortified with nails. Thus:

I thought he slept, and put
My *clouted* brogues from off my feet, whose rudeness
Answer'd my steps too loud. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

See BROGUES.

Clouted cream is a very different matter, being only a corruption of *clotted*, or thickened.

CLOWN. "The clown in Shakespeare," say the commentators, "is commonly taken for a licensed jester, or domestic fool." The fool was indeed the inmate of every opulent house, but the rural jester, or *clown*, seems to have been peculiar to the country families. There was in him a premeditated mixture of rusticity and bluntness, which heightened the poignancy of his jests. Shakespeare's clowns were deservedly famous for their wit and entertaining qualities. Yet they did not escape a sarcasm from a later wit, Cartwright, who probably would have laboured in vain to imitate what he satirised:

Shakespeare to thee was dull, whose best jest lies
I' th' lady's questions and the fool's replies;
Old fashion'd wit, which walk'd from town to town
In trunk hose;—which our fathers call'd the *clown*.
Verses prefixed to Beaumont and Fletcher.

In an old play, we have this stage direction "Entreth *Moros*, counterfeiting a vaine gesture, and a foolish countenance; synging the foote of many songs, as fools were wont." *The longer thou livest, &c.*, pr. 1580. Shakespeare's fools and clowns abundantly answer to this character, since the foot or burden of many songs, and other fragments of them, are exclusively preserved by these personages. See particularly, All's well that ends well, Twelfth Night, and Lear. His clowns have certainly more wit than fools in general, and sometimes appear to have a little consciousness of their talents.

Heaven give them wisdom that have it; and those that are fools, let them use their talents.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

Which I would thus paraphrase: "Heaven give real wisdom to those that are called wise, and a discreet use of their talents to fools, or jesters." To play the fool well requires no small wit.

CLOY, *v. a.* To claw, or stroke with a claw; from a more antiquated word, *cley*, or *clee*, meaning a claw.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and *cloys* his beak
As when his god is pleas'd. *Cymb.*, v, 4.

CLOYER. A term in the slang, or conventional language, of the thieves of old time, for one who intruded on the profits of young sharpers, by claiming a share.

Then there's a *cloyer*, or snap, that dogs any new brother in that trade, and snaps,—will have half in any booty. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

†Money is now a hard commodity to get, insomuch that some will venture their necks for it, by padding, *cloying*, milling, filching, nabbing, &c., all which in plain English is only stealing; but that is enough to bring them to dangle on the leafless tree near Paddington. *Poor Robin*, 1739.

†CLUBBING. Clubbing drink appears to have been a term equivalent to *Bever*.

He hath also a drink call'd cauphe, which is made of a brown berry, and it may be call'd their *clubbing drink* between meales, which though it be not very gustfull to the palate, yet it is very comfortable to the stomack, and good for the sight.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

CLUBS. In any public affray, the cry was *Clubs! Clubs!* by way of calling for persons with clubs to part the combatants.

They are in the very wrath of love, and they will together; *clubs* cannot part them. *As you like it*, v, 2.

Go, y're a prating Jack,
Nor is't your hopes of crying out for *clubs*,
Can save you from my chastisement.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 53.

From the following passage, it appears that shopkeepers generally kept *clubs* in readiness, for the very purpose of checking affrays.

Do not shew
A foolish valour in the streets, to make
Work for the shopkeepers and their *clubs*;—'tis scurvy!
Mass. City Mad., i, 2.

But clubs were sometimes used to make, as well as to appease a quarrel.

I miss'd the meteor once, and hit that woman, who cried out *clubs!* When I might see from far forty truncheoneers draw to her succour, which were the hope of the strand, where she was quartered.
Hen. VIII, v, 3.

In the Puritan, when *clubs* are cried, Simon puns upon it:

Ay, I knew, by their shuffling, *clubs* would be trumps.
Sh. Suppl., ii, 574.

In Clitus's Whimzies [by R. Brathwaite], 1631, a ruffian, or bully, is

represented as submitting to a demand at a three-penny ordinary "for feare of *clubbes*." *Char.* 17, p. 134. *Clubbs* was also the popular cry to call forth the London 'prentices.

†CLUB-FIST. A brutal fellow.

The rascall rude, the roag, the *clubfist* griepte
My sclender arme, and pluckt mee on in hast.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†CLUB-LAW. The use of clubs.

Then in and out they danced about,
The horns aloud did rattle
Together in that revel-rout,
Like *club-law* in a battle.
The Fryar and the Boy, second part.

†*To* CLUM. To handle roughly. It is still used in this sense in the west of England.

Some in their griping tallants *clum* a ball of brasse.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†CLUSTER-FIST. In the first of these extracts seems to mean an ignoramus, in the latter a niggard.

And another *cluster-fist*, in my opinion, came no wayes short of him, for the people of a certaine country village, being distracted in opinion, how with their greatest credit, they might frame a Latine letter, which they were to send together with a present of brickes to pave their land-lords fish-pond, their pedant alledging that the beautie of the Latine tongue consisted in the varietie of wordes, advised them thus to write: Nos, nis, nus, mittimus et mandamus. delle pietre, to your l to pave your fish-pond.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Well, away I went with a heavy heart, and brought his guest into the very chamber, where I saw no other cakes on the table, but my owne cakes, and of which he never proffered me so much as the least crum. so base a *cluster-fist* was he.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

CLUTCH, *s.* A claw. This I conceive, and not the verb, to be the primitive word, as to claw is certainly made from the substantive claw. It is not yet disused in the plural, *clutches*; and does not much require illustration. Here it is in the singular:

Between that zone where Cancer bends his *clutch*,
To that bright sun a bound septentrional.
Fansh. Lusiad, iii, 6.

CLUTCH, *v.* To seize or grasp anything, as with claws. This verb has not been much used since Shakespeare's time, who has it several times.

Come, let me *clutch* thee. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

Clutcht is one of the words which Crispinus is made to disgorge, in Jonson's Poetaster:

Clutcht! it is well that's come up, it had but a narrow passage. Act v, sc. 2.

I see no reason to suppose that Jonson meant to satirise Shakespeare in this passage. Decker was his object; and as *clutcht* is certainly a harsh sounding word, it was probably the use of it by that poet which he ridiculed.

†CLUTCH-FIST. A miser.

Hav. No fitter place; there is
An old rich *clutchfist* knight, sir Thomas Bitefig,
Invite him too; perhaps I may have luck,
And break his purse yet open for one hundred.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†CLUTTER. A preparation of milk.

To make cream *clutter*.

Take milk, and put it into an earthen pot, and put thereto runnet, let it stand two days, it will be all in a curd, then season it with some sugar, cinnamon, and cream, then serve it, this is best in the hottest of the summer. *A True Gentlewoman's Delight*, 1676

†CLUTTISH. Perhaps for sluttish.

And thou my *cluttish* landresse Cinthia,
Nere thinkes on Furors linnen, Furors shirt.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†COACH. The council-chamber on board a man-of-war. *Pepys' Diary*, i, 64.

†COACH. The following is an early instance of the use of this word.

If hee had beene for the bodie, our gentlemen and gentlewomen, with our rich farmours in oure parish, would have beene there, although they had beene caried in wagons or *coches*.
Northbrooke against Dicing, &c.

COACH-FELLOW. A horse employed to draw in the same carriage with another.

Their charriot horse, as they *coachfellows* were,
Fed by them. *Chapman, Iliad*, x.

Metaphorically, a person intimately connected with another:

I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves, for you and your *coach-fellow* Nym. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Some editions read *couch-fellow*, but without any necessity or authority for the change; and there is more humour in making them beasts that draw together. A similar allusion is expressed in the following:

Are you he, my page here makes choice of to be his *fellow coach-horse?* *Mons. D'Olive.*

Other similar expressions have been produced.

†COALS. *Precious coals*, used as an exclamation of surprise.

One of them I am presently to visit, if I can rid my selfe cleanly of this company. Let me see how the day goes (hee pulls his watch out): *precious coales*, the time is at hand, I must meditate on an excuse to be gone. *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

†COAL-UNDER-CANDLESTICK. A Christmas game mentioned in the Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603

COAL-HARBOUR. A corruption of *Cold-harbour*. An ancient mansion in Dowgate, or Down-gate Ward, London, of which Stowe gives a minute history in his account of that

ward. In the reign of Henry VIII it was the residence of Tunstall, bishop of Durham, when probably it obtained the privileges of a sanctuary. These were still retained, when small tenements were afterwards built upon the spot, which let well, as being a protection to persons in debt. Hence Hall says,

They starved brother live and die
Within the cold *Coal-harbour*-Sanctuary. *Sat.*, v, 1.

Or its knighthood shall do worse, take sanctuary, in *Cole-harbour*-sanctuary, and fast.
B. Jons. Silent Wom., ii, 3.

Here is that ancient modell of *Cole-harbour*, bearing the name of the Prodigall's Promentorie, and being as a sanctuary for banque-rupt detters.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 182.

Mr. Lodge says that "Richard III granted it *for ever* to the College of Heralds, who had lately received their charter from him; and Henry VII, willing to annul every public act of his predecessor, gave it to the then earl of Shrewsbury." He adds, "It was pulled down by earl Gilbert, about the year 1600." *Illustrations*, I, p. 9.

COALS, *to carry*. To put up with insults; to submit to any degradation. The origin of the phrase is this; that in every family, the scullions, the turn-spits, the carriers of wood and coals, were esteemed the very lowest of menials. The latter in particular were the *servi servorum*, the drudges of all the rest. See BLACK GUARD. Hence the valiant declaration of Sampson, in the opening of Romeo and Juliet:

Gregory, o' my word we'll not *carry coals*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 1.

Nym and Bardolph are sworn brothers in filching, and in Calais they stole a fire-shovel: I knew, by that piece of service, the men would *carry coals*. *Hen. V*, iii, 2.

He means to insinuate that they were base, cowardly rascals. Puntarvolo says,

See! here comes one that will *carry coals*, ergo, will hold my dog. *B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.*, v, 1.

This is said upon the approach of a servant with a basket, probably of *coals*.

In most of these cases *charcoal* is probably meant. See COLLIER.

The phrase is too common in old authors to require further illustration. But abundance may be found in the notes upon the first example.

†*To* COAPPEAR. To appear at the same time with.

Thy torch will burn more clear
In night's un-Titan'd hemisphere;
Heaven's scornful flames and thine can never *co-appear*.
Quarles's Emblems.

COAST, *v.* To approach. Nearly the same as to accost.

Who are these that *coast* us?
You told me the walk was private.
B. & Fl. Mind in Mill., i, 1.

Also, to pursue:

William Douglas still *coasted* the Englishmen, doing them what damage he might. *Holinsh.*, iii, p. 352.

Warburton well conjectured that *coast* should be read in the following passage, instead of *cost*. But it is not a term of falconry.

That hateful duke
Whose haughty spirit, winged with desire,
Will *coast* my crown. 3 *Hen. VI*, i, 1

The modern editions have adopted it. For further examples, see Todd.

†COAST, *s.* The ribs of meat.

To fry a *coast* of lamb.—Take a *coast* of lamb, and parboil it, take out all the bones as near as you can, and take 4 or 5 yolks of eggs beaten, a little thyme and sweet marjoram, and parsly minced very small, and beat it with the eggs, and cut your lamb into square pieces, and dip them into the eggs and herbs, and fry them with butter, then take a little butter, white-wine, and sugar for sauce.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676

†COAST'ER. An inhabitant of the sea-coast.

B. Sir, if you had beene present, you never saw, nor heard any, or English man, or other *coaster*, or river man, or ilander, use more malicious inventions, more diabolicall deceites, practise more knavish cunnings, with girds, answeres, and which had beene able without winde to have turned any mill topsie turvie.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

A COASTING, *s.* An amorous approach; a courtship.

O these encounterers, so glib of tongue,
That give a *coasting* welcome ere it comes.
Tro. & Cress., iv, 5

See COTE, which is only another form of the same word.

†COAT. *Till three coats is a master*, a phrase used by sir Thomas Overbury, apparently in the sense of a long while.

He is wel winded, for he tires the day and outrunnes darkenesse. His life is like a hawkes, the best part mewed; and if he live *till three coates is a master*.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

COAT-CARDS. The figured cards, now corruptly called *court-cards*. Knaves, we trust, are not confined to courts, though kings and queens belong to them. They were named from their dresses. The proofs of it are abundant. One says,

I am a *coat-card* indeed.

He is answered,

Then thou must needs be a knave, for thou art neither king nor queen. *Rowley, When you see me, &c.*

We call'd him a *coat-card*
Of the last order. *B. Jons. Staple of News.*

She had in her hand the ace of hearts, with a *coat-card*. *Chapman's May-Day.*

The same is alluded to by Massinger:

Here's a trick of discarded cards of us: we were ranked with *coats* as long as my old master lived.
Old Law, iii, 1.

In Robertson's Phrase Book [1681], under *Card*, we find this: "The dealer shall have the turn-up card, if it be an ace, or a *cote-card*." But the usage being then become doubtful, (*court-card*) is subjoined. It is thus Latinized: "Distributor sibi retinebit indicem chartam, si sit monas, aut *imago humana*." This was a help to playing cards in Latin!

†For the kings and *coate cardes* that we use nowe, were in olde times the images of idols and false gods which, since they that would seeme christians have changed into Charlemaine, Launcelot, Hector, and such lyke names.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, &c., 1577.

†COAT-FEATHERS. The small or body feathers.

Pennæ vestitrices, minores quæ prætexunt illas καλυπτῆρες. The lesser feathers which cover the birds: their *cote fethers*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

COATE, for *cot*, or *cottage*. Written also *cote*.

She them dismist to their contented *coates*;
And every swaine a several passage floates
Upon his dolphin. *Brown. Brit. Past.*, ii. 4.

My *coat*, saith he, nor yet my fold.
Shall neither sheep nor shepherd hold
Except thou favour me. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iv.

COB, had many meanings; among others that of a *herring*. The dictionaries say that a *herring-cob* was a young herring, and so it appears in the following passage. Cob, the water-bearer, punniug on his own name, says he was a descendant of a king; namely herring, currently called *the king of fish*. See Nash's Lenten Stuff. His ancestor, he says, was the first red-herring broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen. He adds,

His *cob* [that is, his son] was my great, great, mighty great grandfather. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, i. 3.

He can come hither with four white herrings at his tail——but I may starve ere he give me so much as a *cob*. *Hon. Wh.*, part 2, O. Pl., iii, 440.

Cob is said also to be an Irish coin, but I know no proof of that. I find *herring-cob* in the following:

Butchers——may, perchaunce,
Be glad and fayne, and *heryng cobs* to daunce.
Promos. and Cass., part 1, iv, 6.

Cob also meant sometimes a rich, covetous person.

And of them all *cobbing* country chuffes, which make their bellies and their bagges theyr gods, are called rich *cobbes*. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc.*, vi. 174.

†But, at leisure, ther must be some of the gret *cobbes* served likewise, and the king to have ther landes likewise, as, God willing, he shall have th' erle of Kildares in possession, or somer passe. *State Papers*, ii, 228.

†COBBING. Holding up the head above others.

Pars mihi prima est, my part is first, inter præcipuos stultos, amongst those notable, famous, notorious, *cobbing* fooles, &c.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608. p. 391.

†COB-IRONS. Andirons.

In the kitchin.—Seawen large pewter dishes, three dozen of pewter plates, three iron pots and hookes, fowr brasse skillets, two pewter candlestiks, one iron jack and weight, two spits, two pot hooks, one iron rack, one fender, one paire of *cobirons*, fireshowel and tongs, two dresser boards, one cupboard, one owen lid, one table, one forme, three old chayres. *Old Inventory.*

COB-LOAF. A large loaf. *Cob* is used in composition to express large, as *cob-nut, cob-swan*, &c. But if Ajax uses it to Thersites, he must mean to imply awkwardness and deformity. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 1. The passage stands thus, in the modern editions:

Ther. Thou grumblest, and railest every hour on Achilles; and art as full of envy at his greatness, as Cerberus is at Proserpina's beauty, ay, that thou bark'st at him.
Aj. Mistress Thersites!
Ther. Thou shouldst strike him.
Aj. Cobloaf!
Ther. He would pun thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a bisket. *Loc. cit.*

This is desperately corrupt. Of "Mistress Thersites," I can make nothing: but the 4to suggests the true reading of the rest, after transposing only one word, by giving the whole to Thersites.

Ther. Shouldst thou strike him, Ajax, *cobloaf!*
He would pun thee into shivers, &c.

The commentators, to explain the other reading, say that *cob-loaf* means "a crusty uneven loaf," that it may suit Thersites; and Mr. Steevens says it is so used in the midland counties; but Mr. Steevens finds an usage where he wants it. Whereas, if Thersites calls Ajax *cob-loaf*, it then retains its analogous sense, of a "large, clumsy loaf," and the succeeding allusion to a biscuit is natural, and in its place. "Though you are like a large loaf, Achilles would pound you like a biscuit." The passage little deserves the labour of correcting, had not the correction been so obvious. Stealing of *cob-loaves* was a Christmas sport. *Popular Ant.*, i, 358.

†COBLING. Perhaps for hobbling.

Since G. V. the *cobling* barber went two miles to trim a gentleman, and having powder'd and comb'd his peruke, with many dexterous snaps of his fingers, lather'd his beard and put all things in order, was forced to run home to fetch his razor.
Poor Robin, 1738.

COBWEB-LAWN. A very fine transparent lawn.

Thin clouds, like scarfs of *cob-web lawn*,
Veil'd heav'n's most glorious eye.
Drayt. Nymp., 6, p. 1490.

Shee [a sempstress] hath a pretty faculty in presenting herself to the view of passengers by her roling eyes, glancing through the hangings of tiffany, or *cobweb-lawne*. *Lenton's Leas. Char.* 23.

†**COBWEB-LEARNING.** Flimsy learning.

But amongst these studies you must not forget the unicum necessarium, on Sundaies and holy-dayes, let divinity be the sole object of your speculation, in comparison wherof all other knowledg is but *cobweb learning*; præ qua quisquiliæ cætera.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

COCK. A vulgar corruption, or purposed disguise, of the name of God, in favour of pious ears, which in early times were not yet used to the profanation of it. Hence, by *cock*, by *cock and pie*, and such softened oaths. We find also *cocks-passion*, *cocks-body*, and other allusions to the Saviour, or his body, as supposed to exist in the Host: and when that belief was discarded, the expression still remained in use.

W. By the masse I will boxe you.
J. By *cocke* I will foxe you.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i. 216.

By *cocke* they are to blame. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

By cock and pye, justice Shallow's famous oath, adds the *pie*, or sacred book of offices, to the former name. But it is not peculiar to the justice. "*By cock and pie* and mousefoot," is quoted from the old play of Soliman and Perseda, Orig. of Drama, ii, p. 211.

Now *by cock and pie*, you never spoke a truer word in your life. *Wily Beguiled.*

See the notes on 2 Hen. IV, v, 1. See also PIE.

†**COCK.** The lock of a gun?

Is thy *cock* ready, and thy powder dry?
Marlowe's Lust's Dominion, iii, 5.

†*A* **COCK OF TWENTY.** One which has killed twenty antagonists in the pit.

Luys. She is a widow, don, consider that;
Has buried one was thought a Hercules,
Two cubits taller, and a man that cut
Three inches deeper in the say, than I;
Consider that too:
She may be *cock o' twenty*, nay, for aught
I know, she is immortal. *Shirley's Brothers.*

†*To* **COCK.** To vaunt; to swagger.

The spider and fly, that erst there bragde and *cockt*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

COCK, for *cock-boat*. A small boat; whether attached to a ship or not I do not find that it is now the sea-term for any boat there used.

Yon tall, anchoring bark
Diminished to her *cock*; her *cock*, a buoy
Almost too small for sight. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Mr. Steevens and others have shown that this abbreviation is not peculiar to Shakespeare. He quotes,

I caused my lord to leap into the *cock*, &c.
Trag. of Hoffman.

and Mr. Todd this:

They take view of all-sized *cocks*, barges, and fisher-boats hovering on the coast. *Carew's Cornwall.*

†**COCK-ALE.** A sort of ale which was very celebrated in the seventeenth century for its superior quality, but the exact meaning of the term is not clear.

My friend by this time (knowing the entertainment of the house) had call'd for a bottle of *cock-ale*, of which I tasted a glass, but could not conceive it to be any thing but a mixture of small-beer and treacle. If this be *cock-ale*, said I, e'en let *cocks-combs* drink it.
The London Spy, 1698.

Trup. Nay, nay, no more sobrietie than will do us good; but that's all one. Look ye, Mr. Spruce, for your wine I don't love it; and for your ale, ye have not a drop in London worth drinking; that's the short on't.
Spr. How, Mr. Trupenny, not a drop worth drinking? Did you ever taste our *cock-ale?*
Trup. Cock-ale, no; what's that?
Spr. Why, there you shew your ignorance. Look ye, sir, I lay ye five pound you shall say, ye never tasted the like in the country.
The Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

But by your leave, Mr. Poet, notwithstanding the large commendations you give the juice of barley, yet if compar'd with canary, it's no more than a mole-hill to a mountain; whether it be *cock-ale*, China ale, rasberry-ale, sage-ale, scurvy-grass-ale, horse-reddish ale, Lambeth-ale, Hull-ale, Darby-ale, North-down-ale, double-ale, small-ale, March-beer, nor mum, tho' made at St. Catherines, put them all together, are not to be compared to a glass of pure, racy, sparkling, brisk, rich, generous, neat, choice, odorous, delicious, heart-reviving canary. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

†**COCK-BRAINED.** Hair-brained; wild-headed.

And these are proper to drunckards, fooles, madde men, and *cocke-braynes*. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.
Py. Doest thou aske, *cock-braind* foole: Thou hast utterly spoiled this young man whome thou broughtest instead of the eunuch, whilest thou goest about to deceive us. *Terence in English*, 1614.

Now *cock-brain'd* youths will throw at cocks,
But they alone deserve such knocks;
For 'tis a cruel, wicked thing,
Should be forbidden by the king!
Poor Robin, 1777.

Now Pisces rules, the scaly star,
That ends the circuit of the year;
Which doth prognosticate we say,
Ripe pancakes on the fourteenth day;
As also there shall store of cocks,
By *cock-brain'd* youths then suffer knocks;
To make cock-broth which wives bestow
On feeble husbands, who can't do.
Poor Robin, 1738.

†**COCK-SURE.** The origin of this

phrase is not very clear, but it occurs as far back as the time of Chalkhill, and is probably much older.

Now did Orandia laugh within her sleeve,
Thinking all was *cock-sure*.
Thalina and Clearchus, p. 89.

COCKAL. The game played with sheep's bones, instead of dice, similar to the ancient *talus* or *astragalus*. *Ludus talaris*. Also, the bone itself used in that game, called also corruptly, *huckle-bone*. It is the pastern bone of the animal.

The altar is not here foure-square,
Nor in a form triangular;
Nor made of glasse, or wood, or stone,
But of a little transverse bone,
Which boyes and bruckel'd children call
(Playing for points and pins) *cockall*.
Herrick, Hesper., p. 102.

The ancients used to play at *cockall*, or casting of huckle-bones, which is done with sheep's bones.
Lævinus Lemn., Engl. Transl., p. 368.

The bone itself is thus mentioned:

Lastly chief comfort and hilarity, signified by the *coccal-bone*, [before mentioned as *talus*] which especially is competent to young age.
Optick Glasse of Humors, Ep. Ded.

†Talus pronus. *πρηνής*, Aristot. qui jactus prosper erat. Take all: *cockall*: a luckie cast. *Nomenclator*

†But newes of this makes scrivener wary,
And eight i'th' hundred don look awry,
That we do stoop to sums as small
As children venture at *cock-all*.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

†Learn trivial sports, but, oh! your poet shames
To bid you be experienc'd in some games.
Yet 'long they to my art: then be not nice
To learn to play at *cockall* or at dice.
Ovid de Arte Amandi, 1677, p. 80.

COCKARD, or COCKADE. *Cocarde* being the original word in French, it is rather strange that it should so long have lost its *r*, in our usage. Yet Pope has retained it, and seems to accent the word on the first syllable.

To that bright circle that commands our duties,
To you, superior eighteen-penny beauties,
To the lac'd hat and *cockard* of the pit,
To all, in one word, we our cause submit,
Who think good breeding is akin to wit.
Epil. to Three Hours after Marriage.

†COCKAPERT. Saucy.

Your *cockapert* pride and your covetous harts
Have brought more then three parts of our ills about.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

COCKATOO. The crested parrot. It is punned upon in the following passage:

My name is *Cock-a-two*, use me respectively, I will be *cock o' three* else. *B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer*, ii, 3.

It has been supposed that game cocks were styled from the number of their victories, *cocks of two*, or more. Which the following passage seems to confirm. [See COCK OF TWENTY.]

Consider,
She may be *cock-a-twenty*; nay for ought
I know, she is immortal.
Shirley's Brothers, iii, p. 38.

COCKATRICE, or BASILISK. An imaginary creature, supposed to be produced from a cock's egg; a production long thought to be real. It was said to be in form like a serpent, with the head of a cock. Sir Tho. Brown, however, distinguishes it from the ancient basilisk, and in so doing describes it more particularly. For, says he,

This of ours is generally described with legs, wings, a serpentine and winding tail, and a crist or comb, somewhat like a cock. But the basilisk of elder times was a proper kind of serpent, not above three palms long, as some account; and different from other serpents by advancing his head and some white marks, or coronary spots upon the crown, as all authentic writers have delivered.
Enq. into Vulg. Errors, III, vii, p. 126.

Many fables were current respecting it. In the first place it was supposed to have so deadly an eye, as to kill by the very look.

This will so fright them that they will kill by the look, like *cockatrices*. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 4.

Say thou but I,
And that bare vowel I shall poison more
Than the death-darting eye of *cockatrice*.
Rom. and Jul., III, 2.

But there was a still further refinement, that if the cockatrice first saw the person, he killed him by it; but if the animal was first seen, he died.

To no lords' cousins in the world, I hate 'em.
A lord's cousin to me is a kind of *cockatrice*,
If I see him first he dies.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., iv, 1.

Dryden has also alluded to this fancy:

Mischiefs are like the *cockatrice's* eye,
If they see first they kill, if seen they die.

They were supposed to be able to penetrate steel by pecking it.

Yes, yes, Apelles, thou mayst swim against the stream with the crab, and feed against the wind with the deer, and *peck against the steel* with the *cockatrice*.
Lyly, Alex. and Camp., iii, 5.

Cockatrice was also a current name for a loose woman; probably from the fascination of the eye. [It seems to be applied especially to a captain's concubine.]

And withal, calls me at his pleasure I know not how many *cockatrices* and things.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 4.

No courtier but has his mistress, no captain but has his *cockatrice*. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv. 93.

†And amongst souldiers, this sweet piece of vice
Is counted for a captaines *cockatrice*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Some wine there,
That I may court my *cockatrice*.
Care. Good captaine,
Bid our noble friend welcome.
Killegrew's Pandora, 1666.

†Some gallants will this month be so penurious that

they will not part with a crack'd groat to a poor body, but on their *cockatrice* or punquetto will bestow half a dozen taffety gowns, who in requital bestows on him the French pox. *Poor Robin*, 1740.

†COCK-THROWING. A practice which prevailed formerly at Shrove-tide, when they tied a cock to a stake, and threw sticks at it. See Strutt's Pastimes and Brand's Popular Antiquities.

Cock-throwing.

Cock-a-doodle do, 'tis the bravest game,
Take a cock from his dame,
And bind him to a stake,
How he strutts, how he throwes,
How he swaggers, how he crowes,
As if the day newly brake?
How his mistriss cackles,
Thus to find him in shackles,
And ty'd to a pack-threed garter;
Oh the bears and the bulls
Are but corpulent gulls
To the valiant Shrove-tide martyr.
Wits Recreations, 1640.

COCKER, *v.* To train up in a fondling manner. This word has been explained in editions as obsolete, but Todd shows that it was used by Locke and Swift.

†The yong man flourishing as it were in the Aprill of his age, *cockereth* in himselfe a foolish imagination of his owne lustinesse, and reputeth it as a discredit unto him to seeme to feare the approach of any disease, leaving the provident government of the body to decrepite and withered old age.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

COCKEREL. A young cock.

Which of them——for a good wager, first begins to crow? *S.* The old cock. *A.* The *cockrel*. *S.* Done. The wager? *Tempest*, ii, 1.

Yet shall the crowing of these *cockerells*
Affright a lion. *Edw. II*, O. Pl., ii, 253.

Dryden has used the word. See Todd. Still later, Mr. Tucker, who called himself Search, has employed it.

If there were any free-thinking *cockerills* in the hen-roost. *Light of Nature*, v, p. 39.

There are other traces of antiquated language in that acute author.

†COCKERNUTS. Cocoa-nuts.

Note, that in the morning cap. Weddell had fitted a Portugall vessell (which had beene formerly taken with some *cockernuts*), and purposed to have fired her thwart the admirals hawse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

COCKERS. A kind of rustic high shoes, or half-boots; probably from cocking up.

His *cockers* were of cordiwin,
His hood of miniveer. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iv.

Now doth he inly scorne his Kendall-greene,
And his patch'd *cockers* now dispised beene.
Hall, Sat. IV, vi.

†COCKET. A *cocket* was a certificate that goods had paid duty, which was granted by the authorities at custom-houses to merchants, and without which no taxable commodities could be exported. The name is thought to be a corruption of "*quo quietus*," words which occurred in the Latin form of the document.

COCK-FEATHER, the, on an arrow, was the feather which stood up on the arrow, when it was rightly placed upon the string, perpendicularly above the nock or notch.

The *cocke feather* is called that which standeth above in right nockinge, which if you do not observe, the other feathers must needes runne on the bowe, and so marre your shote. *Ascham. Toxoph.*, p. 175.

†COCK-HORSE. To ride a-cock-horse, is a phrase of considerable antiquity, to signify being over proud and imperious.

Fooles that are rich with multitudes of pieces,
Are like poore simple sheepe with golden fleeces;
A knave, that for his wealth doth worship get,
Is like the divell that's *a-cock-horse* set.
For money hath this nature in it still,
Slave to the goodman, master to the ill.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Pedes grown proud makes men admire thereat,
Whose baser breeding, should they think not bear it,
Nay, he on *cock-horse* rides, how like you that?
Tut! Pedes proverb is, Win gold and wear it.
But Pedes you have seen them rise in hast,
That through their pride have broke their neck at last. *Witts Recreations*, 1654.

The term *cock-horse* was commonly used in the sense of upstart.

Our painted fools and *cock-horse* peasantry.
Marlow and Chapman's Masons, in fin

†COCKISH. Wanton.

Cockish, lustie, leacherous, salax.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 25.

COCKLE. The *agrostemna githago* of Linnæus, a weed often troublesome in corn-fields. An old proverb, alluded to by Shakespeare, implied that he who sowed cockle could not expect to reap corn: equivalent to "As you sow, you must reap."

Sow'd *cockle*, reap'd no corn.
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

The metaphor of *cockle* in the following passage, where it makes so good an appearance, is merely borrowed from North's Plutarch.

In soothing them, we nourish 'gainst our senate
The *cockle* of rebellion, insolence, sedition,
Which we ourselves have plough'd for, sow'd, and scatter'd. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Moreover he [Coriolanus] said that they nourished against themselves the naughty seed and *cockle* of insolency and sedition, which had been sowed and scattered among the people.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was only in consequence of a false reading, that Dr. Johnson supposed *cockle* to be used by Spenser for cockerel.

COCKLED is used by Shakespeare for, enclosed in a shell.

Love's feeling is more soft and sensible
Than are the tender horns of *cockled* snails.
Love's L. L. iv 3.

COCKLE-SHELL. The badge of a pilgrim, worn usually in the front of the hat. The habit being sacred, this served as a protection, and therefore was often assumed as a disguise. The *escalop* was sometimes used, and either of them implied a visit to the sea. Thus in Ophelia's ballad, the lover is to be known,

> By his *cockle*-hat, and staff,
> And by his sandal shoon. *Haml.*, iv, 3.

So a pilgrim is described:

> A hat of straw, like to a swain,
> Shelter for the sun and rain,
> With a *scallop* shell before.
> *Green's Never too late.*

COCK-LORREL. A famous thief in the time of Henry VIII. It is said, in a passage quoted by Mr. Beloe, that he ruled his gang almost two and twenty years, to the year 1533. *Anecd. of Lit.*, i, p. 396. Ben Jonson introduces his name, and a humorous song of his, inviting the devil to dinner, in his masque of the Gipsies Metamorphosed, vol. vii, p. 408, ed. Gifford. This song was long popular, and the tune, if any one should desire to see it, is preserved in the 5th volume of Hawkins's History of Music, Appendix, No. xxx. [According to Rowlands he was a tinker by trade. He is frequently alluded to by our early writers. It is, however, possible that the name is merely a generic one for a rascal, for in one tract he is termed *Cock-Losel*.]

COCKMATE, probably a corruption of *copesmate*, q. v.

> They must be courteous in their behaviour, lowlie in their speech, not disdaining their *cockmates*, or refraining their companie. *Euphues*, Q, 4.
> But the greatest thing is yet behinde, whether that those are to be admitted, as *cockmates*, with children. *Ibid.*

COCKNEY. What this word means is well known. How it is derived there is much dispute. The etymology seems most probable, which derives it from *cookery*. [It is probably a diminutive of cock, but seems to be used in several distinct senses, and may have more than one derivation.] *Le pais de cocagne*, in French, means a country of good cheer; in old French, *coquaine*. *Cocagna*, in Italian, has the same meaning. Both might be derived from *Coquina*. This famous country, if it could be found, is described as a region "where the hills were made of sugar-candy, and the loaves ran down the hills, crying, *Come eat me*." It is spoken of by Balthazar Bonifacius, who says, "Regio quædam est, quam *Cucaniam* vocant, ex abundantia panis, qui *Cruca* Illyricè dicitur." In this place, he says, "Rorabit bucceis, pluet pultibus, ninget laganis, et grandinabit placentis." *Lib.* ix, *Arg.* The *cockney* spoken of by Shakespeare seems to have been a cook, as she was making a pye.

> Cry to it, nuncle, as the *cockney* did to the eels, when she put them into the paste alive. *Lear*, ii, 4.

Yet it appears to denote mere simplicity, since the fool adds,

> 'Twas her brother that, in pure kindness to his horse, buttered his hay. *Ibid.*
> †A young heyre, or *cockney*, that is his mothers darling. *Nash's Pierce Penilesse* 1592.

Some lines quoted in Camden's Remains seem to make *cockeney* a name for London, as well as for its citizens.

COCK-ON-HOOP, or COCK-A-HOOP. The derivation of this familiar expression has been disputed. See Todd. I can add one example of its being used as if to mark profuse waste, by laying the *cock of the barrel on the hoop*.

> The *cock-on-hoop* is set,
> Hoping to drink their lordships out of debt.
> *Honest Ghost*, p. 26.

Ben Jonson also seems to show that he so understood it, and his authority is of weight. As an example of the preposition *of*, by which he there means *off*, he gives this: "Take the cock *of* [off] the hoop." *Engl. Gram.*, ch. vi.

But it must be owned that the usage is not always consistent with that origin.

COCK-PIT. The original name of the pit in our theatres; which seems to imply that *cock fighting* had been their original destination.

> Let but Beatrice
> And Benedict be seen; lo! in a trice,
> The *cock-pit*, galleries, boxes, all are full.
> *Leon. Digges, Sh. Suppl.*, i, 71.

One of the theatres, at that period, was called *the Cockpit*. This was the Phœnix, in Drury-lane.

On God's name, may the Bull, or *Cock-pit* have
Your lame blank verse, to keep you from the grave.
Leon. Digges. loc. cit.

See also O. Pl., xii, 341, et seq.

COCK-SHUT, *s.* A large net, stretched across a glade, and so suspended upon poles as to be easily drawn together. Evidently from *cock* and *shut*, being employed to catch, or shut in, woodcocks. It is hardly necessary, I presume, to add, that those birds were, and still are, usually called *cocks*, by sportsmen. These nets were chiefly used in the twilight of the evening, when woodcocks go out to feed. Hence *cockshut* time, and *cockshut* light, were used to express the evening twilight.

Thomas the earl of Surry, and himself,
Much about *cockshut* time, went thro' the army.
Rich. III, v, 3.

Mistress, this is only spite;
For you would not yesternight
Kiss him in the *cockshut* light.
B. Jons. Masq. of Satyrs.

Juliana Barnes has been quoted, as mentioning a *cockshut cord*, which means, says Mr. Gifford, "the twine of which the *cockshut* was made." With deference to such an opinion, it meant rather the *cord* by which the net was pulled together; which kind of cord was used also for other purposes.

Sometimes erroneously written *cock-shoot*:

Come, come away then, a fine *cockshoot* evening.
Widow, iii, 1, O. Pl., xii, 270.

B. and Fl. in the Two Noble Kinsmen have "*cock-light*."

†COCK-THROPPLED. If the wind-pipe of a hunting-horse bends like a bow, when he bridles, it is said to be cock-throppled. *Fairfax's Complete Sportsman*, p. 32.

COCOLOCH. Probably the insect called a *cock-roach*, one original name for which, kakkerlac, is not very different.

Than clutch thee,
Poor fly! within these eaglet claws of mine,
Or draw my sword of fate upon a peasant,
A besognio, a *cocoloch*, as thou art.
B. & Fl. Four Plays in 1.

The speech is intentional jargon, but, one insect having been mentioned, another might naturally be introduced.

†COD'S-HEAD. A stupid fellow; a fool.

You confounded toad you, where were your eyes, in your heels? that you should be such a bungling *cods-head* to see no better. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

Dash. Sweet sir, I think it is neer *octa hora*. Your servant, gentlemen.
Good. Farewel, *cods-head.*
The Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

CODGER. A familiar expression for a mean old person; from *cadger*, a huckster, or low trafficker.

†CODLINGS. Testicles. The musk beaver was believed to carry his perfume in these, and it was pretended that, knowing instinctively that this was what the hunters sought, when pursued it bit them off and left them behind it, to save its life.

There, the wise bever, who, pursu'd by foes,
Tears off his *codlings*, and among them throwes;
Knowing that hunters on the Pontik heath
Doo more desire that ransom, then his death.
Du Bartas.

CODPIECE. A part of male dress, formerly made very conspicuous, and put to various uses.

Shark, when he goes to any publick feast,
Eats, to one's thinking, of all there the least.
What saves the master of the house thereby?
When, if the servants search they may descry,
In his wide *cod-piece*, dinner being done,
Two napkins cram'd up, and a silver spoon.
Herrick, p. 136.

†COETANEAN. Coeval. From the Lat.

For these began
At once, and were all *coëtanean.*
S. Marmion's Cupid & Psyche.

COFFEE-HOUSE. The first was opened in London in 1652. Sandys, not long before, thus curiously describes them, as existing in Turkey.

Although they [the Turks] be destitute of taverns, yet they have their *coffa-houses*, which something resemble them. There they sit chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called *coffa*, (of the berry that it is made of) in little China dishes, as hot as they can suffer it: blacke as soote, and tasting not much unlike it, (why not the black-broth, which was in use amongst the Lacedæmonians,) which helpeth, as they say, digestion, and procureth alacrity. *Travels*, p. 66.

COFFIN, *s.* The raised crust of a pie, or any other article of pastry. The word was derived from the Latin and Greek, and originally meant a basket. In which sense it is used in Wickliffe's version of the Testament. See Todd.

Why thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap:
A custard-*coffin*, a bauble, a silken pye.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

Therefore if you spend
The red-deer pies i' your house, or sell them forth, sir,
Cast so that I may have their *coffins* all
Return'd here, and pil'd up.
B. Jons. Staple of N., ii, 3.

The term *coffin* was also extended to those cones of paper, which are twisted up to hold sugar, spices, &c., which the French call *cornets*.

To COG. To lie or cheat. Hence to cog the dice.

GGER. One who lives by cheating; a swindler.

Many men marvell Lynus doth not thrive,
That had more trades then any man alive;
As first, a broker, then a petty-fogger,
A traveller, a gamester, and a *cogger*,
A coyner, a promoter, and a bawd,
A spie, a practiser in every fraud;
And missing thrift by these lewd trades and sinister,
He takes the best, yet proves the worst, a minister.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

COGGERIE. Falsehood; cheating.

But whom should the children of lyes, *coggeries*, and impostures believe, if they should not believe their father, the grandfather of lyes.
Decl. of Popish Impost., sign. Y, 2.

COIGNE, *s.* A corner stone; the finish of a building at the angle. *Coing*, old French.

See you yon *coigne* o' th' capitol? yon corner stone?
Coriol., v, 4.

Written also *coin*, and *quoin*.

†Prothyrides, Vitru. ancones, eidem. Mensulæ quædam volutarum instar leniter infractæ ad S. literæ speciem, ante ostium. προθυρίδες. The *coynes* or corners of a wall: the crosse beames, or overthwart rafters.
Nomenclator.

†COIF. A lady's headdress.

Say so much again, ye dirty quean.
And I'll pull ye by the *coif*.
Newest Academy of Complements.

Hol. Sir, be you and this lady but as confident of my fidelity, and trust me in this action, and if I break not the toils your kinsman is in, and make you mistress of my interest in sir Paul, let all the good you intended me, be a lockram *coif*, a blue gown, a wheel and a clean whip.
Brome's Northern Lass.

COIL, *s.* Noise; tumult; difficulty. Of very uncertain derivation.

Who was so firm, so constant, that this *coil*
Would not infect his reason.
Temp., i, 2.

You will not believe what a *coil* I had t'other day, to compound a business between a kattern-pear woman and him, about snatching.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, i, 4.

Here it seems to mean impediment, obstruction:

For in that sleep of death, what dreams may come,
When we have shuffled off this mortal *coil*,
Must give us pause.
Haml., iii, 1.

COINTREE. A familiar abbreviation of *Coventry*.

His tar-box on his broad belt hung.
[illegible] *Dr[illegible]*, 1663.

It should be remarked that the name of that city is not derived from *Covent*, for convent, like Covent-garden, but from *Cune*, or *Coven*, the stream on which it is built. So the same author,

With *Cune*, a great while miss'd,
Though *Coventry* from thence her name at first did raise.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 922.

The note says, "Otherwise Cune-tre: that is, the town upon *Cune*." Skinner also says, "Vel à *Coven* fluvio, nam in diplomate prioratûs dicitur *Cuentford*."

OISTERED. An uncommon word, known only in the following example, where it seems to mean coiled up into a small compass. The attempts to find a derivation for it have not been very successful.

I could have carried a lady up and down, at arm's end, in a platter; and I can tell you there were those at that time, who, to try the strength of a man's back and his arm, would be *coister'd*.
Malcontent, v, 1. O. Pl., iv, p. 86.

COISTREL, or COYSTRIL. A young fellow. [Kersey and Bailey.] Properly, an inferior groom, or a lad employed by the esquire to carry the knight's arms and other necessaries. Probably from *coustillier*, old French, of the same signification. See Cotgrave.

It is surely not a corruption of kestrel, as Mr. Todd and others have supposed. Among the unwarlike attendants on an army are enumerated,

Women, lackies, and *coisterels*.
Holinsh., iii, 272.

The same author speaks of them as "the bearers of the armes of barons or knights." i, 162.

He's a coward and a *coystril*, that will not drink to my niece.
Twelfth N., i, 3

You whoreson bragging *coystril!*
B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., iv, 1

Thou art the damned doorkeeper to every *coystrel* that comes enquiring for his tub.
Pericles, Sh. Suppl., ii, 129.

Both hee of whom thou spakest, and all the rable of you, are a company of cogging *coistrels*.
Art of Flattery, 4to, sign. E, 1.

Mr. Malone, on the passage of Pericles, gives an erroneous derivation of the word, without any authority.

†So in the conceit of his own overworthyness, like a *coistrell*, he strives to fill himself with wind, and flies against it.
Overbury's Characters.

†COKELY. The name of the master of a motion or puppet-show, often mentioned by Ben Jonson.

COKES, *s.* A fool. Skinner's attempts towards a derivation of this word are very unsatisfactory. But from it is unquestionably derived *to coax*, meaning to make a fool of a person, the usual object of coaxing. Mr. Todd reverses the etymology, with much less probability, in my opinion. Coles, in his Latin dictionary, seems to make the substantive the primary word. He has "Cokes, stultus," and after that, "To *cokes*, adblandior." Puttenham spells the verb accordingly.

Princes may give a good poet such convenient counte-

nounce and also benefite, as are due to an excellent artificer, though they neither kisse nor *cokes* them.
Art of Poetrie, I, viii, p. 15.

Why we will make a *cokes* of this wise master,
We will, my mistress, an absolute fine *cokes*;
And mock to air all the deep diligences
Of such a solemn and effectual ass.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.

In his Barthol. Fair, the character named *Cokes* perfectly illustrates the meaning of the word.

In the old play of Gammer Gurton, it is written *coxe*.

He showeth himself herein, ye see, so very a *coxe*,
The cat was not so madly alured by the foxe.
O. Pl., ii, 72.

The conjecture of the editor that it is put for *coxcomb*, is ridiculous. In some editions of Beaumont and Fletcher, the same word is spelt *coax*.

Go, you're a brainless *coax*, a toy, a fop.
Wit. at sev. Weap., iii, 1.

COLD-HARBOUR. The proper name of a place in London, frequently corrupted into Coal-Harbour, which see. In a grant of Henry the Fourth, it is called, "quoddam hospicium, sive placeam, vocatum *le Cold herbergh*." *Pennant.*

Sometimes it seems to be used as a kind of metaphorical term for the grave:

I sweat; I would I lay in *Cold-Harbour*.
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 93.

COLEN, COLLEIN, COLOYN, or KULLAINE. Old names for the city of Cologne. The *three Kings of Colen* were very famous personages in legendary history, distinguished by the names of Melchior, Balthazar, and Gasper. They were originally Arabians, and supposed to be the wise men who made offerings to our Saviour. Their bodies travelled first to Constantinople, thence to Milan, and lastly to Cologne, by various removals. See a sketch of their history in Browne's Vulg. Errors, VII, viii, p. 379. They are there called Kings of *Collein*. Their legend was the subject of a popular pageant or dramatic representation, which was exhibited on certain festivals. In the churchwardens' accounts of St. Laurence, Reading, A. 1499, is this entry:

Payed for horsmete for the horsys of the *kings of Colen*, on May-day, vjd.
Coates's H. of Reading, p. 214.

The *King-game*, or *Kingham*, spoken of in the churchwardens' accounts at Kingston-upon-Thames, is supposed to have been a similar pageant. Lysons' Env. of L., vol. i.

We have *Colen* used for *Cologne*, as late as in 1699, by Theoph. Dorrington, Travels, p. 301. Also by Dr. Ed. Browne, son of sir Thomas, in his travels. See KING-GAME.

COLE-PROPHET, or COL-PROPHET; sometimes written *cold*-prophet, but I believe corruptly. The origin of the term is very obscure, but it seems, from the instances produced by Tyrwhitt (Chaucer, iii, p. 292), that *col* in composition signified *false*. So indeed it seems to do in this line:

Cole-prophet and *cole*-poyson, thou art both.
Heyw. Ep., 89, *Cent.* vi.

Chaucer also has *coll-tragetour* for false traitor. Here also *coll* seems singly to mean deceit:

Coll under canstyk she can plaie on both hands,
Dissimulation well she understands.
Heyw. Prov. Dial., I, x.

Our *coleprophets* have prophesied, that, "in exaltatione Lunæ, Leo jungetur Leænæ."
Harringt. Nugæ, ii, 37, ed. Park.

Whereby I found, I was the hartles hare,
And not the beast *colprophet* did declare.
Mirr. for Mag., Owen Gl., ed. 1587.

In the edition of 1610, it is changed to *false-prophet*. The following are examples of *cold-prophet*:

As hee was most vainely persuaded by the *cold prophets*, to whom he gave no small credit.
Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1014, L.

Phavorinus saith, that if these *cold-prophets*, or oraclers, tell thee prosperitie and deceive thee, thou art made a miser through vaine expectation.
Scot's Disc. of Witchcr., sign. M, 8.

Dr. Jamieson suggests *kall*, cunning, in Celtic and Cornish, as the origin of our *coll*, and he may possibly be right.

COLESTAFF. A strong pole on which men carried a burden between them; originally, perhaps, of coals.

I heard since 'twas seen whole o' th' other side the downs, upon a *cole-staff*, between two huntsmen.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 225.

Sometimes written *colt-staff*:

I and my company have taken the constable from his watch, and carried him about the fields on a *colt-staff*.
Arden of Feversham.

The name is sometimes given to the staff on which a pedlar carried his pack. Some will have it to be *cowl-staff*, from a brewer's *cowl*, in which the wort was carried to the cooler See Skinner.

Burton speaks of witches

Riding in the ayre upon a *coulstaffe*, out of a chimney top. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 60.

†COLET. A collect. *Rutland Papers*, p. 16.

COLEWORTS. Cabbages. See the various sorts described by Gerard in his Herbal, 311—317, ed. Johnst.

It is worthy of notice that this old botanist forms cauliflower from *colefiorie*, or *flowering cole*, not from the Latin *caulis*. He says, "*Cole-flore*, or, after some, *colie-flore*." *Cole* or *cole-wort* was the general name for cabbages, till some improved sorts were introduced from the continent.

To COLL, *v. a.* To embrace, or clasp round the neck. Probably from *collée*, Fr., signifying such an embrace. See Cotgrave.

He viewed them——*colled* with straighter bands than reason or honesty did permit. *Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, S s, 8.

Kissing and *colling* are often spoken of together, as might be expected.

Found her among a crew of satyrs wild,
Kissing and *colling* all the live-long night.
Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 191.

For els, what is it in young babes, that we do kysse so, do *colle* so. *Erasm. Pr. of Fol.*, 1549. sign. B, 2.

See COLLINGLY.

Sometimes written *cull*.

She smil'd, he kist, and kissing *cull'd* her too.
Herrick, p. 371.

The flower sweet-william was called, among other names, *col-me-near, i. e.*, hug me close; from the flowers being formed in so compact a cluster.
Lyte's Dodoens, p. 175.

†COLLANAE. A necklace; *collane* in French.

The jewels and pendants, the robes and mantles, the ornaments and coronets, the *collanacs* and chaines.
History of Patient Grissel, 1619.

†COLLATION. A homily.

That no parson, vicar, curate, or lecturer, shall preach any sermon or *collation* hereafter upon Sundays and holydays in the afternoon, in any cathedral, or parish church, throughout the kingdom, but upon some part of the Catechism, or some text taken out of the Creed, Ten Commandments, or the Lords Prayer (funeral sermons only excepted). *Wilson's James I.*

†*To* COLLAUD. To unite in praising.

Beasts wild and tame,
Whom lodgings yeeld
House, dens, or field,
Collaud his name.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

COLLECTION. A conclusion, or consequence.

When I wak't, I found
This label on my bosom, whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no *collection* of it. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

That is, draw no conclusion from it.

What light *collections* has your searching eye
Caught from my loose behaviour?
B. & Fl. Faithful Fr., ii, 2.

This sense has been noticed by Johnson. But it is surely now obsolete.

†COLLER. A collar of brawn was a quantity bound up in one parcel.

My lord, your grandfather was complaining lately that he had not heard from you a good while. By the next shipping to Ligorn, amongst other things he intends to send you a whole brawn in *collers*.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Do y' think
Wee'l eat this? 'tis but for formalitie;
Item a *coller* of good large fat brawn
Serv'd for a drum, waited upon by two
Fair long black puddings lying by for drumsticks.
Cartwright's Ordinary.

†COLLERICAL. Troubled with choler.

But sweete new wine is hot and moist temperately, in winter it helps yong men and persons *collericall*.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

COLLET. The setting which surrounds the stone of a ring.

Thou hadst been next set in the dukedom's ring,
When his worn self, like age's easy slave,
Had dropt out of the *collet* into th' grave.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 318.

How full the *collet* with his jewel is.
Cowley, Tr. of Verses on the V.

Collet is properly read for *coller*, in B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iv, p. 302.

Collet meant also a small collar or band, worn as part of the dress of the inferior clergy in the Romish church, whence they are still called in French *petits-collets*. Fox makes it part of the ceremony of degrading bishops, to take from them "the lowest vesture which they had, in taking bennet and *collet*." *Martyrdom of Hooper, Fox's Eccl. Hist.*, vol. iii, p. 152, An. 1555.

Bennet I do not find in French nor elsewhere explained, except that Fox also says, they were the lowest offices in the church. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biog.*, ii, 464.

COLLIER. A seller of coals, or charcoal. Persons of this profession were formerly in bad repute, from the blackness of their appearance, and on that account often compared to or assorted with the devil.

What man! 'tis not for gravity to play at cherry-pit with Satan! Hang him, foul *collier*. *Twelf. N.*, iii. 4.

Hence the proverb, "Like will to like, as the devil with the *collier*." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 130.

W' hear in this case, no conscience-cases hoher,
But like will to like, *the divell with the collier.*
Sylv. Tobacco batt., p. 88.

COLLI-MOLLY. A jocular corruption of the word melancholy.

The devil was a little *colli-mollie* and would not come off. *Decl. of Pop. Imp*, sign. Q, 3.

COLLINGLY. Closely; embracing at the same time.

And hung about his neck.
And *collinglie* him kist.
Gascoigne, Works, A, 2.

†COLLITED. For colleted, set in a collet.

And in his foyle so lovely set,
Faire *collited* in gold.
Arnin's Hal. T. and his boy. 1609.

To COLLOGUE. To talk closely together, as if plotting something. From *colloquor*, Lat. The word is still retained by the lower classes.

Pray go in; and sister, salve the matter,
Collogue with her again, and all shall be well.
Greene's Tu Quoq., O. Pl., vii, 86.

Why, look ye, we must *collogue* sometimes, forswear sometimes. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 94.

Collogued has been proposed for *colleagued*, in Haml., i, 2. "Colleagued with this dream," &c., but unsuccessfully; *colleagued* is preferable on several accounts.

†He enured and enticed him to the company and haunt of fair women, where he of his proper charges would always send for wine, and other banquetting junquets, meet for such company. Robert also would *collogue* with him, praising his riches, nobility, and valiant courage, which Fortunatus could well endure. *History of Fortunatus.*

†*Mol.* Well, you *cologue* now; say I should present you to Arsamnes and Cratander, what would you do? *Cartwright's Royal Slave*, 1651.

COLLOP. A slice or small portion of meat; and still used in that sense. But the metaphorical use of it by a father to his child, as being part of his flesh, seems at present rather harsh and coarse.

Sweet villain!
Most dear'st,—my *collop*, &c. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
God knows thou art a *collop* of my flesh.
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

Yet it is used also by Lyly, when he certainly intended to be pathetic.

And then find them curse thee with their hearts, when they should ask blessing on their knees; and the *collops* of thine own bowels to be the torture of thine own soul. *Moth. Bombie*, i, 3.

To COLLOWE. Corruptly used for to *colly* or blacken, q. v.

Fy, fy, Club, goe a t'other side the way, thou *collowst* me and my ruffe; thou wilt make me an unclean member i' the congregation.
Family of Lov., 1604, D, 4.

†COLLUTION. A wash or lotion. An old medical term.

Therefore use *collutions* made of those things: as if they should be moderate, seeth dates sometime in water alone, and sometime with a little honey put to them. Likewise make decoctions of roses, vine buds, brambles, cipresse, the first buds of pomegranate flowers, siligna, roots of mulberie, soure apple, and sorbus. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

COLLY, *s.* The black or smut from coal: called in the northern counties *collow*, or *killow*. *Wallis's Hist. of North.*, p. 46. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Burton, "Besmeared with *colly*," &c.

To COLLY. To blacken, or make dark; from the substantive.

Brief as the lightning in the *colly'd* night,
That in a spleen unfolds the heav'n and earth.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

And passion, having my best judgment *collied*,
Assays to lead the way. *Othello*, ii, 3.

Nor hast thou *collied* thy face enough, sunkard!
B. Jons. Poetast., iv, 5.

To see her stroaking with her ivory hand his [Vulcan's] *collied* cheekes, and with her snowy fingers combing his sooty beard. *Cœlum Britan.*, B, 4, 1634.

COLMES-KILL, for Icolmkill, a small island at the south-western point of Mull, in the Hebrides; celebrated for having been the metropolitan seat of a bishop at the first establishment of Christianity. See Johnson's Tour.

Where is Duncan's body?
M. Carried to *Colmes-kill*:
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And guardian of their bones. *Macb.*, ii, 4, sub fin.

Shakespeare had this from Holinshed.

†COLOSSE. A colossus.

Sir, or great grandsire, whose vast bulk may be
A burying-place for all your pedigree;
Thou moving *colosse*, for whose goodly face
The Rhyne can hardly make a looking-glass.
Cleveland's Poems.

COLOURS; to fear no colours. Probably at first a military expression, to fear no enemy. So Shakespeare derives it, and though the passage is comic, it is likely to be right.

Cl. He that is well hanged in this world, needs *fear no colours*. *M.* Make that good. *Cl.* He shall see none to fear. *M.* I can tell thee where that saying was born of, *I fear no colours*. *Cl.* Where, good mistress Mary? *M.* In the wars; and that you may be bold to say in your foolery. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

Accordingly it is said of a horse which is to be taken to the wars:

Go saddle my fore-horse, put on his feathers too,
He'll prance it bravely, friend, he *fears no colours*.
B. & Fl. Wom. pleased, iv, 1.

The phrase is often applied in different senses. As of fair ladies, whose colour is natural:

For those that are, [fair] their beauties *fear no colours*.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act i.

We find the expression as late as in Swift:

He was a person that *feared no colours*, but mortally hated all. *Tale of a Tub*, § 11.

†COLOURS. "Color upon color is false heraldrie," a heraldic proverb given by Howell, 1659.

To COLPHEG. A corrupt form of to colaphize, or box.

Away, jackanapes, els I wyll *colpheg* you by and by.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 209.

To COLT. Perhaps from the wild tricks of a *colt*, to trick, befool, or deceive.

What a plague mean ye, to *colt* me thus?
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.

I'll meet you and bring clothes, and clean shirts after,
And all things shall be well.
(Then aside) I'll *colt* you once more,
And teach you to bring copper.
B. & Fl. Rule a W., iv, 1.

Also in common language:

Whereby he was in good time preserved, and they *colted*, like knaves, very prettily.
Disc. of Span. Inquis.

Shakespeare has once used it in a coarser sense. *Cymb.*, ii, 4.

†COLTSFOOT. This plant appears to have been used from an early period in the adulteration of tobacco.

Since the man persuaded his master, who used to kick him very often, that he should not put so much *colts-foot* in his tobacco. *Poor Robin*, 1713.

COLUMBINE. A common flower. *Aquilegia vulgaris*, Linn. Anciently termed by some, "a thankless flower." Why is not clear, for it is not so destitute of attributed virtues, among the old botanists, as Mr. Steevens chose to assert.

What's that? A *columbine?*
No; that *thankless flower* grows not in my garden.
Chapm. All Fools.

Ophelia seems to have the same allusion, when she joins it with fennel, in her emblematical gifts:

There's fennel for you; and *columbine*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
†She ware a frock of frolicke greene,
Might well beseeme a mayden queene,
Which seemly was to see.
A hood to that so neat and fine,
In colour like the *colombine*,
Ywrought full featuously.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

COMART. A word hitherto found only in the old 4to ed. of Hamlet, but restored by Warburton, as better suiting the sense than covenant, which had been substituted. It may, very analogically, mean *bargain* or covenant between two. Shakespeare also uses to *mart*, for to traffic.

As by the same *comart*,
And carriage of the articles designed,
His fell to Hamlet. *Haml.*, i, 1.

It might even mean single combat, for *mart* is also war, or battle. See MART.

†COMB. To cut a person's comb, was equivalent to disabling him.

Then my haete was heavye, my lyfe stoode in ieopardie,
and my *combe* was clerely cut.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

†COMB-CASE. Fops were in the habit of carrying combs with them, and the cases seem sometimes to have been employed as receptacles for other articles.

There's not a man of 'em, but has all mayors, sheriffs, bayliffs, sergeants at mace, marshals-men, constables, and other his majesties officers, in a *comb-case* in his pocket. They are a generation that never eat but in parliament time, and now every table is full of 'em.
Brome's Northern Lass.

†*To* COMBER. To trouble; to impede.

But no man considered all this while, that the case of the times was altered, for then they were *combred* and kept downe with a three-fold mischiefe.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†COMBER. Trouble, care. See CUMBER.

Now we have gone so far, it's meet,
That of such vices we do treat.
As make a *comber* most compleat:
They drink, they swear, they lye, they whore,
They steal and cheat, and run o'th' score,
And practise thousand vices more,
Whilst their vile masters rob the poor.
Corruption grows, where'er they dwell,
Their habitation's second hell.
This of the *combers* is the sum,
Of the whole earth the greatest scum. *Poor Robin.*

†COMBEROUS. Troublesome, laborious.

As he should come downe the mountaines; to the end he might, if fortune had given him leave and opportunitie, encounter him in the plaine, wearied with the roughnesse of those *comberous* waies.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†COMBLE, or CUMBLE. The summit. Fr.

In Philip the seconds time the Spanish monarchy come to its highest *cumble*, by the conquest of Portugall, wherby the East Indies, sundry islands in the Atlantic Sea, and divers places in Barbary, were added to the crown of Spain.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†COMBLE. To overload; to oppress.

You dayly and howerly soe *comble* me with not only expressions, but allsoe deeds of your worthyness and goodness. *Letter dated* 1672, *Pepys' Diary*, v, 289.

†COM-BRETHREN. Brethren of any community were sometimes so called.

†COM-BURGHERS. Fellow-burghers.

If Jaffa marchants now *comburgers* seem
With Portugalls, and Portugalls with them.
Du Bartas.

†*To* COME. The participle of this verb was sometimes *comen*, and sometimes it was written more vulgarly *comed*.

I loth my life, I loth the dearest light,
Com'n is my night, when once appeares the day.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

But were my Philip *com'd* again,
I would not change my love,
For Juno's bird with gaudy train,
Nor yet for Venus dove.
Nay, would my Philip come again,
I would not change my state,
For his great namesakes wealth of Spain,
To be another's mate. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

To COME ALOFT. To vault, or play

the tricks of a tumbler; which apes also were taught to do.

But if this hold, I'll teach you
To *come aloft*, and do tricks like an ape.
Mass. Bondm., iii, 3.

Which he could do with as much ease as an ape-carrier with his eye makes the vaulting creature *come aloft*.
Guyton, Festiv. Notes, p 113.

To come from Tripoli was another phrase for the same thing; probably because apes often came from those parts.

To COME OFF. To come down, as we now say, with a sum of money; to produce it as a gift or payment.

I have turned away my other guests; they must *come off*; I'll sauce them. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 3.

Wherfore yf ye be wyllynge to bye,
Lay down money, *come off* quyckely.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 66.

Do not your gallants *come off* roundly then?
Decker.

To *come off* was used also as a term in painting, to describe figures that *came out*, or apparently projected from the canvass:

P. 'Tis a good piece.
Poet. So 'tis: this *comes off* well, and excellent.
Timon of Ath., i, 1.

Or perhaps more as a general term of applause, being well executed, or performed. So we find it applied to a tale:

Put a good tale in his ear; so it *comes off* cleanly.
Trick to catch the O. One.

So we say that a thing well done *goes off* well.

COMEDY, for play in general; as *comédie*, Fr.

For if the king like not the *comedy*,
Why then, belike, he likes it not perdy.
Haml., iii, 2.

†COMENTY. For commonalty, or common people.

Servauntes in courte that have governaunce
Of the *comenty* in ony wyse,
Ought not so terre them to avaunce,
Leest theyr mayster them dyspyse
The Doctrynall of Good Servauntes, p. 6.

COMIC, *s.* A comedian, or actor.

My chief business here this evening was to speak to my friends in behalf of honest Cave Underhill, who has been a *comic* for three generations.
Steele, Tatler, No. 22.

†COMINGS-IN. A man's income.

Know you why Lollus changeth every day
His perriwig, his face, and his array?
'Tis not because his *comings in* are much,
Or 'cause he'l swill it with the roaring Dutch;
But 'cause the sergeants (who a writ have had
Long since against him) should not know the lad.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

He's rich, and hath great in-comes by the year;
Then that great belly'd man is rich, I'le swear;
For sure his belly ne'r so big had bin,
Had he not daily had great *comings in*. *Ibid.*

†COMITATE, *v.* To accompany.

With no lesse care
Æneas in the morning doth prepare.
With Pallas young the king associated,
Achates kinde Æneas *comitated*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

COMMANDEMENT, in four syllables. I think I have heard it so spoken by old persons.

The wretched woman, whom unhappy houre
Hath now made thrall to your *commandément*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 22.

From her fayne eyes he took *commandément*.
Ibid., iii, 9.

†*A* COMMANDER. An implement for ramming stakes.

A *commander*, which is of wood with a handle, wherewith stakes are driven into the ground; a rammer.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†COMMANDLESS. Unrestrained.

Therefore the gods th'unbrideled winds t'attone,
That their *commaundlesse* furies might be staid.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†COMMANDMENTS. The *ten commandments*, the nails of the fingers.

Hands off, I say, and get you from this place;
Or I wil set my *ten commandments* in your face.
The Taming of a Shrew, 1594.

†COMMENDATION. A commendation and no token, signified a fruitless commendation, one which had nothing to vouch it.

Like marrow-bone was never broken
Or *commendation and no token*;
Like a fort and none to win it,
Or like the moon, and no man in it;
Like a school without a teacher,
Or like a pulpet and no preacher.
Just such as these may she be said,
That lives, ne'r loves, but dyes a maid.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

COMMENDS. Commendations, regards, compliments.

With all the gracious utterance thou hast,
Speak to his gentle hearing kind *commends*.
Rich. II, iii, 3.

Mr. Todd exemplifies it also from Howell. It is a mistake to say that Shakespeare often uses it.

†You are deceiv'd sir, I come from your love,
That sends you faire *commends*, and many kisses.
Beaumont and Fletcher.

†Sleepe, Momus, sleepe, in Murceas slothfull bed
Let Morpheus locke thy tongue within thy head;
Or if thou needst wilt prate, prate to this end.
To give *commends* to that thou canst not mend.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†COMMISSION. A cant name for a shirt.

As from our beds we doe oft cast our eyes,
Cleane linnen yeelds a shirt before we rise,
Which is a garment *shifting* in condition,
And in the canting tongue is a *commission*;
In weale or woe, in joy or dangerous drifts,
A *shirt* will put a man unto his *shifts*.
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

To COMMIT, *v. n.* To be guilty of incontinence.

Commit not with man's sworn spouse. *Lear*, iii, 4.
She *commits* with her ears, for certain; after that she may go for a maid, but she has been lain with in her understanding. *Overb. Char. a very Wom.*

Though she accus'd
Me even in dream, where thoughts *commit* by chance.
Wits, O. Pl., viii. 425

Massinger uses it; but in a passage which it is not desirable to quote.

COMMITTER. A person guilty of incontinence.

If all *committers* stood in a rank,
They'd make a lane, in which your shame might dwell. *Deck. Hon. Wh.*

COMMODITY. Interest, advantage. This sense of the word is clearly obsolete, though not marked as such by Johnson or Todd, who quote the beginning of the speech of Falconbridge, in which it occurs five times in the same sense, concluding thus:

Since kings break faith upon *commodity*,
Gain, be my lord; for I will worship thee.
K. John, ii, 2.

Whereof if men were carefull, for vertue's sake only
They would honour friendship, and not for *commodity*.
Dam. and Pith., O. Pl., i, 184

And often in the same play.

In the phrase *commodity of brown paper*, &c., often occurring in the old dramas, it means merchandise or article of traffic, as it still does, but with a peculiar reference to the practice of young prodigals in that age, who nominally bought *brown paper*, or any trumpery, which, with a certain loss, they could turn into ready money.

First, here's young master Rash; he's in for a *commodity of brown paper* and old ginger; nine score and seventeen pounds. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

That is, he stood charged with a debt of £197 for that which produced him perhaps not half the sum. The advantage is exactly stated by Greene:

So that if he borrow an hundred pounds, he shall have forty in silver, and three score in wares, as lutestrings, hobby horses, or *brown paper*, &c.
Quip for an Upst. Court.

A pretty list is given by Diego, in his mock testament:

I do bequeath you
Commodities of pins, *brown papers*, packthreads,
Roast pork and puddings, gingerbread, and Jews-trumps,
Of penny pipes, and mouldy pepper.
Span. Cur., iv, 5.

The passages alluding to this custom are numerous beyond imagination, which plainly shows how common it was. Hence Gascoigne calls the encouraging of such extravagance,

To teach young men the trade to sell *brown paper*,
Yea morrice bells, and byllets too sometimes,
To make their coyne a net to catch young frye.
Steele Glasse, 795.

One editor of B. and Fl., with much simplicity, wonders for what precise use the *brown paper* was intended. The above passage might have told him. Like the pedlar's edgeless razors, in the tale—*to sell*. The manner of conducting these dishonest practices forms the subject of a chapter in Decker's English Villanies. See it also well explained in D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, vol. iii, p. 78. Such schemes have been heard of in later times.

COMMORSE. Compassion, pity. *Commorsus*, Lat.

And this is sure, though his offense be such,
Yet doth calamitie attract *commorse*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, I, 46.

Yet must we thinke that some which saw the course,
(The better few, whom passion made not blinde)
Stood careful lookers-on, with sad *commorse*.
Ibid., II, 103.

Neither the old nor the new dictionaries acknowledge the word, which I presume is peculiar to this author.

†*To* COMMUNICATE. To share in.

To thousands that *communicate* our loss.
B. Jons. Sej., iii.

†COMPACT, *part. p.* Entered into a pact with.

The villain constable
Hath secretly with Edward thus *compact*.
Heywood's Edw. IV, part 2, 1600.

COMPANION, said in contempt. A fellow, generally implying a scurvy fellow. This usage hardly subsists at present.

Has the porter no eyes in his head, that he gives entrance to such *companions*. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.
What should the wars do with these jigging fools?
Companion, hence! *Jul. Cæs.*, iv, 3.
And better 'tis that base *companions* die,
Than by their life to hazard our good haps.
Spanish Trag.

It is exemplified by Johnson, but not noticed as disused.

COMPARATIVE, *s.* Rival; one who compares himself with another.

And gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh at gybing boys, and stand the push
Of ev'ry beardless, vain *comparative*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Gerrard ever was
His full *comparative*. *B. and Fl. Four Pl. in One.*

COMPARATIVE. The double comparative, made both by the form of the adjective and the adjunct *more*, was formerly used by the best authors.

Nought knowing
Of whence I am; nor that I am *more better*
Then Prospero, master of a full poor cell,
And thy no greater father. *Temp.*, i, 2.

If he do not bring
His benediction back, he must to me
Be much *more crueller* than I to you.
B. and Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, 1.

Gentle Asper,
Contain your spirit in *more stricter* bounds.
B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. M. out of H.

There is nothing *more swifter* than time, nothing *more sweeter*. *Euphues*, R, 4.

In Shakespeare, Rich. II, we have "less happier," a very incongruous phrase, but certainly originating in the practice of saying *more happier*, act ii, 1.

Shakespeare, therefore, who often uses this form, is fully justified by the best authorities of his time.

†COMPARE. Comparison.

This off-spring of my braine, which dare not scarcely make *compare* with the foulest? look for better and more generous wine of the old vine tree.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†COMPARTIMENT. A compartment.

Elizabeth on a *compartiment*
Of gold in Bysse was writ, and hung askue
Upon her head. *Peele's Honour of the Garter*, 1593.

†COMPASS. To keep compass; to keep within bounds.

Pace, the bitter fool, was not suffered to come at the queen, because of his bitter humour, yet at one time some pressed the queen, that he should come to her undertaking for him, that he should *keep compass*; so he was brought to her, and the queen said, Come on Pace, now we shall hear of our faults; saith Pace, I do not use to talk of that that all the town talks of.
King James's Witty Apothegms, 1669.

COMPASSED. Drawn with a compass, as being the segment of a circle. Thus a *compassed window* is what we now call a *bow-window*. A *bay-window* had rectangular corners.

Nay I am sure she does. She came to him the other day in the *compassed window*. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 2.

COMPASSIONATE, in the sense of complaining. Exciting compassion.

It boots not thee to be *compassionate*,
After our sentence, 'plaining comes too late.
Rich. II, i, 3.

I know no other instance.

†*To* COMPELL. To collect.

The powers that I *compel*
Shall throw thee hence. *Chapm., Hom. Il.*, v, 650.

†COMPELLATIONS. Addresses.

So that to satisfie him, I was content to answer to his *compellations*, and give him leave to be an asse.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640. *MS.*

COMPETITOR. One who seeks the same object. Commonly used for a rival, but by Shakespeare for one who unites in the same design, an associate.

It is not Cæsar's natural vice, to hate
One great *competitor*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 4.

Alluding to Lepidus, his associate in the triumvirate. So also he uses it in Two Gent. Veron. and in Rich. III. The following passage is more remarkable, as being joined with other words, which fully explain the author's meaning:

That thou, my brother, my *competitor*
In top of all design, my *mate* in empire,
Friend and *companion* in the front of war, &c.
Ant. & Cleop., v, 1.

†COMPLEASE. From the Fr. *complaire*. To humour, to respond to pleasingly.

My lord, go to your bed and take your ease;
Where I your sweet embracings will *complease*,
Assone as I my garments may remove,
That bindes my body brunt with ardent love.
Du Bartas.

COMPLEMENT. That which renders anything complete. Hence used for ornament or accomplishment.

Constant in spirit, not swerving with the blood,
Garnished and decked in modest *complement*.
Hen. V, ii, 2.

Expressing what habiliments doe best attire her; what ornaments doe best adorne her; what *complements* doe best accomplish her.
Braithw. Engl. Gentlew., title-p.

See more instances in Todd's Johnson.

†COMPLEMENTAL. Accomplished.

Would I expresse a *complementall* youth,
That thinks himself a spruce and expert courtier,
Bending his supple hammes, kissing his hands.
Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

COMPLEXION; singularly used in As you like it. It seems to me that Rosalind means to swear by her *complexion*, by an exclamation similar to "Good heavens!" but I would not be too positive of it.

Good, my *complexion!* Dost thou think, though I am caparison'd like a man, I have a doublet and hose in my disposition? Act iii, sc. 2.

†COMPLY. To fulfil.

Abil. Gentle Abrahen, I
Am griev'd my power cannot *comply* my promise;
My father's so averse from granting my
Request concerning thee.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†COMPREHEND. "To contain." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†COMPRIMIT. To subdue.

Hee is a physitian to other men's affections, as to his own, by *comprimitting* such passions as runne into an insurrection, by strengthening such as decline, by suppling such as are inflamed, by restraynning such as would runne out, by purging such as over-abound.
Ford's Line of Life, 1620.

†COMPT. Neat, spruce. Lat. *comptus*.

And with him came Lausus his sonne likewise,
A *compt*, accomplisht prince, without compare.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†COMPUTE. A calculation.

Let the disease forgotten be, but may
The joy return as yearly as the day;
Let there be new *computes*, let reckoning be
Solemnly made from his recovery.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

COMROGUE. A jocular perversion of the word comrade, by way of calling a man *rogue*.

When you and the rest of your *comrogues* shall sit disguised in the stocks. *B. Jons. Masq. of Augurs.*

Here are none of your *comrogues*.
Mass. City M., iv, 1.

Comrague occurs in Webster's Appius and Virginia (Anc. Dr., v, 428), but clearly not with the same intention. Probably a misprint.

†Nay, rest by me.
Good Morglay, my *comrague* and bedfellow.
Heywood's Lancashire Witches, 1634.

†CONCEALMENT. Much property, formerly applied to superstitious purposes, had been by various means concealed from the commissioners for the dissolution of monasteries, &c., and these were afterwards called *concealed lands* and *concealments*. During the reign of Elizabeth there was a regular traffic carried on, with a good deal of what would now be called swindling, in discovering concealments and obtaining grants of them from the crown.

He keeps an office of *concealments*.
B. & Fl. Humourous Lieut., ii, 1.

†*To* CONCEIT. To fancy.

That though they rave, and hoop, and hollow,
In thought they're wiser than Apollo,
Conceiting all *non compos mentis*,
That will not think them in their senses.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. i, part 1, 1708.

CONCEITED. Inclined to jest, or be playful.

Your lordship is *conceited*. *B. Jons. Sej.*, act i.
Black-snout's *conceited* too.
B. & Fl. Faithful Fr., ii, 3.

†CONCENTER. To collect together in one point.

Those rays of goodnes which are diffusedly scatterd in others, are all *concentred* in you, which were they divided into equall portions were enough to compleat a whole jury of ladies.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

CONCLUSION. An experiment; something from which a conclusion may be drawn. Noticed by Johnson (4), but not as disused, which it certainly is.

Having thus far proceeded.
(Unless you think me devilish) is't not meet
That I did amplify my judgment in
Other *conclusions?*
Cymb., i, 6.
And, like the famous ape,
To *try conclusions*, in the basket creep,
And break your neck down.
Haml., iii, 4.
This 'tis, for a puisne
In policy's Protean school, to *try conclusions*
With one that hath commenced and gone out doctor.
Mass. D. of Milan, iv, 1.

We are not, therefore, to suspect Lancelot Gobbo of incorrect language when he proposes *to try conclusions* upon his old purblind father. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 2.

Conclusion is once used by Shakespeare rather obscurely. From the character and state of mind of the speaker, Cleopatra, I should think she meant "deep but secret censure, looking demure all the while."

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still *conclusion*, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me.
Ant. & Cleop., iv, 13

Johnson's note on the passage is, "Sedate determination; silent coolness of resolution;" but these would not be called for by the occasion, nor would they be particularly galling to Cleopatra.

†CONCORDER. One who promotes concord.

Ordain'd for us by heavenly power divine,
Then from the north this glorious starre did shine.
The roiall image of the Prince of Peace,
The blest *concorder* that made warres to cease;
By name a Steward, and by nature one,
Appointed from Jehovahs sacred throne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* CONCORPORATE. To unite in one.

Say, my young sophister, what think'st of this?
Chimera's reall; *ergo falleris.*
The lamb and tyger, fox and goos agree,
And here *concorp'rate* in one prodigie.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.
Thus we chastise the god of wine,
With water that is feminine,
Untill the cooler nymph abate
His wrath, and so *concorporate*.
Ibid.

To CONCREW. To grow together; *concresco*.

And his faire lockes, that wont with ointment swee*
To be embaulm'd, and sweat out dainty dew,
He let to grow, and grisely to *concrew*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 40.

CONCUPY. An abbreviation or corruption of the word concupiscence, put into the mouth of the railer Thersites:

He'll tickle it for his *concupy*. *Tro. & Cress.*, v, 2.

To CONCUR. To run together. In the sense of the etymology, *con-curro*.

Anone they fierce encountring both *concur'd*
With griesly looks, and faces like their fates.
Hughes's Arthur, E, 3 b.

CONCUSSION. In the Latin sense, extortion; getting money by means of terror.

And then *concussion*, rapine, pilleries,
Their catalogue of accusations fill.
Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 75.

†CONDECORATE. To adorn simultaneously, or combinedly.

Many choice and fragrant gardens also *condecorate* her, which together make a combined beauty, though seemingly separate.
Herbert's Travels, 1638.

CONDEL, HENRY. A player contemporary with Shakespeare, and, in conjunction with Hemming, the editor of the first folio edition of his plays. He is introduced with Burbage and Lowin in the induction to Marston's Malcon-

tent, O. Pl., iv, 11. He was chiefly celebrated as a comic actor.

CONDESCENT, *subs.* for condescension. Exemplified by Todd. Used also by Cudworth.

CONDOG. A whimsical corruption of the word concur, substituting *dog* for *cur*, as equivalent. A story is told of its arising from a mistake between Dr. Littleton and his amanuensis. It is certain, however, that it appears, prior to Littleton, in all the early editions of Cockeram's small dictionary, as a synonym for the word agree. Thus, "Agree; concurre, cohere, *condog*, condescend." How it originated therefore does not appear. We find it in Lylie's Galathea, as if it was merely a burlesque of the right word:

So is it, and often doth it happen, that the just proportion of the fire and all things *concurre*. *R.* Concurre. *condogge*. I will away. Act iii, sc. 3.

†CONDIGNITY. Equal or similar dignity.

This noblest worke, after it self's *condignitie*:
Or else the sweet rayes of your royall favour
May shine so warme on these wilde fruits of mine,
As much may mend their vertue, taste, and savour,
And rypen faire the rest that are behinde.
Du Bartas.

†CONDITED. Candied.

Now, the making of it is in this manner: They that are skilfull confectioners, take common oyle infected with a certaine hearbe, and this being *condited*, preserve it a long time, and as it gathereth to a thicker consistence, harden it by meanes of a substance issuing out of a naturall veine, like unto grosse oyle; and this kind of drugge is engendred among the Persians, which, as I have said alreadie, they used to call by a tearme of that countrey, naphtha.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†CONDON. Knowing.

Gardener's neere the worse,
As *condon* as the burse.
MS. Poems, 17th cent.

†CONDUCT. A conduit.

And the water is well conveyed, that it cannot annoy the foundation of the house, and yet serveth the most necessarie offices very commodiously; and I see the *conducts* are made of earthen pipes, which I like farre better than them of lead, both for sweetnesse and continuance under the ground.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

CONDUCT. Conductor.

And there is in this business more than nature
Was ever *conduct* of. *Temp.*, v, 1.
Come, gentlemen, I will be your *conduct*.
Ben. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.

To CONEY-CATCH. See CONY-CATCH.

CONFECT. A sweetmeat. The word is now corrupted into *comfit*, by which the trace of the etymology (*confectus*, Lat.) is lost. *Confectioner* still retains its original form. *Comfit* was, however, already written in Shakespeare's time. See the folio of 1623. *Count-confect*, in Much Ado about N., iv, 1, is well illustrated by

Affording me——no better word,
Than of a carpet, civet, *comfit-lord*. *Hon. Gh.*, 181.

†To make *confects* or other sugar-plumbs.—Take a pan that is as well tinned as a preserving pan, hang it over a fire of charcoal not too scorching, then cleanse your seeds or almonds, &c., from dross, by well sifting, and to each quarter of a pound put two pounds of fine sugar, dissolve the sugar with a pint of spring-water, keeping it stirring till it ropes, then set it on hot embers, and suffer it to boil a little, so drop in your seeds or almonds scatteringly, continually moving them with a slice, and when they have taken up the sugar, and by the motion are well cover'd and rowl'd into order, dry them in an oven or stove. For smooth perfumed almonds, add a little musk, and may only dip them into the boiling sugar twice, sticking a small sharp wire or needle at the point of them.
The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

To CONFECT. To prepare as sweetmeats. In this, and many other cases, I think it more probable that the verb was formed from the substantive than the contrary. In this I differ from Mr. Todd, but the point is hardly worth disputing.

Not roses'-oile from Naples, Capua
Saffron *confected* in Cilicia
Browne, Br. Past, I, ii.

CONFECTION. A sweetmeat. This was probably the original word, then shortened into *confect*, and lastly changed to *comfit*. *Confection* is French of the same date; and *confectio* meant the same in low Latin. But it was extended to various compounds, so that *confectionarius* meant an apothecary, or compounder of drugs. See Du Cange.

Hast thou not learn'd me to preserve? Yea, so
That our great king himself doth woo me oft
For my *confections*. *Cymb.*, i, 6.

In the sense of a drug:

If Pisanio
Have, said she, given his mistress the *confection*
Which I gave him for a cordial, she is serv'd
As I would serve a rat. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

To CONFEDER. To confederate; the same word abbreviated.

The king, espying me apart from those
With whom I *confedered* in band before.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 286.

The souldiers, having *confedered* together, dyd flocke about Galba. *North's Plut. Lives*, 280 D.

†Wherefore having *confedered* with Oneale, Oconor, and other Irish potentates, &c.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†*To* CONFINE. To drive beyond the confines or borders; to banish.

Lycaon's once more fled. We, by the help
Of these his people, have *confin'd* him hence.
To whom belongs this crown?
Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.

CONFINER. A borderer; one who

lives on the confines of another country. Not now in use. To *confine*, in this sense, is also nearly disused: the substantive is used, but with its accent changed, being now on the first syllable, *cónfine*. See Todd. *Confíner* was generally accented on the second syllable, but not always.

The senate hath stirr'd up the *confiners*
And gentlemen of Italy. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Happie *confiners* you of other lands,
That shift your soyle, and oft 'scape tyrants' hands.
Dan. Civ. W., i, 69.

Shakespeare has *confineless*, for boundless. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

†CONFLUENT. Rich; affluent.

Th' inhabitants in flocks and herds are wondrous *confluent*. *Chapm. Il.*, ix, 57.

†*To* CONFLOW. To flow together.

The Drasidæ record, That a part in very deed of the nation were homelings, in-borne, and there bred; but others also from the utmost islands and the tracts beyond Rhene, driven out of their owne native seats, what with continuall warres, and what with the inundation of the swelling sea, *conflowed* thither.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

From whom, when hee had turned himselfe toward the common people, he wondered exceedingly, how quickly all the men in the world thus *conflowed* to Rome. *Ibid.*

To CONFOUND. Applied by Shakespeare to the spending of time.

He did *confound* the best part of an hour
In changing hardiment with great Glendower.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

How could'st thou in a mile *confound* an hour?
Coriol., i, 6.

So also in two other instances, Jul. Cæs., i, 1, and Ant. & Cleop., i, 4.

†CONGESTED. Accumulated.

In whose minde
Worlds of heroick vertues are *congested*
To make him up a worthy.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, 1637.

To CONGREE. To agree together.

Doth keep in one consent,
Congreeing in a full and natural close. *Hen. V*, i, 2.

Modern editors have arbitrarily changed the word to *congruing*.

†CONGRUENCE. Of congruence, *i. e.*, by implication.

Everie justice of peace may cause two constables to bee chosen in each hundred, Lambert. 190. and this seemeth to bee meant of the high constables of hundreds, and to include and imply *of congruence* the swearing of them. *Dalton's Countrey Justice*, 1620.

†CONGY. A bow of salutation.

Sir William, with a low *congy*, saluted him; the good lady, as is the courtly custom, was kist of this nobleman. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

To CONJECT. To conjecture. The old quarto of Othello reads thus:

From one that so imperfectly *conjects*.
Othello, iii, 3.

In the first folio it is changed to *conceits*; so that *conject* was probably beginning to be disused. It is found in other authors.

Now reason I or *conject* with myself.
Acolastus, 1540.

Cited by Steevens.

Madam, the reason of these vehement teares
Cyrus doth neither know, nor can *conjéct*.
Wars of Cyrus, 4to, E, 1 b, 1594.

†That no lyvyng creature cowld *conjecte*,
But that pure love dyd that wyt dyrect.
The Play of Wyt and Scyence.

To CONJURE. To agree. Accented on the first.

Thou maist not coldly set
Our soveraigne processe, which imports at full,
By letters *conjuring* to that effect,
The present death of Hamlet. *Haml.*, iv, 3.

To *conjúre*, obtestor, or to bind by asseveration, and to *cónjure*, to use magical arts, were not then always distinguished from each other, or from this; all were accented *cónjure*. Instances are found in Shakespeare both ways: and Hall has *conjúr'd*, for raised by conjuration:

But who *conjúr'd* this bawdie Poggie's ghost?
Sat., B. 2, S. 1.

So fluctuating was accent as yet.

†CONNIVENCY. Connivence.

And by the *connivencie* of this very same ladie of the world, how many men of high birth and noble parentage have submissively embraced the knees of Viriatus or Spartacus?
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†CONQUERANT. A conqueror. Fr.

I made a flat retreat into a closet I found open, the floore of which was strewed with roses, halfe a yard thick. Thither the wanton *conquerants* pursued me, and there we rowl'd one over another after a mad fashion, till, I believe, we were all alike willing to give the game over.
The Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†CONSECUTE. To attain. Lat.

For, as ferr as I can lerne, few men hitherto, being here in any auctoritie, hath finally *consecuted* favors and thankes, but rather the contrarie, with povertie for theire farewell. *State Papers*, ii, 389.

CONSENT, for *concent*. Musical accord.

For government, though high, and low, and lower,
Put into parts, doth keep in one *consent*,
Congreeing in a full and natural close,
Like musick. *Hen. V*, i, 2.

Why the modern editors, who changed the spelling of Shakespeare, to suit modern readers, did not change this to *concent*, it is not easy to say.

To CONSKITE, or CONSKITT. Merdis aspergere.

By the means of which, they gripe all, devour all, *conskite* all, burn all, &c. *Rabelais, Oz.*, B. 5, ch. 11.

The company began to stop their nose; for he had *conskitted* himself with meer anguish and perplexity.
Ibid., B. 2, ch. 19.

†*To* CONSORT. To associate with.

And they
Consorted other deities, replete with passions.
Chapman, Il., viii, 385.

†CONSPICTIOUS. Excelling.

Heere he comes, sweete host, heere is the dukes heire of Leningberge; doe homage, and after entertaine him and me his follower with the most *conspictious* pleasures that lies in thy poore ability.
The Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

†CONSTERNATED. Struck with consternation.

The king of Astopia and the Palatine were strangely *consternated* at this association.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†CONSTULT. To become as great a fool as another.

Some English gentlemen with him consulted,
And as he nat'rally with them *constulted*,
Where they perceiving his deserts were great,
They striv'd to mount him into honours seat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CONSUBSTANTIAL. Identical in substance with.

As in the course of nature doth befall,
That from the essence of an earthly father,
An earthly son essentiall parts doth gather;
Or as in spring-time from one sappy twig
There sprouts another *consubstantial* sprig.
Du Bartas.

†CONSULT. A consultation.

He is altogether uneasie, till he makes a second visit, and thinks time runs too slow, till he can find a convenient opportunity to do it, and puts himself for that purpose into the finest garb that a *consult* of the neatest taylors about town can contrive, concluding that or nothing will win her.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

CONSUMMATE, verbal adjective, for the participle consummated, or being consummated.

Do you the office, friar, which *consummate*,
Return him here again. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, last sc.

The accent here is doubtful; but Shakespeare and his contemporaries generally accent the first syllable.

The fulness of his fortunes winged them
To *cónsummate* this match. *Lady Alimony*, D, 4.

CONTECK, for *contest;* in Chaucer *conteke*. Retained by Spenser. See Todd. Mr. Tyrwhitt marks it as Saxon, but no such word is found in that language. Skinner supposed it only a corruption of *contest*. Gascoigne also has it:

But, for I found some *contecke* and debate,
In regiment where I was woont to rule.
Works, 4to, 1587, sig. h, 4.

†CONTEMPLATION. Sight; beholding.

The king at the *contemplation* of Alfreds friends and kinsfolks, signified to the pope, &c.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

CONTENTATION. Very commonly used for contentment, or satisfaction, and even so late as by Arbuthnot. See Todd. I suspect it ought to be substituted for *contention* in the following passage, unless the speaker be intended to express himself incorrectly, which does not seem probable.

Content? I was never in better *contentation* in my life. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap.*, v. 1.

The first folio, however, as well as the modern editions, gives *contention*.

†CONTERITION. Rubbing or striking together.

He being gone, Francion did light his torch again by the means of a flint, that by *conteritions* sparkled out fire. *Comicall History of Francion*, 1655.

To CON THANKS. To study expressions of gratitude.

Yet *thanks* I must you *con*,
That you are thieves profest; that you work not
In holier shapes. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.
But many other mo, when they shall knowe of it——
for your kindnesse will *con* you very much *thancke*.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 11.
I *con* thee *thanke* to whom thy dogges be deare.
Pemb. Arc., p. 224.

CONTINENT. That in which anything is contained. The original sense of the word, by its etymology. It is frequently so used by Shakespeare, and the usage was long thought peculiar to him, but Mr. Todd has shown other authorities for it. More might easily be adduced.

Great vessels into lesse are emptied never,
There's a redoundance past their *continent* ever.
Bussy d'Ambois, 4to, sig. D, 2 b.
†And yet that little thou esteem'st too great a *continent*
In thy incontinent avarice. *Chapm., Hom. Il.*, i, 170.

†*To* CONTINGERATE. To come into contact with.

Yet I with non-sence could *contingerate*,
With catophiscoes terragrophicate,
And make my selfe admir'd immediately,
Of such as understand no more then I.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CONTRADICTIVE. Contradictory.

Of the king's fault in labouring to uphold monarchy, his soliciting the king of Denmark to this purpose, no whit *contradictive* to his former resolutions of not calling in foreign aid.
Symmons, Vindic. of Ch. I, 1648.

†CONTRARY. Contradictory.

Had I demaunded whence you came, or whither you would, for the one you might have told me a *contrary* tale, and for the other your selfe is uncertaine.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

To CONTRARY. To oppose, or counteract. Accented on the second.

You must *contráry* me! Marry, 'tis time!
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.
I will not *contráry* your majesty; for time must wear out that love hath wrought.
Lyly, Alex. and Camp., iii, 4.

Exemplified by Todd, but not noticed as obsolete.

To CONTRIVE. To wear out, to pass away. From *contrivi*, the præt. of *contero*. One of the disused Latinisms. See CONTINENT, and CONFINER.

Please you we may *contrive* this afternoon,
And quaff carouses to our mistress' health.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

In travelling countryes, we three have *contrived*
Full many a yeare. *Dam. and Pyth.*, O. Pl., i, 181.
After mutch counsayle, and great tyme *contrived* in
their several examinations. *Pal. of Pleas.*, D d, 2.

See also Todd's Johnson.

†CONTRIVEMENT. Contrivance.

My braine shall be
Busie in his undoing; and I will
Plot ruine with religion; his disgrace
Shall be my zeales *cont ivement*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†CONVENABLE. Convenient.

And when he had tarved there a long time for a *convenable* wind, at length it came about even as he himself desired. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

†CONVERTIST. A convert.

Hypocrisie is so great an enemy to mans peace with God, that hee will pardon the sorrowfull *convertist* before the proud justifier; for he that standeth upon tearmes of dooing well, when hee determineth to continue bad, is worse then he that looketh up to heaven, and falleth into some durty puddle or other.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions. 1616.

CONVERTITE. A convert; one who has changed his notions.

Out of these *convertites* there is much matter to be heard and learn'd. *As you like it*, v, 4.

You must now prepare,
In all your grace's pomp, to entertain
Your cousin who is now a *convertite*.
B. & Fl. Noble Gent., iii. sub fin.

To CONVEY. A more decent term for to steal; as ancient Pistol learnedly distinguishes.

Convey, the wise it call. Steal!—foh, a fico for the phrase! *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

But, as I am Crack, I will *convey*, crossbite, and cheat upon Simplicius.
Marston's What you will, Anc. Dr., ii, 260.

Hence also *conveyance* is used for dishonesty, and a *conveyer* for a robber.

Since Henry's death, I fear there is *conveyance*.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.

Oh good, *convey!* *Conveyers* are you all,
That rise thus nimbly by a true king's fall.
Rich. II. iv, sub fin.

A *conveyancer* is different. See Todd.

†CONVICIOUS. Reproachful.

Also a *conricyous* dyaloge withowt any tytle, inveynge specyally agaynst saynt Thomas of Canterberye, whiche as yet was never prynted nor publysshed openly. *Letter dated* 1538.

†CONVICTED. Convinced.

Euphues seeing this fatherly and friendly sire (whom wee will name Fidus) to have no lesse inward courtesie, then outward comlinesse, *convicted* (as wel he might) that the proffer of his bountie noted the noblenesse of his birth. *Lylie's Euphues*.

To CONVINCE. To overcome. A Latinism.

His two chamberlains
I will, with wine and wassell so *convince*,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Mach.*, i, 7.

Now you look finely indeed, Win! this cap does *convince*. *B. Jons. Barth. F.*, i, 1.

Also for to *convict*. See Todd.

To CONVIVE. To feast together, to be convivial.

Go to my tent,
There in the full *convive* we. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 5.

To CONY-CATCH. To deceive a simple person; to cheat, or impose; a cony, or rabbit, being considered as a very simple animal. It has been shown, from Decker's English Villanies, that the system of cheating, or, as it is now called, swindling, was carried to a great length early in the 17th century; that a collective society of sharpers was called *a warren*, and their dupes *rabbit-suckers* (that is, young rabbits), or conies. One of their chief decoys was the selling goods or trash, to be resold at a loss, as explained under COMMODITY. They had several other terms of their art, all derived from the warren. See this well stated in Mr. D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit., vol. iii, p. 78, et seq.. At other times the gang were *bird-catchers*, and their prey *a gull*, &c. Ibid.

Take heed, signor Baptista, lest you be *cony-catched* in this business. *Tam. Shr.*, v, 1.

Whoreson *coney-catching* rascal! I could eat the very hilts for anger. *B. Jons. Ev. Man in H.*, iii. 1

Shakespeare has once used it to express harmless roguery, playing jocular tricks, and no more. When Grumio will not answer his fellow-servants, except in a jesting way, Curtis says to him,

Come, you are so full of *conycatching*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 1.

CONY-CATCHER. A sharper, or cheat. Minshew has well expressed the origin of the term:

A *conie-catcher*, a name given to deceivers, by a metaphor, taken from those that rob warrens, and conie-grounds, using all means, sleights, and cunning to deceive them, as pitching of haies before their holes, fetching them in by tumblers, &c. *Dict.*

See! see! impostors! *cony-catchers!*
Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr., ii, 253.

†COOK. The following proverb is certainly not a common one.

Eum odi sapientem qui sibi non sapit: hee is an ill *cooke* that cannot licke his owne fingers.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 556.

A COOLING CARD. A phrase probably borrowed from primero, or some other game in which money was staked upon a card. A card so decisive as to cool the courage of the adversary. *Met.* Something to damp or overwhelm the hopes of an expectant.

There all is marr'd; there lies *a cooling card*.
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 4.

These hot youths,
I fear, will find *a cooling card*. *B. & Fl. Island Pr.*, i, 3.

Euphues, to the intent that he might bridle the overlashing affections of Philautus, conveied into his studie a certeine pamphlet, which he tearmed *a cooling card* for Philautus; yet generally to be applyed to all lovers. *Euphues*, p. 39.

We have no instance of it in the original sense. [But see the following.]

†*Buc.* My lord, lay down *a cooling card*, this game is gone too far,
You have him fast, now cut him off, for feare of civill war. *True Tragedie of Ric. III*, 1594.

†COOT. A bird. The name is at present given to the water-hen.

Glaucium, à glaucis oculis. γλαυκίον, quod fuscius genus est plumis pedibusque. A felfare, or (as some thinke) a *coote*. *Nomenclator.*

But (gentle muse) tell me what fowls are those
That but even-now from flaggy fenns arose?
Tis th'hungry hern, the greedy cormorant,
The *coot* and curlew, which the moors doo haunt.
Du Bartus.

COP, or COPPE. The top of anything. The head. It is pure Saxon. It is abundantly illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

Marry, she's not in fashion yet; she wears a hood; but 't stands *a-cop*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, ii, 6.

Wherefore, as some suppose, of copper-mines in me
I Copper-land was call'd; but some will have 't to be
From the old Britains brought, for *cop* they use to call
The tops of many hills, which I am stor'd withal.
Drayton's Polyolb., 30, p. 1225.

He should have said Saxons, rather than Britons.

†Most like unto Diana bright when she to hunt goth out
Upon Eurotas bankes, or through the *cops* of Cynthus hill,
Whom thousands of the lady nimphes await to do her will. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†*To* COPART. To share, to sympathise.

How say you, gentlemen, will you *copart* with me in this my dejectednesse? *Heywood's Royall King*, 1637.

COPATAIN. A word hitherto found only in the following passage, but supposed to be made from *cop*, and to mean high-crowned. [A sugar-loaf hat. A corruption of copped-tank. See COPPED, and COPPLE-TANKT.]

Oh fine villain! A silken doublet! a velvet hose! a scarlet cloak! and a *copatain* hat. *Tam. Shr.*, v, 1.

†COPEL. A cape. Fr.

pinkinge and racing the doublett, and lininge of ye *copell* . . . . 8*s*.
ffor embroideringe doublett, *copell*, and scarfe, 2*l*. 10*s*.
makinge the *copell* . . . . 1*l*. 8*s*.
makinge the cloake . . . . 9*s*.
Account, dated 1619.

COPEMAN. The same as chapman, or merchant. From to *cope*, which meant to exchange: both from *ceap*, a market.

He would have sold his part of Paradise
For ready money, had he met a *copeman*.
B. Jons. Fox, iii, 5.

Verstegan gives the derivation thus:

Ceapman, for this we now say *chapman*, which is as much as to say as a merchant, or *copeman*.
Restit. of D. Int., p. 166.

COPESMATE. The same word *cope*, compounded with *mate* instead of *man*; meaning therefore evidently a partner or companion in merchandise.

Mishapen Time, *copesmate* of ugly night.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 526.

No better *copesmates!*
I'll go seek them out with this light in my hand.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 146.

See it further exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

COPHETUA. An imaginary African king, of whom the legendary ballads told, that he fell in love with the daughter of a beggar, and married her. The song is extant in Percy's Reliques, vol. i, p. 198, and is several times alluded to by Shakespeare and others. The name of the fair beggar-maid, according to that authority, was Zenelophon; but Dr. Percy considered that as a corruption of Penelophon, which is the name in the ballad.

The magnanimous and most illustrate king *Cophetua* set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.

The following lines of the ballad are alluded to in Romeo and Juliet:

The blinded boy that shootes so trim,
From heaven down did hie;
He drew a dart and shot at him,
In place where he did lye.

See Rom. and Jul., ii, 1. According to B. Jonson this king was remarkable for his riches.

I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king *Cophetua*.
Ev. Man in his H., iii, 4.

It has been conjectured that there was some old drama on this subject, in which these riches might be mentioned. From this play probably the bombastic lines spoken by ancient Pistol were quoted:

O base Assyrian knight, what is thy news?
Let king *Cophetua* know the truth thereof.
2 Hen. IV, v, 3.

And perhaps this:

Spoke like the bold *Cophetua's* son!
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 429.

The worthy monarch seems to have been a favorite hero for a rant.

COPPED. Having a high and prominent top; from *cop*.

These they call first Jemoglans, who have their faces shaven, in token of servitude, wearing long coates and *copped* caps, not unlike to our idiots.
Sandys, Travels, p. 47.

With high-*copt* hats, and feathers flaunt a flaunt.
Gascoigne, Hearbes, p. 216.

Were they as *copped* and high crested as marish whoops. *Rabelais, Ozell*, B. II, ch. xii.

†From a *coppid*-crown-tenent prickd up by a brother.
From damnable members and fits of the mother.
From eares like oysters that grin at each other.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 132.

COPPLE-CROWNS are the same thing; high-topped crowns.

And what's their feather?
Like the *copple* crown
The lapwing has. *Randolph, Amynt.*, ii, 3.

Soon after follows:

O sweet lady-birds!
With *copple* crowns, and wings but on one side. *Ibid.*

COPPLE-TANKT, COPPINTANK, and COPTANKT, are all of similar formation.

Upon their heads they ware felt hats, *copple-tanked*, a quarter of an ell high, or more.
Comines, by Danet., B, 5 b.

Then should come in the doctours of Loven, [Louvain] with their great *coppin-tankes*, and doctours hattes.
Bee-hive of Rom. Ch., I, 7 b.

A *coptankt* hat, made on a Flemish block.
Gasc. Workes, N, 8 b.

†COPPRICE-BAG.

I know you'l not endure to see my Jack
Goe empty, nor weare shirts of *copprice bags*.
The Cityes Match, 1639, p. 33.

†COPSI-CURSTY. A vulgar corruption of *corpus Christi*, occurring in old English plays.

COPY. Plenty; from *copia*. It is several times used by Ben Jonson, but is not peculiar to him; Mr. Todd has quoted it from the preface to the English Bible, and Mr. Gifford says that it is found in Chaucer.

She was blest with no more *copy* of wit, but to serve his humour thus. *Ev. Man out of H.*, i, 1.

To gain the opinion of *copy*, utter all they can, however unfitly. *Address pref. to the Alchemist.*

Cicero said Roscius contended with him, by varietie of lively gestures to surmount the *copy* of his speach [*i. e.*, copiousness]. *Puttenham*, B. i, ch. 14.

†Thou foolish thirster after idle secrets
And ill's abrode; looke home, and store and choke thee;
There sticks an Achelons horne of all,
Copie enough. *Chapman's Widows Teares*, 1612.

†CORAGE. To encourage. *Heywood*, 1556.

†CORAL seems to have been employed from an early period for playthings given to infants when they were cutting their teeth.

And since that physick is not to be used as a continual aliment, but as an adjument of drooping nature at an extremity; and beside that, seeing every nasty and base Tygellus use the pipe, as infants their red *corals*, ever in their mouths, and many besides of more note and esteem take it more for wantonnes than want, as Gerard speaks. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

CORANTO. A swift and lively dance. *Courant*, Fr.; from *correre*, Ital. to run: written also *corranto*.

And teach lavoltas high, and swift *corantos*.
Hen. V, iii, 5.

They are thus described by sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

What shall I name those *current* traverses,
That on a triple dactyl foot do run,
Close by the ground, with sliding passages,
Wherein that dancer greatest praise hath won
Which with best order can all order shun:
For every where he wantonly must range,
And turn and wind with unexpected change.
Stanza 69.

Hence we find a *coranto pace* used for a very swift pace:

But away rid I, sir; put my horse to a *coranto pace*, and left my fiddle behind me.
Middleton, More Diss., Anc. Dr., iv, 411.

CORDEVAN. Spanish leather, from *Cordova*. Corrupted also into *cordwayn*, or *cordewayne*. Whence a shoemaker is still technically called a cordwainer.

Puts on his lusty green, with gandy hook,
And hanging scrip of finest *cordevan*.
Fletch. Faithf. Sh., i, 1.

So Spenser:

Buskins he wore of costliest *cordwayne*
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 6.

†By the next opportunity I will send you the *cordovan* pockets and gloves you writ for of Francisco Morenos perfuming. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†With your favour my good friend, I would willingly buy three paire of gloves, one of lambes leather, the other of kid, and a paire of *cordivant*; but for Gods sake let us have no ceremonies, nor any biddings off and on. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†*To* CORE. To groan.

Which saint George seeing, upon the suddaine thrust his sword into his greedy throat, and overthrew him; at which the monster yels and *cores* forth such a terrible noyse, as if the center of the earth had crackt, that with the uncouth din thereof, the neighbouring hils, woods, and valleyes, seemed to tremble like an earthquake. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

CORIANDER SEED. A familiar and jocular term for money. The seeds of *coriander* being hemispheres, flattened on one side, may perhaps have given some rude idea of pieces of money.

Which they told us was neither for the sake of her piety, parts, or person, but for the fourth comprehensive p, portion; the spankers, spur-royals, rose-nobles, and other *coriander seed* with which she was quitted all over. *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. IV, ch. ix, p. 123.

†CORINTH. A currant.

A brief abstracte of the accompte of the *Corynthes* for 2 yeares ending at Michaelmas 1606.—The net produce of the farm on the duties on currants was, during this period, 2845*l.*

A CORINTHIAN. A wencher, a debauched man. The fame of Corinth as a place of resort for loose women was not yet extinct. It had flourished from the times of ancient Greece.

And tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff; but a *Corinthian*, a lad of mettle, a good boy.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

And raps up, without pity, the sage and rheumatic old prelatess, with all her young *Corinthian* laity.
Milton, Apol. for Smect.

Corinth was even a current name for a house of ill repute.

Would we could see you at *Corinth!*
Tim. of Ath., ii, 2.

†CORK-BRAINED. Light-headed.

And howsoever we are slightly esteem'd by some giddy-headed *corkbrains* or mushrom painted puckfoysts. *Taylor's Workes.* 1630.
Why you shall see an upstart *corkebraind* Jacke
Will beare five hundred akers on his backe,
And walke as stoutly as if it were no load,
And beare it to each place of his abood. *Ibid.*

†CORNELIUS. The name of the individual who is said to have introduced the discipline of the tub for the venereal disease. See TUB.

And, where they should study in private with Diogenes in his cell, they are with *Cornelius in his tub.*
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

CORNEMUSE, or CORNAMUTE. A bagpipe. The French Manuel Lexique, by the Abbé Prévost, defines it exactly as a bagpipe: "Instrument de musique champêtre, à vent et à anche. Il est composé de trois chalumeaux, et d'une peau remplie de vent, qui se serre sous le bras pour en jouer, en remuant les doigts sur les trous des chalumeaux." Drayton rather inaccurately speaks of it as distinct from the bagpipe, in reciting country instruments:

Even from the shrillest shawm, unto the *cornamute.*
Some blow the bagpipe up, that plays the country round. *Polyolb.*, iv, p. 736.
†Wher on those pines the neighb'ring groves among,
(Now utterly neglected in these days)
Our garlands, pipes, and *cornamutes* were hung,
The monuments of our deserved praise. *Drayton.*

†CORNEOL. The stone now called a cornelian.

Sardius, ... Cornaline. A kind of onyx of a blackish colour, called a *corneol.* *Nomenclator.*

†CORNER PIE.

He may marry a knights daughter, a creature out of fashion, that has not one commendable quality, more then to make a *corner pye* and a sallad, no manner of courtship, but two or three dances, as old as mounsier, and can play a few lessons on the virginalls that she learnt of her grandam; besides she is simple, and dull in her dalliance. *The Lost Lady*, 1638.

†*To* CORNUTE. To cuckold.

This to the poorest cuckold seemes a bliss,
That he with mighty monarchs sharer is,
That, though to be *cornuted* be a griefe,
Yet to have such brave partners is reliefe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CORNWELL. Cornhill is so called in Deloney's Strange Histories, 1607. In the following passage, we have a pun upon (probably) Cornwall.

For millions of men that have beene married,
Have unto *Cornwell* without boat beene carried.
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

†CORNY. Hard, like horn?

Also Ipocras saith, that a woman being conceived with a man-child is ruddy, and her right side is *corny* about, but if she bee conceived with a maid-child, she is blacke, and her left pap is *corny* about.
The Pathway to Health, f. 53.

†COROLLARY. Something added, or even superfluous. No great deviation from the original sense.

Bring a *corollary*,
Rather than want. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

CORONAL. A crown, or garland.

Now no more shall these smooth brows be girt
With youthful *coronals*, and lead the dance.
Fl. Faithf. Sheph., i, 1.

So Spenser in his pastorals.

CORONEL. The original Spanish word for *colonel*. This fully accounts for the modern pronunciation of the latter word, *curnel*.

Afterwards their *coronell*, named Don Sebastian, came forth to intreat that they might part with their armes like souldiers. *Spenser, State of Ireland.*
He brought the name of *coronel* to town, as some did formerly to the suburbs that of lieutenant or captain.
Flecknoe's Enigm. Characters.

That is, as a good travelling name, for disguise.

Our early dictionaries also give *coronel* for colonel.

†CORONICH. A cornice.

There was presented to sight a front of architecture with two pillasters at each side, and in the middle of the *coronich* a compartement with this inscription.
Triumphs of the Prince d'Amour, 1635.

CORPUS CHRISTI DAY. A high festival of the church of Rome, held annually on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, in memory, as was supposed, of the miraculous confirmation of the doctrine of Transubstantiation under pope Urban IV.

This was the usual time for performing the mysteries, or sacred dramas, of which, in England, those of Coventry were particularly famous, as is related in Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 116. They are thus alluded to in an old drama:

This devyll and I were of olde acqueyntance,
For oft in the play of *Corpus Christi*
He hath play'd the devyll at Coventry.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i. 86.

The Chester Mysteries were also famous, and were performed at the same feast, and sometimes at Whitsuntide. A few copies of the latter have been printed for the members of the Roxburghe Club, by James Heywood Markland, Esq., from an Harleian MS., with an excellent preliminary discourse. This was in 1818.

†CORRASIVED. An old form of *corrosived*, common in early plays.

CORRIGIBLE, for *corrective*. Having the power of correction. This sense

is clearly improper, yet Mr. Todd has shown that it was used by Jonson as well as Shakespeare.

The power and *corrigible* authority of this, lies in our will. *Othello*, i, 3.
Do I not bear a reasonable *corrigible* hand over him, Crispinus? *Poetaster*, ii, 1.

Yet Shakespeare has also used it rightly:

Bending down his *corrigible* neck. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 12.

CORSEY, CORSIVE, and CORZIE. All, I believe, corruptions of *corrosive*; meaning therefore, as a substantive, anything that *corrodes*. *Corrosive* itself was used as a substantive, and spoken as two syllables, even when written without contraction.

Whereas he meant his *córrosives* to apply.
And with streight diet tame his stubborne malady.
Spens. F. Q. I, x, 25.

Elsewhere Spenser writes it so:

And that same bitter *cor'sive* which did eat
Her tender heart, and made refraine from meat.
Ibid., IV, ix, 15.
And more than all the rest this greev'd him cheefe.
And to his heart a *cor'sive* was eternell.
Harringt. Ariost., xliii, 83.
For ev'ry cordiall that my thoughts apply
Turns to a *cor'sive*, and doth eat it farder.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.
This was a *cor'sive* to old Edward's days,
And without ceasing fed upon his bones.
Drayt. Leg. of P. Gav., p. 571.

We find it written *corzie:*

He feels a *corzie* cold his heart to knaw.
Harr. Ariost., xx, 97.

I thought once this might be put for *coryza*, or rheum; but the similarity of the two passages from this author shows plainly what he meant. In one place it seems to mean distress or inconvenience.

His perplexed mother was driven to make him by force be tended, with extreme *corsey* to herselfe, and annoyance to him. *Pembr. Arcad.*, L 3, p. 297.

Here also it is much the same:

The discontent
You seem to entertain, is merely causeless;—
—And therefore, good my lord, discover it,
That we may take the spleen and *corsey* from it.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, 348.

The editor's note is quite erroneous.

†To have a great hurt or domage, which we call a *corsey* to the herte. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

†CORSICK. Grieved.

Alas! poore infants borne to wofull fates,
What *corsicke* hart such harmelesse soules can greeve.
Great Britaines Troye, 1609.

CORTINE, for *curtain*. *Cortina*, Lat. Only an antiquated spelling.

Talk of the affairs
The cloudes, the *cortines*, and the mysteries,
That are afoot. *B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune's Triumph.*
Cortina striata, a pleited or folded *cortine*, or a *cortine* that hath long strakes in it.
Fleming's Nomencl., p. 247, b.

†COSHER. To entertain a guest.

A very fit and proper house, sir,
For such a worthy guest to *cosher*.
The Irish Hudibras, 1689.

†COSHERING. A pet animal?

I would not leave a head to wag upon a shoulder of our generation, from my mother's sucking-pig at her nipple to my great grandfather's *coshering* in the peas-straw. *Shirley's St. Patrick for Ireland*, v, 1.

COSIER. See COZIER.

COSSET. A lamb, or other young animal, brought up by hand. Being a rustic word, I cannot believe that it had an Italian derivation.

I shall give thee yon *cosset* for thy payne.
Spens. Shep. Kal., *Sept.*

A pet of any kind.

And I am for the *cosset*, his charge; did you ever see a fellow's face more accuse him for an ass?
B. Jons. Barth. F., i, 1.

COST. A rib. From the Latin *costa*.

It is an automa, [automaton] runs under water,
With a snug nose, and has a nimble tail
Made like an auger, with which tail she wriggles
Betwixt the *costs* of a ship, and sinks it straight.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 1.

This is like some modern projects.

COSTARD. A man's head; or a large kind of apple. Which is the original sense, is not yet settled. Mr. Gifford positively says the *apple* (Note on the Alchemist, act v, sc. 1): and certainly we do not find it used for a head, except in ludicrous or contemptuous language. It occurs five times in Shakespeare, and always in that way. Yet Skinner tells us that *coster* meant a head, and derives that from *coppe:* quasi, *copster*. His authority has been generally followed.

Ise try whether your *costard* or my bat be the harder.
Lear, iv, 6.
Well, knave, an I had thee alone, I would surely rap thy *costard*. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 66.
That I may hear and answer what you say,
With my school-dagger 'bout your *costard*, sir.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii, 2.

Once we find it used for the covering of the head, the cap:

Take an ounce from mine arm, and, doctor Deuzace,
I'll make a close-stool of your velvet *costard*.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 4.

The modern editors of these plays have made foolish work, in changing *custard* to *costard*, where the former was right. *Loyal Subj.*, ii, 5. To "crown with a custard," means to clap a *custard* on his head, the effect of which must of course be ludicrous. As a species of apple, it is enumerated with others, but it must have been a very common sort, as it gave a name to the dealers in apples:

Apples be so divers of form and substance, that it were infinite to describe them all; some consist more of aire then water, as your *puffs* called mala pulmonea; others more of water than wind, as your *costards* and pomewaters, called hydrotica.
Muffett's Health's Improvement, p. 196
The wilding, *costard*, then the well-known pomewater.
Drayt. Polyolb., 8.

†COSTARD-JAGGER. Another name, apparently, for costard-monger.
Coblers, or tynkers, or else *costard-jaggers*.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog., n. d.

COSTARD-MONGER, or COSTER-MONGER. A seller of apples; one, generally, who kept a stall. They seem to have been frequently Irish.
Her father was an Irish *costar-monger*.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 1.
In England, sir, troth I ever laugh when I think on't; —Why, sir, there all the *coster-mongers* are Irish.
2 P. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, p. 375.

Costermongers were usually noisy, whence old Morose in Epicœne is said to swoon at the voice of one. Their bawling was proverbial:
And then he'll rail, like a rude *costermonger*,
That school-boys had couzened of his apples,
As loud and senseless. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady*, iv, 1.
They were general fruit-sellers. The *costard-monger* in Jonson's Barth. Fair cries only pears.

COSTER-MONGER, jocularly used as an adjective. Anything meanly mercenary, like a petty dealer in apples, whose character was bad in various ways. See APPLE-SQUIRE.
Virtue is of so little regard in these *coster-monger* times, that true valour is turned bear-herd.
2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Where note, that times is not in the two folios, but is supplied from the quarto, and that *bear-herd* should probably be *bear-ward*, the quarto having *berod*. *Bear-herd* occurs, however, in other passages.

COSTMARY. The herb *balsamita vulgaris*, called also *alecost*, as it was frequently put into ale, being an aromatic bitter.
Costmarie is put into ale to steep; as also into the barrels and stands, amongst those herbes wherewith they do make sage ale. *Johns. Gerrard*, B. ii, ch. 208.
The purple hyacinth, and fresh *costmarie*.
Spens. Gnat.

†COT. Apparently a jocular term for a citizen. "Too much like a citizen, or a *cot*, as the women call it." *Commentary upon the History of Tom Thumb*, 1711, p. 12.

To COTE. To pass by, to pass the side of another. *Costoyer*, old French, in which the *s* was soon dropped, and is now not written. The same as to *coast*.
We *coted* them on the way, and hither they are coming.
Haml., ii, 2.
Her amber hair for foul hath amber *coted*.
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

That is, hath so far passed amber, as to make it seem foul.
The buck broke gallantly; my great swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at first behind; marry, presently *coted* and outstripped them.
Ret. from Pern., Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 238.

This is exact, first *coted*, i. e., went by the side, then outstripped them.
Chapman is also quoted by Johnson. [See Chapm. Hom. Il., xxiii, 324, and Od., xiii, 421.]
It was, however, a common sporting term, and by that probably made familiar to Shakespeare. Drayton has it, where he particularly professes to give the account of coursing in its true terms:
Which in the proper terms the muse doth thus report.
Cotes is thus introduced in that place:
When each man runs his horse with fixed eyes, and notes
Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other *coats*.
Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1115.

The passage from the Return from Parnassus, above cited, seems to prove that it was used also in buck-hunting.

COTE, or COAT, *s.* In similar usage. A pass, a go-by, as we sometimes say.
But when *he* cannot reach her,
This, giving him a *coat*, about again doth fetch her.
Drayton, ibid.

†COTHURNAL. Tragical, or dramatical.
A sprightly comedy, the sins unfold
Of more corrupted times, then in its high
Cothurnal sceans, a lofty tragedy
Erects their thoughts, and doth at once invite
To various passions, sorrow and delight.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

A COT-QUEAN. Probably *cock-quean*; that is, a male *quean*, a man who troubles himself with female affairs; which old Capulet is doing when the Nurse tells him,
Go, you *cot-quean*, go,
Get you to bed.
Rom. and Jul., iv, 4.

In the following passage, it means *masculine hussey*. It is spoken by Ovid, as Jupiter, to Julia, as Juno:
We tell thee, thou angerest us, *cot-quean*; and we will thunder thee in pieces for thy *cot-queanity*.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iv, 3.

It continued long in use in the former sense, and is quoted even from Addison, who compares a woman meddling with state affairs to a man

interfering in female business, a *cot-quean*, adding, "each of the sexes should keep within its bounds." See QUEAN.

It seems to have meant also a hen-pecked husband, which suits the same derivation.

COTSALE. A corruption of *Cotswold*, open downs in Gloucestershire, very favorable for coursing.

How does your fallow greyhound, sir? I heard say he was outrun on *Cotsale*. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

This might refer to common coursing, and therefore does not at all affect the date of the play, which Warton endeavoured to fix from the establishment of Dover's Games on Cotswold. They were not founded till the reign of James I. See DOVER.

A sheep was jocularly called a *Cotsold* or *Cotswold lion*, from the extensive pastures in that part. It is among Ray's Proverbs, under Gloucestershire, p. 242. So Harrington:

Lo then the mystery from whence the name
Of *Cotsold lyons* first to England came.
Epigr., B. iii, Ep. 18.

To COTTON. To succeed, to go on prosperously: a metaphor, probably, from the finishing of cloth, which when it *cottons*, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite complete. It is often joined with *geer*, which is also a technical and manufacturing term.

Still mistress Dorothy! This *geer* will *cotton*.
B. & Fl. Mons. Tho. iv, 8.

Now, Hephestion, doth not this matter *cotton* as I would. *Lyly's Alex. & Camp.*, iii, 4, O. Pl., ii. 122.

It *cottens* well, it cannot choose but beare
A pretty napp. *Family of Love*, D, 3 b.

This is exact to the presumed origin of the phrase. Sometimes, by a still further extension of the metaphor, it meant to agree:

Styles and I cannot *cotten*.
Hist. of Capt. Stukely, B, 2 b.

Else the matter would *cotten* but ill favouredly with our loving mother, the holy church.
Beehive of Rom. Ch., R r, 7.

Swift seems to be the latest authority for the word.

†How this geare will *cotten*, I know not.
True Tragedie of Ric. III, 1594.

†Come on, sir frier, picke the locke,
This gere doth *cotton* hansome.
Troubl. Raigne of King John, p. 1.

†What meanes this? doeth he dote so much of this straunge harlot indeede? now I perceive how this geare *cottens*! I scarse found it out now at last, foolish man that I am. *Terence in English*, 1614.

OTTYER. A cottager. *Cottier* in old French law was the same as *roturier*. See Cotgrave.

Himself goes patch'd like some bare *cottyer*,
Lest he might ought the future stock appeyre.
Hall, Sat., IV, ii, 9.

Cotin also meant a cottage. See Lacombe's Dict. du vieux Langage, tom. ii.

†*To* COUCH. To lay, to place together.

Opus emplecton, Vitru. cum frontibus utrinque politis, medium naturalis saxorum materia temerè collocata farcit. ἔμπλεκτον. Worke wel knit and *couched* togither. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Coagmentum, Plauto, commissura. Arcta et compressa conjunctio, propriè lapidum. σύστημα, συναφὴ, ἁρμη. Jointure, attachement, liuison. The close joyning or *couching* of things together, properly of stones. *Ibid.*

†COUCHANT. Lying.

The place, manor house, or farme of husbandrie, where this officer is *couchant* and abiding.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 77.

†COVE. This cant term for a man is found at an early period. Gentry cove in the following extract means of course a gentleman.

The rule and recorder,
And mouth of the order
As priest of the game,
And prelate of the same.
There's a *gentry cove* here.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

COVENT. Old French, as well as English, for convent. Hence the name of *Covent-garden*. Mr. Todd has abundantly exemplified the word. I shall only add the authority of the venerable Latimer:

Neither doe I now speake of my selfe and my *covent*, as the begging fryers were wont to doe. I have enough, I thanke God, and I neede not to begge.
Sermons, fol. 92 b.

Coventry is not supposed to be derived from this, but from *Oune*, a small river on which it stands.

COVENTRY BLUE. The dyeing of blue thread was formerly a material part of the trade of Coventry. This thread was much used for working or embroidering upon white linen.

I have lost my thimble, and a skein of *Coventry blue*. I had to work Gregory Lichfield a handkerchief.
B. Jons. Gipsies Metam.

And she gave me a shirt collar, wrought over with no counterfeit stuff. *G.* What, was it gold? *I.* Nay, 'twas better than gold. *G.* What was it? *I.* Right *Coventry blue*. *Geo. a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, p. 22.

I have heard that the chief trade of *Coventry* was heretofore in making *blew thread*, and that the towne was rich ever upon that trade. *W. Stafford.*

COVENTRY CROSS. This splendid and ornamental structure, now removed to the grounds of Stourhead, was once, in great part, covered with gilding. Speaking of Coventry, Drayton says,

Her walls in good repair, her ports so bravely built,
Her halls in good estate, her *cross so richly gilt.*
Polyolb., xiii, p. 922.

†**COVERING-SEEDS.** The old popular name for a well-known description of sweetmeats.

To make each sort of comfits, vulgarly called *covering-seeds*, &c., with sugar.—You must provide a pan of brass or tin, to a good depth, made with ears to hang over a chafing dish of coals, with a ladle and slice of the same metal; then cleanse your seeds from dross, and take the finest sugar well beaten; put to each quarter of a pound of seeds, two pounds of sugar; the seeds being first well dried, and your sugar melted in this order, put into the pan three pounds of sugar, adding a pint of spring water, stirring it till it be moistened, and suffer it to melt well over a clear fire till it ropes, after that, set it upon hot embers, not suffering it to boil, and so from your ladle let it drop upon the seeds, and keep the bason wherein they are continually moving, and between every coat rub and dry them as well as may be; and when they have taken up the sugar, and by the motion are rolled into order, dry them in an oven, or before a fire, and they will be hard and white. *The Rich Closet of Rarities.*

COVETISE. Covetousness, Fr.

But you think, Curius,
'Tis *covetise* hath wrought me? if you love me
Change that unkind conceit. *B. Jons. Catil.*, ii, 3.
Thy mortal *covetice* perverts our laws.
And tears our freedom from our franchis'd hearts.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 240.

Used also by Spenser.

†But, the chiefe end, this precept aimes at, is
To quench in us the coals of *covetize*. *Du Bartas.*
†Pigmalion, a sinfull wretch of all that ever raignde,
Whom *covetise* did blinde so sore, and rage of furie straínde,
That unaware, with privie knife before the altars pure,
He slew Sicheus, and of his sisters love he thought him sure. *Virgil, by Phaer.* 1600.

COVIN. An act of conspiracy between two or more persons to defraud others, from an old French word of the same meaning. Still in use as a law term. Fraud in general.

Where purchase comes by *covin* and deceit.
Gasc. Steele Glas., l. 296.
Where custumers conceale no *covine* usde.
Ibid., 1111.
†*Mo.* Why laugh you every dele? so mote I gone,
This goeth not aright; I dread some *covin.*
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.
†Into this *coven* was Phaliche thrust.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

COULD. The old preterite of *can* or *con*, to know: now used chiefly as an auxiliary sign of a mood. Often written without the *l*. See COUTH.

That he had found out one, their soveraign lord to be,
Com'n of the race of kings, and in their country born,
Could not one English word; of which he durst be sworn. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, ix, p. 835.
It written was there in th' Arabian toong,
Which toong Orlando perfect understood;
* * * *
But at this time it him so deeply stoong,
It had bin well that he it never *coud.*
Harr. Ariosto, xxiii, 86.

†**COUNSEL.** A matter to be kept secret.

And what they did there must be *counsel* to me.
Because they lay long the next day;
And I made haste home; but I got a good piece
Of bride cake, and so came away.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

†**COUNTENANCE.** A portrait of a person was sometimes called a copy of his countenance.

I must be bold to tell you I took it rather as *a copy of your countenance* than any thought could take its original from the discretion I ever own'd you lady of.
Osborne's Works, ed. 1673, p. 540.

†**COUNTER.** There were two prisons called the Counter in the city of London; one in the Poultry, the other in Wood-street.

The captains of this insurrection
Have tane themselves to armes, and cam but now
To both the *Counters*, wher they have released
Sundrie indebted prisoners. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*
I appeale from Newgate to any of the two worshipfull *Counters.* *Ibid.*

There was also a Counter in Southwark.

Five jayles or prisons are in Southwarke plac'd,
The *Counter* (once S. Margrets church defac'd),
The Marshalsea, the Kings Bench, and White Lyon,
Where some like Tantalus, or like Ixion,
The pinching paine of hunger daily feele,
Turn'd up and downe with fickle fortunes wheele.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**COUNTER-BOOK.**

Though base and trebles, fortune did me grant,
And meanes, but yet alas, they are too small.
Yet to make up the musicke, I must looke
The tenor in the cursed *counter-booke.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* **COUNTER-RUSH.** A term in jousting.

A gentleman who was none of the wisest was deputed judge in jest of a just betweene two other gentlemen. And one saying unto him, Sir, how thinke you of this last course, hath not maister N. lost his launce? meaning that he had not *counter-rusht* it upon his adversarie; whereunto he answered, If maister N. have lost his launce, let him seeke it out againe.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†**COUNTERFAIT.** An insincere convert?

A drunken Christian and a Jewish Christian being at tearmes of brabble, the drunkard call'd the *counterfait* a drunken companion, and the *counterfaite* called him a Jew. The next day they met againe, and the drunkard then said unto the Jew: Sirrah, take thy Jew to thyselfe, and restore me my drunkard againe.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

COUNTERFEIT. A portrait; a likeness.

What find I here,
Fair Portin's *counterfeit?* What demigod
Hath gone so near creation? *Merch. of Ven.*; iii, 2.
Thou draw'st a *counterfeit* best in all Athens.
Timon of A., v, 1.
A certain painter brought Apelles the *counterfaite* of a face in a table. *Lylie's Euphues*, p. 55.
Next after her was borne the *counterfeit* of the princesse of Elis. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 58.

COUNTERGATE. Some known place in Windsor. Probably, a gate which went out by the *counterguard* of the castle, consequently by the fosse, or ditch.

Thou might'st as well say, I love to walk by the

counter-gate; which is as hateful to me as the reek of a lime-kiln. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 3.

†COUNTERLET. Perhaps a bye-path.

The highest of the highest rancke is set,
To tread this maze, not free from *counterlet*.
Norden's Labyrinth of Mans Life, 1614.

†COUNTER-MAKE. To make things in contradiction to what one has made before.

He all this time was content, tooke the chalke in his hand, and began to make and unmake and *counter-make* a many lines and dashes upon the cloth and so continued a good space. Till at the last she marvelling thereat, ask'd him what he did? he answered: I measure how many sizzars these sheeres will make.
Copley's Wits, Fits and Fancies, 1614.

COUNTERPANE. The corresponding copy of a deed, now called the counterpart. Noticed by our old dictionaries. "Schedulæ antigraphum." *Coles.*

Read, scribe; give me the *counterpane*
B. Jons. Induct to Barth. Fair

COUNTERPOINT, now changed to *counterpane*. A covering for a bed, formed in regular divisions. From the same word in French. Latined by Coles, "Cadurcum contrapunctum." The change of the last syllable to *pane*, probably arose from the idea of *panes*, or square openings, applied also to some parts of dress.

In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns;
In cypress chests my arras, *counterpoints*,
Costly apparel, &c. *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1.
Then I will have rich *counterpoints*, and musk.
Knack to know a Kn., cited by Steevens.
†Imbroidered coverlets, or *counterpoints* of purple silk.
North's Plutarch, p. 39.

†COUNTER-SCALE. Balance.

To compare their university to yours, were to cast New-inne in *counterscale* with Christ-Church colledge, or the alms houses on Tower hill to Suttons hospitall.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†COUNTER-STRIVE. To strive together with. The word occurs in A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

To COUNTERWAIT. To lay in wait against any one.

He that his wife will *counterwait* and watch.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 440.

COUNTESS, ENGLISH. The English dame alluded to in the following passage, was probably the countess of Essex, afterwards of Somerset, whose infamous amours and plots ended in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury.

He will not brook an empress, though thrice fairer
Than ever Maud was; or higher spirited
Than Cleopatra, or your *English countess*.
B. and Fl. Nice Valour, i, 1.

She is much more severely attacked, as she well deserved, by Rich. Braithwaite, if he was, as is supposed, the author of the Honest Ghost. Near the end of the first part he has an epitaph, entitled, "Upon our Age's Messalina, insatiat Madona, the matchless English *Corombona*," p. 99. In this poem the chief features of her delinquency are touched with a strong hand. She was tried with her husband, and condemned, in 1616; but both were pardoned afterwards, to the everlasting disgrace of James.

COUNTY, for *count*; or a nobleman in general.

A ring the *county* wears,
That downward hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents.
All's Well, iii, 7.
Gismund, who loves the *countie* Palurin.
Arg. to Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 165.

Applied to Orsino, *duke* of Illyria:

Run after that same peevish messenger,
The *county's* man, he left this ring behind him.
Twelfth N., i, 5.

To COURB. To bend, or stoop. *Se courber*, Fr.

Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea *courb* and woo, for leave to do it good.
Haml., iii, 4.

The word is found in the older writers. The modern editors of Shakespeare have absurdly printed it *curb*.

To COURE. Usually written to *cower* or *cowre*, to stoop or bend over anything. *Couver*, Fr.

They *coure* so over the coles, theyr eyes be bleard with smooke. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

It is so spelt by Spenser also.

†*To* COURSE. To beat with a stick.

Accommodé. Fitted, apted, applied; furnished, accommodated; also, helped, assisted; also *coursed*, or cudgelled. *Cotgrave.*

†COURSE-A-PARK. A country game often alluded to by old writers.

At *course-a-park*, without all doubt,
He should have first been taken out
By all the maids i'th town:
Though lustly Roger there had been,
Or little George upon the green,
Or Vincent of the Crown. *Witts Recreations.*

The following is a curious enumeration of rustic sports.

At doore expecting him his mother sate,
Wondring her boy would stay from her so late;
Framing for him unto her selfe excuses,
And with such thoughts gladly her selfe abuses:
As that her sonne, since day grew old and weake,
Staid with the maids to runne at barlibreake:
Or that he *courst'd a parke* with females fraught,
Which would not run except they might be caught.
Or in the thickets layd some wily snare
To take the rabbet, or the pourblinde hare.
Or taught his dogge to catch the climbing kid:
Thus shepheards doe; and thus she thought he did.
Browne, Brit. Past.

COURT-CHIMNEY. Probably a chimney built in the corner of a room.

They use no rost, but for themselves and their hous-

hold; nor no fire, but a little *court chimnie* in their owne chamber.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 414, repr.

Or else it was something of a stove.

†COURT-CUP. The meaning of the word is not quite clear in the first of these extracts.

Marry, hee doth not use to weare a night-cap, for his hornes will not let him; and yet I know a hundred, as well headed as he, that will make a jolly shift with a *court-cup* on their crownes, if the weather bee colde.
Nashe's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Let it dry in an ashen dish, otherwise call'd a *court-cup*, and let it stand in the dish till it be dry, and it will be like a saucer.
True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

COURT-CUPBOARD. Apparently a kind of moveable closet or buffet, in which plate and other articles of luxury were displayed.

Away with the joint-stools, remove the *court-cupboard*, look to the plate. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 5.

Place that [a watch] o' the *court-cupboard*, let it lie
Full in the view of her thief-whorish eye.
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 77.

Here shall stand my *court-cupboard*, with its furniture of plate. *Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr.*, iii, 394.

Elsewhere it is called a *cupboard of plate*:

Is the *cupboard of plate* set out?
A Trick to catch, &c., Anc. Dr., v, 217.

It was therefore evidently moveable, and only brought out on certain occasions. It was sometimes adorned with carved figures:

With a lean visage, like a carved face
On a *court-cupboard*. *Corbet, Iter Boreale*, p. 2.

It is evidently the same as is called in Comenius's Janua, ed. 1659, a "livery cupboard."

Golden and gilded beakers, cruzes, great cups, crystal glasses, cans, tankards, and two-ear'd pots, are brought forth out of the cup-board, and glass case, and being rinsed and rub'd with a pot-brush, are set on the *livery-cupboard*. *No.* 562.

COURT HOLY-WATER. A proverbial phrase for flattery, and fine words without deeds; borrowed from the French, who have their *eau bénite de la cour*, in the same sense. Ray has it in his Proverbs, p. 184.

O nuncle, *court holy-water* in a dry house is better than this rain-water out o' door. *Lear*, iii, 2.

Coles renders it in Latin, "Promissa rei expertia, fumus aulicus."

The Diction. Comique of Le Roux thus defines the French phrase: "On dit d'un homme qui fait beaucoup de complimens, ou de promesses sur lesquelles il ne faut pas faire grand fondement, que c'est *de l'eau bénite de la cour*, parcequ'on n'est point chiche de belles promesses à la cour, non plus que d'eau bénite à l'église."

The phrase is still current in France. In 1812 appeared a comedy by M. Picard, the title of which was Les Prometteurs, ou *l'Eau bénite de la Cour*, of which an account is given in the Esprit des Journaux for October, 1812, p. 59. *Eau bénite de la cave*, is now jocularly used for strong liquors.

COURTLAX, or CURTLAX. A short, crooked sword; one of the various forms which have been given in English to the French word *coutelas*, as *curtle-axe*, &c., many of them implying some reference to an axe, though *coutelas* is made only from *cultellus*.

His *curtlax* by his thigh, short, hooked, fine.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 82.

†COURT-NAP. An outside polish?

We are cheated by a *court-nap*.
Shirley's Gentleman of Venice, 1655.

A COURTNOLL. Some appendage to a court, but what does not appear.

Now every lowt must have his son a *courtnoll*.
Greene's Quip, &c.

In the Harl. Misc., vol. v, p. 403, ed. 1810, it is explained, "with a head dressed like that of a courtier;" but the son is said to *be*, not to *wear* or *have*, a *courtnoll*, which seems to preclude that interpretation.

†Though ich am not zo zeemlie clwot,
As bene the *courtnoles* gay;
Yet chave a flaile, that will not faile,
To thrashe both night and day.
Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

†COURTSHIPMENT. Courteousness.

Then she relates how Cælia
The lady here strippes her array,
And girdles her in home spunne bayes,
Then makes her conversant in layes
Of birds, and swaines more innocent
That kenne not guile or *courtshipment*.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†COURTY. A courtier.

I cannot play the fool rightly, I mean, the physician, without I have licence to expalcat on the disease. But (my good lord) more briefly, I shall declare to you like a man of wisdom and no physician, who deal all in simples, why men are melancholy. First, for your *courties*. *Chapman's Revenge for Honour*, 1654.

So oft their shady vail, that every tree,
In wreaths where love lay wrapt in mystery,
Held their included names, a subtile way,
To the observant *courties* to betray
Their serious folly, which, from being their own
Delight, was now the sport oth' pages grown.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

COUTH. The old preterite of *can*, to know; the same as *coud* or *could*. See the latter.

Well *couth* hee tune his pipe, and frame his still.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Jan., v, 10.

E. K., who probably was Spenser himself, thus comments upon it:

"*Couth* cometh of the verb *conne*, to know, or to have skil. As well interpreteth the same, the worthy sir Tho. Smith, in his booke of government."

As I my little flocke on Ister banke,
A little flocke, but well my pipe they *couth*,
Did piping lead. *Sidn. Arcad.*, p. 397.

†COW. "In our common law," says Howell, 1659, "there are some proverbs that carry a kind of authority with them, as that which began in Henrie the Fourth's time, *He that bulls the cow must keep the calf.*"

COW, for *coward*.

Did'st thou not say even nowe,
That Carisophus, my master, was no man, but a *cowe*,
In takinge so many blowes, and give never a blow agayn. *Dam. and Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 215.

The derivation of *coward* is doubted. It certainly might come from *couard*, French. But Menage says that *couhart* is German for it, and is made from *cou* and *hart*, which is the same as the English, *cow-heart*. It may therefore be either derived from the German, or originally English. A *cow* is notoriously a timid animal, considering her strength and formidable appearance. We find here *cowe* used alone, in the sense of coward, and shall see *cowish* also, for timid. I would not go further for a derivation.

Codardo, in Italian, is clearly made from *coda*, one that drops his tail in fear, or remains in the tail or rear of the army; the French word may be made from it, and the English from that; or the resemblance may be casual. See Todd, who has much on the subject. [There can be no doubt that the English word is derived from the French, or Anglo-Norman, and these "doubts" about it deserve no attention.]

†COWCUMBER was the old mode of spelling cucumber, most in use.

Cucumis, cucumer . . . . Concombre. A *cowcumber*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Why, sir, doe you meane to ingulfe your selfe? for Gods sake let us goe by land, there you shall want nothing for the comfort of your stomack: sallat, radish, scalions, capres, sweet fennell, snailes, frogges, cittrons, greene cittrons, and cittrons in conserve, greene *cowcombers*, and those in pickle, excellent millions, orenges, sardinoes fresh and salt, anchovaes, and macharell. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

A garden of *cowcummers*, melopepon.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 101.

COWISH. Dastardly, timid.

It is the *cowish* tenor of his spirit
That dares not undertake. *Lear*, iv, 2

We have also to *cow* in common use, for to overcome with terror. I have not met with any dictionary which gives *cow-hearted*, yet I am convinced that the word may be found.

†COW-LADY. The insect now called a lady-cow, or lady-bird.

A paire of buskins they did bring
Of the *cow-ladyes* corall wing;
Powder'd o're with spots of jet,
And lin'd with purple-violet. *Musarum Deliciæ*, 1656.

COX, Captain. A Warwickshire gentleman, who, by his knowledge of old legends and customs, contributed to the entertainment of queen Elizabeth at Kenilworth castle. From Laneham's Letter describing those entertainments, it appears that he had a collection of old books, curious at that time, but which now would be nearly inestimable. He is introduced by Ben Jonson, in his Masque of Owls, and with allusion to the sports above mentioned:

This *captain Cox*, by St. Mary,
Was at Bullen with king Harry;
And (if some do not vary)
Had a goodly library;
By which he was discerned
To be one of the learned.
Vol. viii, p. 56, ed. Gifford.

†Although we thus did th' heaving Spaniards boxe,
We lost noe man but only *captaine Coxe*.
MS. addit., 14825, p. 246, *Brit. Mus.*

COXCOMB, that is, *cock's comb*. The cap of the licensed fool was often terminated at the top with a *cock's* head and *comb*, and some of the feathers. Hence it was often used for the cap itself. The fool in Lear, therefore, alluding to his cap, says,

There, take my *coxcomb*; why this fellow has banished two of his daughters, and did the third a blessing against his will; if thou follow him thou must needs wear my *coxcomb*. *Lear*, i, 4.

Therefore it was often jocularly used to signify a head:

He has broken my head across, and given sir Toby a bloody *coxcomb* too. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
As many *coxcombs* as you threw caps up, will he tumble down. *Coriol.*, iv, 6.

It is clearly an error to put this as the first sense. Afterwards, indeed, it came to mean a foolish conceited fellow, as it still does. Minshew exactly illustrates the primitive sense.

†COXON. The coxswain on shipboard.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our *cozon*, so they waked me.
Pepys's Diary, March 25th, 1660.

To COY. To decoy, allure, or flatter. This word is abundantly and judi-

ciously illustrated by Mr. Todd, who shows clearly that it was currently used as an original word. *Decoy* is probably made from it. Also to stroke, or sooth with the hand, which is a species of allurement.

Come, sit thee down upon this flowery bed,
While I thy amiable cheeks do *coy*.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, i.

And while she *coys* his sooty cheeks, and curles his sweaty top. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. 6, p. 148.

COY, *adj.*, seems to be used by Drayton for rare or curious; which is very analogous to its other senses.

Shepherd, these things been all too *coy* for me,
Whose youth is spent in jollity and mirth,
Like hidden arts been better fitting thee.
Eclogue 7, p. 1418.

COY, *s.*, is also clearly used for a decoy, in the following passage:

To try a conclusion, I have most fortunately made their pages our *coyes*, by the influence of a white powder. *Lady Alimony*, act iii, sub fin.

COYSTRIL. See COISTREL. *Coystrel* has been erroneously used sometimes for *kestrel*, a bad species of hawk. See also CASTREL.

†*To make a* **COZEN** *of one.* To deceive him?

Cassander, this old hermit, hearing it to be Callimachus his nephew, and understanding of the death of his brother, dissembled his griefe, although hee were glad to see things happen out so well, and determined with himselfe to make a *cozen* of his young nepew, untill hee had bought wit with the price of woe. *Lylie's Euphues.*

COZIER. One who sows; probably from *coser*, Span. to sow; or *cousu*, Fr. Dr. Johnson interprets it a taylor, but Minshew, Phillips, Kersey, and Coles, say a botcher, or cobbler. Minshew gives the derivation from Spanish.

Do you make an alehouse of my lady's house, that ye squeak out your *coziers'* catches, without any mitigation or remorse of voice? *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens, not with his usual sagacity, fancied *cottyer*, used by Hall, to be the same word; which certainly means cottager.

CRAB, ROASTED. This wild English apple, roasted before the fire and put into ale, was a very favorite indulgence in early times. So Robin Goodfellow says,

And sometimes lurk I in a gossip's bowl,
In very likeness of a *roasted crab*.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

So the oldest English ballad:

I love no rost, but a nut-browne toste,
And a *crab* layd in the fire.
Gamm. Gurton, ii, 1.

And sit downe in my chayre, by my wife faire **Alison**,
And tourne a *crabbe* in the fire, as merry as Pope Joue
Dunt. and Pith., O. Pl., i, 238.

Now a *crab in the fire* were worth a good grote,
That I might quaffe with captain Tom Tos-pot.
Like will to like, c. 31.

CRABAT, for cravat, in some editions of Hudibras; probably from a mistaken notion of its etymology. But Skinner was certainly right in deriving it from the Croat soldiers, who were called in French *Cravates*. Menage is very clear upon the subject: "On l'appelle de la sorte, à cause que nous avons emprunte cette sorte d'ornement des Croates, qu'on appelle ordinairement *Cravates*." He then specifies the exact time when the fashion was assumed: "Ce fut en 1636 que nous prismes cette sorte de collet des *cravates*, par le commerce que nous eumes en ce tems-là en Allemagne, au sujet de la guerre que nous avions avec l'empereur." *Origines de la L. Fr.* The same origin is given by Prevost, in the Manuel Lexique. Coles has it *crabbat*, and translates it "Sudarium linteum complicatum."

The handkerchief about the neck.
Canonical *crabat* of Smec.
Hudib., I, iii, v, 1165.

It is *crabat* also in Townley's edition, vol. i, p. 292.

In his poem of Du Val, Butler seems to have written *cravat*:

To understand *cravats* and plumes,
And the most modish from the old perfumes.
Stanza 3.

This latter form is still in use.

†*Crabbat*, a womans gorget; also a *cravate*, worn first (they say) by the Croats in Germany.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†**CRACHED.** Infirm; broken. Fr.

On Monday or Tuesday next commyng, I entende to departe hens, commensyng and contynuyng my jorneys towardes your highnes, withe suche diligence, as myn olde and *cracked* body may endure.
State Papers, i, 278.

CRACK. A boy; generally a pert, lively boy: one that cracks or boasts. There is no occasion for referring to the Icelandic for its derivation.

I saw him break Skogan's head at the court gate, when he was but a *crack*, not thus high.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Since we are turn'd *cracks*, let us study to be like *cracks*; practise their language and behaviours, and not with a dead imitation; act freely, carelessly, and capriciously, as if our veins ran with quicksilver.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., ii, 1

It is a rogue, a wag, his name is Jack,
A notable dissembling lad, a *crack*.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 554.

†Frost and snow will be every whit as scarce in this month as thunder and lightning at Christmas. Warming-pans will be scoured bright, and hung up behind the kitchen door as an ornament. Muffs and sable tippets will be plenty in Long-lane, where you may have as great choice in every brokers shop, as you may of *cracks* in the eighteen-penny gallery.
London Bewitched, 1708.

†**CRACK.** A breach.

Liquido possum jurâre, I may take an oath with a safe conscience: I may sweare without impeachment, or *cracke of conscience*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†**CRADE.** A crate, or wicker basket for glass or crockery.

Amongst the rest, six jolly blades
After these crowders came.
Who on their shoulders carry'd *crades*,
With glasses in the same.
The Pleasant History of Jack Horner, n. d.
For crowders they are rogues I know,
And *crades-men* they are worse;
They cozen all where-e'er they go,
And pick each lass's purse. *Ibid.*

†**CRAFTS-MASTER.** A master or superior in cunning.

Scudilo captaine of the squires, under the cloke of a nature somewhat rude and uncivile, in cunning persuasion his *crafts-master*, who, by way of flattering words, intermingled with serious matter, was the onely man of all other that overcame and woon him at last to set forward in his journey.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
Likewise, by the suggestion of Musonianus the philosopher, Eustachius, one that for persuading was his *crafts-master*, carrying with them missives from the emperor, and gifts beside. *Ibid.*

To **CRAKE.** To boast. *Kraecken*, Dutch. I make this the primitive rather than the substantive, on account of the etymology. To *crack*, in the same sense, is of rather more recent usage, and is probably only a corruption of this.

As little do I esteeme those that boast of their ancestours, and have themselves no vertue, as I doe those that *crake* of their love, and have no modestie.
Euph. and his Engl., K, 2.
She was bred and nurst
On Cynthus hill, whence she her name did take;
Then is she mortal borne, howso ye *crake*.
Sp. F. Q., VII, vii, 50.
†No less than ten poundes, sir, will serve your turne,
To carie in your purse about with ye,
To *crake* and brag in tavernes of your monie.
Play of Sir Thomas More.
†With him I threatned to be quite, and great things did I *crake*. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.
†But I write more than thou canst *crake* or cry.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

CRAKE, *s.* A brag or boast.

Great *crakes* hath beene made that all should be well, but, when all came to all, little or nothing was done.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 28, b.
Leasinges, back-bytings, and vain-glorious *crakes*.
Sp. F. Q., II, xi, 10.
†Forcing [illegible] dians (maugre former *crake*)
To feare, forbeare fight under blind-fold shields.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

CRAKER. A boaster.

These barking whelpes were never good biters;
Ne yet great *crakers* were ever great fighters.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 215.

†**CRAMOCK.** Either equivalent to, or a misprint for, Camock.

Full hard it is a *cramocke* straught to make,
Or crooked logges with wainscot fine to frame.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

CRAMP-RINGS. We find these rings mentioned in several old authors, both in verse and prose. Their form probably was not material, but their supposed virtue in preventing the *cramp* was conferred by solemn consecration on Good Friday, among the ceremonies of that great day. Our kings of the Plantagenet line were used to give such rings. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., 4to ed., vol. i, p. 128. [There was an ancient office of consecrating *cramp-rings*, which appears to have been revived in England in 1694: this date being appended to a copy of the office printed in 1789, by the antiquary Ducarel.]

I, Robert Moth, this tenth of our king,
Give to thee, Joan Potluck, my biggest *cramp ring*.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 250.
Because Goshawk goes in a shag-ruff band, with a face sticking up in't, which shows like an agget set in a *cramp ring*, he thinks I'm in love with him.
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, p. 86.

They were even recommended by physicians:

The kinge's majestie hath a great helpe in this matter, in hallowing *crampe rynges*, and so given without money or petition.
Borde's Breviary of Health, ch. 327, ed. 1598.

Lord Berners wrote from Spain to have some cramp-rings sent to him by "my lorde cardinall, his grace." *Brand, ut supr.*

†**CRANE-COLOURED.**

Also I give to Adam Ashame my hose with the frendge and lined with *crane-coloured* silk, which gifts I will to be delivered immediately after my decease. *Will*, 1573.

CRANES IN THE VINTRY, THE THREE. The Vintry in Thames-street, which still gives its name to a ward of the city of London, was early a royal wharf, for landing foreign wines. The *three cranes* were originally three of the machines, still so called, for lifting the vessels of wine out of the ships; but there was also a tavern with that sign. Vintners' Hall is still in that part.

Then the *three cranes* lane, so called not only of a signe of *three cranes* at a taverne dore, but rather of three strong *cranes* of timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to crane up wines there.
Stowe, p. 191.
In whom is as much vertue, trueth, and honestie,
As there are true fathers in the *three cranes of the Vintree*. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 233.

From thence shoot the bridge, child, to the *cranes of the Vintry*,
And see there the gimblets how they make their entry.
B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

The wits of those days did not despise the city. The *three cranes* is mentioned among their places of resort:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your *three cranes*, mitre, and mermaid men!
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induction.

Stowe will enable us to account for this. There was good eating and drinking to be had there:

Betweene the wine in shippes, and the wine to be sold in tavernes, was a common cookerie, or cooke's row.

There, at a still earlier period, he says,

The cookes dressed meate, and sold no wine, and the taverner sold wine, and dressed no meat for sale.
London, p. 190.

†*To* CRANGLE. To twist. This verb is now used in the north of England in the sense of to waddle.

And this he shortly did, the thing to prove:
It quickned lo, and on the ground gan move.
(O miracle) he saw without all taile,
It grew a serpent fell with head and taile;
Which *crangling* crept, and ranne from trod to trod
In many a knot. *Du Bartas.*

CRANK, *s.* A cheat, an impostor. Mr. Todd has produced two examples of this word from Burton, and I know of no other; but they are decisive. I insert them here:

A lawyer of Bruges hath some notable examples of such counterfeit *cranks*. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 159.
Thou art a counterfeit *crank*, a cheater. *Ibid.*, p. 436.

CRANK, *adj.* Brisk, lively, full of spirit. Ray gives it as an Essex word; but quotes a Mr. Brokesby as saying that it was also used in Yorkshire. Grose says it is Kentish. Spenser has usually been quoted for it, but other examples have since been found, even that of Dr. South. See Todd. I add one more:

You knew I was not ready for you, and that made you so *cranke*. *Middleton, Trick to catch, &c.*, B. 3.

The derivation is very uncertain; in Dutch and German it means just the contrary, sick; and so in Scotch. Skinner conjectures that it was once *onkranck*, that is, *un-crank*, not sick, and that it afterwards lost the negative particle; but this seems very improbable.

†Even as fierce blasts fling flames, and cornfields burning,
Or mountain flouds with swift careere o'returning,
O'reflow faire meads, o'respread *crank* corn, plow'd lands,
Tumble down headlong trees, nought upright stands.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

[*Crank* is used in a similar sense by Drayton:]

†Like Chanticleare he crowed *crank*,
And piped full merily.
Vol. iv, p. 1402, ed. 1753.

†CRANKLING. Winding; twisting.

Now, on along the *crankling* path doth keep,
Then, by a rocke turnes up another way. *Drayton.*

CRANTS. Garlands. It seems sufficiently proved that this is the right reading in Hamlet, and such the meaning of it, being a German word; and probably also Danish, as *Rosencrantz*, Rosy-garland, is the name of a character in the same play. It is certainly Icelandic. But how Shakespeare came to introduce a word so very unusual in our language, has not yet been accounted for; probably he found it in some legend of Hamlet.

Yet here she is allow'd her virgin *crants*,
Her maiden strewments, and the bringing home
Of bell and burial. *Haml.*, v, 1.

No other example has been found.

CRAPLE. A claw.

And still he thought he felt their *craples* tare
Him by the heels, back to his ougly den.
G. Fletcher, Chr. Victory, B. 2.

Used also by Spenser.

CRARE, or CRAYER, sometimes changed to CRAY. A small vessel. *Craiera*, low Latin, *craier*, old French. The word occurs in our old statutes.

O melancholy!
Who ever yet could sound thy bottom? find
The ooze, to shew what coast thy sluggish *crare*
Might easiliest harbour in? *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
Let him venture
In some decay'd *crare* of his own: he shall not
Rig me out, that's the short on't.
B. and Fl. Captain, i, 2.

The reading there differs, but this is clearly right:

Sending them corne from Catana, in little fisher botes, and small *crayers*. *North's Plut.*, 295, B.
Adiew, desire, the source of all my care;
Despaire tells me my weale will neare renue
Till thus my soul doth passe in Charon's *crare*.
Tho. Watson, in Engl. Helicon, p. 140, repr.

See CRAY.

†The keele and *craer* were named
By the Phenetians first: the brigandine
The Rhodians rear'd: the canoas now in trade
In India by the Germans were first made.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†*To* CRASE. To crush, or bruise; to weaken.

Or random shot which wall would pearce, but cannot *crase*. *A Herringe Tayle*, 1598.
They also put no childe to nurse, nor mend with doung their ground,
Nor medicine do receyve to make their *crased* bones sound. *Barnabe Googe's Naogeorgus*, 1570.

†CRASH. Entertainment. Probably a cant word.

The blades that want cash,
Have credit for *crash*,
They'l have sack what ever it cost um,

They do not pay,
Till another day,
Manet alta mente repostum.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

†CRASY, or CRAZY. Infirm.

The lively portraiture of the citie of Rome, in her flower and youthfull daies of growth, in her full yeares and strength, in her old age also and *crasie* time full of diseases *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†CRASINESS. An infirmity.

And being afrighted with this ominous signe, himselfe, as the destinies hastened his end, went on apace the more resolutely, and came to Tarsus, where hee got a light ague; but supposing that all danger of this *crasinesse* of his, might bee shaken off by stirring in his travaile he came by difficult and cumbrous wayes to Mopsuestia. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†CRASSY.

Arithmetick would erre exceedingly
Forgetting to devide and multiply;
Geometry would lose the altitude,
The *crassie* longitude and latitude;
And musick in poore case would be o're-throwne,
But that the goose quill pricks the lessons downe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CRATCH. A manger; particularly that in which our Saviour was laid. *Créche*, Fr. The word is still used in Roman Catholic countries, in that particular sense. The abbe Prévost says, "Nom qu'on donne à la mangeoire des bœufs, et qui est consacré par la naissance de Jésus Christ." *Manuel Lexique.*

The sun reduced the solemnized day
On which, a king laid in a *cratch* to find,
Three kings did come conducted from the east.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, v, 68.

Who that had seene him sprawling and wringing in the *cratch*—could say other than, Hee hath no forme nor beauty. *Bishop Hall, Works*, p. 453.

When our Lord lay in the *cratch*, the oxe and the asse fell down on their knees and worshipped Him, and eat no more of the hay. *Patrick, Der. of Rom. Ch.*, p. 16.

†There in a *cratch* a jewell was brought forth,
More then ten thousand thousand worlds is worth.
There did the humane nature and divine,
The godhead with the manhood, both combine.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†If all things should be writ which erst was done
By Jesus Christ (Gods everlasting sonne),
From *cratch* to crosse, from cradle to his tombe,
To hold the bookes, the world would not be roome.
Ibid.

This opens to us the meaning of a childish game, corruptly called *scratch-cradle*, which consists in winding packthread double round the hands, into a rude representation of a manger, which is taken off by the other player on his hands, so as to assume a new form, and thus alternately for several times, always changing the appearance. The art consists in making the right changes. But it clearly meant originally the *cratch-cradle*; the manger that held the Holy Infant as a cradle.

Coles has, "A *cratch* for horses, *præsepe*."

CRAVEN. Recreant, beaten, cowardly. In the old appeal or wager of battle, in our common law, we are told, on the high authority of lord Coke, that the party who confessed himself wrong, or refused to fight, he was to pronounce the word *cravent*, and judgment was immediately given against him. When battle had been joined, if the appellant cried *cravent* he lost *liberam legem*, that is, the right of such appeal in future; but if the appellee, he was to be hanged. See Jacobs, and other Law Dictionaries. Mr. Todd has given the various opinions of the origin of this word; but this is clearly the right. Its remoter etymology is the same as that of to crave; i. e., *crafian*, Sax.

He is a *craven* and a villain else.
Hen. V, iv, 7.

Very naturally transferred to a beaten cock:

No cock of mine, you crow too like a *craven*.
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

The verb *to craven* is also used by Shakespeare and others.

†CRAVING.

Some stand up to the ankles, some the knees,
Some to the brest, some dive above the crowne;
Of this her naked fellow nothing sees,
Saving the troubled waves, where she slid downe;
Another sinkes her body by degrees,
And first her foot, and then her legge doth drowne;
Some their faint fellowes to the deepe are *craving*,
Some sit upon the banke their white legs laving.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609

CRAY. A corruption of *crare* or *crayer*, a sort of small vessel.

A miracle it was to see them grown
To ships, and barks, with gallies, bulks, and *crayes*.
Harr. Ariost., xxxix, st. 23.

After a long chase, took this little *cray*,
Which he suppos'd him safely should convey.
Drayt. Miseries of Q. Marg.

The same author has even changed it to *crea*:

Some shell or little *crea*,
Hard labouring for the land, on the high-working sea.
Polyolb., xxii.

See CRABE.

†CRAYZE. Perhaps means a wild fellow.

Books old and young on heap they flung,
And burnt them in the blazes,—
Tom Dekker, Haywood, Middleton,
And other wand'ring *crayzes*.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 96.

†CREAK. *To cry creak*, to yield, to repent.

I now cry *creake*, that ere I scorned love,
Whose might is more than other god's above.
Watson's Passionate Centurie, 1581.

Palinodiam canere: to turne taile, to cry *creake*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

CREEPING TO THE CROSS. See CROSS.

CREEPLE; written by some authors for *cripple*, from a notion of its being derived from *creep*, which is not improbable, though other etymologies have been suggested. See Todd.

She, she is dead; she's dead! When thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world is.
Donne, Anat. of World, v, 238.

†Le vieillard qui est sur le bord de la fosse. A very crooked old man: a drooping olde man: a *creeple*.
Nomenclator.

†From a preacher in buff, and a quarter-staff-steeple,
From th' unlimited soveraigne power of the people.
From a kingdom that crawles on its knees like a *creeple*.
Rump Songs.

CRESSET, or CRESSET-LIGHT. An open lamp, exhibited on a beacon, carried upon a pole, or otherwise suspended. The etymology is probably *croiset*, a crucible, or open pot, which always contained the light; not *croissette*, its connection with a small cross being very forced and dubious. Cotgrave, under *Falot*, best describes it: "A *cresset* light (such as they use in play-houses) made of ropes wreathed, pitched, and put into small and open cages of iron." If he had added, *in open pots or pans*, the description would have been complete.

A burning *cresset* was shewed out of the steeple, which suddenly was put out and quenched.
Holinshed, vol. ii, F f f, 3 b.

The which would immediately make his doings shine through the world, as a *cresset-light* upon the toppe of a kepe, or watch-tower. *North's Plut. Lives*, 944, C.

The heavenly luminaries, being seen on high, are often compared by the poets to *cressets*:

Which from the mountain, with a radiant eye,
Brav'd the bright *cressit* of the glorious sky.
Drayton, Owl, p. 1320.

The word is preserved from total disuse by being found in Shakespeare and Milton. The form of a portable *cresset* may be seen in many old prints of night scenes.

†CREVISE. A streak, or channel.

What, yet more *crevises* in your stockings? fie upon it, how complementall he is, and kisseth his hand as if he were in love with it.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

†CREVISH. The cray-fish. Fr.

The bloud in veins, the sap in plants, the moisture And nourishious meat, in *crevish*, crab, and oyster;
That oak, and elm, and firr, and alder, cut
Before the crescent have her cornets shut. *Du Bartas*.

†CREVISSED. Channelled, ornamented with crevises.

Columna striata, Plin. Colomne canelée, creusée. A carved or *crevissed* piller, with long strakes or lines made therin. *Nomenclator*.

CREWEL was, and *is*, a kind of fine worsted, chiefly used for working and embroidering. Hence Ben Jonson joins it with worsted, as nearly synonymous. [See extract under JAMSEY.] The lexicographers in general have not understood this word, which is still not uncommon in trade.

And may don Provost ride a feasting long,
Ere we contribute a new *crewel* garter,
To his most worsted worship. *Alch.*, i, 1.

Did you not walk the town
In a long cloak, half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with vellure, and on it, for a band,
A skein of crimson *crewel*?
B. & Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Theobald unfortunately interpreted it "ends of *coarse* worsted." *Scornf. Lady*, ii, 1.

The word, of course, often occasioned puns, from its resemblance to the adjective *cruel*. See the note on "*cruel* garters." *Lear*, ii, 4. One of the examples introduces a lady working a bed with *crewel*, which is the kind of use still made of it.

†CRIBBLE-BREAD. Bread made of fine bran.

Crible bread, panis vulgaris, secundarius vel cibarius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 177.

†CRICH. A cratch, or manger. See CRATCH.

Præsepe. La cresche, auge d'un estable, mangeoire. A crib: a *crich*, or manger. *Nomenclator*.

†CRICKET. A low stool, with four legs.

Mach. And what'l you do, when you are seated in
The throne, to win your subjects love, Philenis?
Phil. I'l stand upon a *cricket*, and there make
Fluent orations to 'em; call 'em trusty
And well-beloved, loyall, and true subjects.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†CRICKLE-CRACKLE. Appears to mean simply a crackling noise.

Kusse me, my honest Dick, for we this night
With *crickle-crackle* will the gobblins fright.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 130.

†CRIMINOUS. Criminal.

As manifest usurers, sodomites, and other *criminous* persons, are forbidden to make testaments themselves, or to dispose their goods by their last willes.
Swinburne on Willes, ed. 1591, p. 208.

†CRINCH, *v.* To shrink; to crouch together.

How now? what makes you sit downe so tenderly? you *crinch* in your buttocks like old father *Puter*

patrie, he that was father to a whole countrey of bastards. *Trimming of Thomas Nashe*, 1597.

†CRINGLE-CRANGLE. This term is still used in the northern dialects for a zigzag.

The business being in this forwardness, the gentlewoman at the time appointed came, against which I had prepared a deal of scribble or *cringle-crangle*, and so from thence began to take the height of her fortune. *English Rogue*, p. 111.

This quarter begins precisely where summer ends, when Don Phœbus enters that *cringle-crangle*, which the rablars would have to be a pair of heavenly scales, to weigh usurers consciences and bawds maidenheads. *Poor Robin*, 1739.

†CRINKLING. Rumpling, or crackling.

One that more admires the good wrinckle of a boote, the curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking, then all the wit in the world: one that loves no scholler but him whose tyred eares can endure halfe a day togither his fliblow sonnettes of his mistresse, and her loving pretty creatures. *The Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

CRIPPIN, or CREPINE. A part of a French hood, formerly worn; probably the fringe, as *crêpine* still means in French. It is enumerated among the endless appurtenances of female dress:

Earerings, borders, *crippins*, shadowes, spots, and so many other trifles, as I want the words of arte to name them, time to utter them, and wit to remember them. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.

Crepine is thus learnedly described by Menage, from Nicot: "C'est une façon de frange, entrelacée en losanges, ou autre façon, dont le fil pendant à icelle entrelassure est ondoyant. Il semble venir de *κράσπεδον*, Grec. dont St. Matthieu, ou le traducteur d'icelui (ch. 14, et S. Marc, ch. 6), ont use pour la crespine, ou frange, dont les peuples Orientaux usoient pour les bordures de leurs robes."

CRISP, from *crispus*, Lat. Curled, as applied to hair. In modern usage it always implies something of brittle hardness, as in food that easily cracks under the teeth. Hence the application of it by our early writers, to water and clouds, seems to us the more extraordinary. Thus it is said that when Mortimer and Glendower fought, the river Severn

Hid his *crisp* head in the hollow bank. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

By this epithet, when thus applied, was meant to be expressed the curl raised by a breeze on the surface of the water; whence *curled* is also used by some writers;

Your curls to *curled* waves, which plainly still appear
The same in water now, that once in locks they were.
Drayton, Polyolb., song 6.

It is also applied to the twisted form of the clouds:

With all th' abhorred births below *crisp* heav'n,
Whereon Hyperion's quickening fire doth shine.
Tim. Ath., iv, 3.

To which *curled* is also applied:

Be't to fly,
To swim, to dive into the fire, to ride
On the *curl'd* clouds. *Temp.*, i, 2.

CRISP, *v.* To curl. Milton probably had Shakespeare's expression in his mind when he employed this epithet:

How from that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl, and sands of gold, &c.
Par. Lost, iv, 237.

He has applied it also to express the twisted form of trees and bowers:

Along the *crisped* shades and bowers. *Comus*, 984.

See Warton's note. Ben Jonson also has used it to express the effect of Zephyr upon water:

The rivers run as smoothed by his hand,
Only their heads are *crisped* by his stroke.
Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 26.

Here it is properly applied to hair:

So are those *crisped*, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind.
Mer. Ven., iii, 2.

†CRISPING-PIN, or CRISPING-WIRE. A curling-iron.

Pan. Talk we of swords, she asks what *crisping-pins*
And bodkins we could guess might easily be
Rais'd through the common-wealth?
Carlwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

That utensill or necessarie belonging to the daintie sort of women kinde, too fine to be good, I mean in huswiferie, which they call a bodkin, wier, *curling pin*, or *crisping wier*, calamistrum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 275.

†CRISPLE. A curl.

The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose haire,
Which nature selfe to waves *recrispelled*.
Godfrey of Bulloigne, 1594.

CRISPY. Curly. The use of this word in the following passage further illustrates the application of the two former to water:

O beauteous Tiber, with thine easy streams
That glide as smoothly as a Parthian shaft,
Turn not thy *crispy* tides, *like silver curl*,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us?
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.

Crispy is quoted as in the Merchant of Venice, act iii, sc. 2, but there it is *crisped*.

CRITICK. A piece of criticism, now called a *critique*. Also the art of criticism itself. The alteration of this word took place very lately. Dryden wrote it *critick*; Pope adopted the new orthography, but preserved

the old accent, which I believe was the practice of his time. See Elements of Orthoepy, p. 341.

But you with pleasure own your errors past,
And make each day a *critique* on the last.
Essay on Crit., v. 570.

And perhaps, if they were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logick and *critick*, than what we have hitherto been acquainted with. *Locke on Hum. Und.*, iv, 21.

†CROCHETEUR. An adopted French word, meaning a common porter. Why Mr. Seward says a *pig-driver*, I know not, unless from his whip.

Rescued? 'Slight I would
Have hired a *crocheteur* for two carolecues,
To have done so much with his whip.
B. & Fl. Hon. Man's T., iii, 1.

The old editions have *crohieture* and *acrocheture*, evidently from not understanding the French term. Why he has a whip does not appear, but Cotgrave gives him, "*Le crochet d'un crocheteur*, the forke or crooked staffe, used by a burthen-bearing porter."

†CROCODILIAN. Like a crocodile; deceitful.

O what a *crocodilian* world is this.
Compos'd of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!
She cloaths destruction in a formal kiss,
And lodges death in her deceitful smiles.
Quarles's Emblems.

†CROE. A crew, or company. *Whiting*, 1638.

CROFT. A small home-close, in a farm. Some derive it from *crypta*, but it is pure Saxon.

This have I learnt
Tending my flocks hard by i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade. *Comus*, 530.

†CROGGEN. Seems to have been a jocular term for a Welshman.

Nor that terme *Croggen*, nickname of disgrace,
Us'd as a by-word now in ev'ry place,
Shall blot our bloud, or wrong a Welshmans name,
Which was at first begot with Englands shame.
Drayton.

†CROISANT. A crescent.

In these pavilions were placed fifteene Olympian knights, upon seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*.
The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

CRONE, or CROAN. Most commonly used for an old woman; some assert that it originally meant an old toothless sheep. There is strong temptation to derive it from χρόνος or κρόνος. See the etymologists.

Take up the bastard,
Take 't up, I say; give 't to thy *crone*.
Wint. T., ii, 3.

There is an old *crone* in the court, her name is Maquerelle. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 21.

Marry, let him alone
With temper'd poison to remove the *crone*.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 5.

†CRONOCATOR. A term in astrology, signifying apparently a planet in the ascendant.

In the 34 yere of my age, which was in the yere 1586, when Mars begane to be *cronocator*, untill the yere 1595 in November, at which tym he wente out, in the tyme, I saie, of his rulinge, I never obteyned anythinge, or broughte anything to passe that I wente aboute, or entended to doe, or that I was in hope of.
Forman's Diary.

CROSBITE, *s.* A swindler. See to CROSS-BITE.

Some cowardly knaves, that for feare of the gallowes leave nipping and foysting, become *crosbites*; knowing there is no danger therein but a little punishment, at most the pillorie, and that is saved with a little *unguentum aureum*. *R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., in Harl. Misc.*, viii, 389.

†CROSHABELL. A prostitute.

But now the word refined being latest, and the authority brought from a climate as yet unconquered, the fruitfull county of Kent, they call them *croshabell*, which is a word but lately used, and fitting with their trade, being of a lovely and courteous condition.
Jests of George Peele, n. d.

CROSS, *s.* Any piece of money, many coins being marked with a cross on one side. A cross meant also a misfortune or disappointment; hence many quibbles. The common people still talk of "*crossing* the hand with a piece of money."

For my part, I had rather bear with you than bear you; yet I should bear no *cross*, if I did bear you; for, I think you have no money in your purse.
As you like it, ii, 4.

†Now I have never a *crose* to blesse me,
Now I goe a-mumming.
Like a poore pennilesse spirit,
Without pipe or druming.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 31.

When Falstaff asks the Chief Justice for money, his lordship replies in the same punning style,

Not a penny, not a penny; you are too impatient to bear *crosses*. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So the Steward also in Timon:

There is no crossing him in his humour,
Else I should tell him——well—i' faith I should,
When all's spent he'd be *cross'd* then, an he could.
Timon of A., i, 2.

i. e., he'd be furnished with *crosses*, or money, if he could.

I will make a crosse upon his gate; ye, crosse on,
Thy *crosses* be on gates all, in thy purse none.
Heywood's Epigrams

Tom's Fortune.

Tom tells he's robb'd, and counting all his losses,
Concludes all's gone, the world is full of crosses,
If all be gone, Tom, take this comfort then,
Thou'rt certain never to have *crosse* again.
Witt's Recreations, Epigram 419.

Hence the saying, that it is necessary to have some piece of money in the pocket, however small, to keep the devil out; this was originally in allusion to the *cross* upon it, which was supposed to prevent his approach.

What would you have? The devil sleeps in my pocket, *I have no cross to drive him from it.*
Massing. Bashf. Lover, iii, 1

So long put he his hand into his purse, that at last the empty bottom returned him a writ of *non est inventus*; for well might the divell daunce there, for never a *crosse* there was to keepe him backe.
R. Greene's Never too Late. in Cens. Lit., viii. p. 16.

CROSS, CREEPING TO. The *creeping to the cross* was a popish ceremony of penance. It is particularly described in an ancient book of the ceremonial of the kings of England, purchased by the late duchess of Northumberland, and cited by Dr. Percy in a note on the Northumberland Household Book, p. 436.

You must read the morning mass,
You must *creep unto the cross*,
Put cold ashes on your head,
Have a hair-cloth for your bed.
Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v. 277.

We kiss the pix, *we creepe the crosse*, our beades we overruune,
The convent has a legacie, who so is left undone.
Warner, Albions Engl., p. 115.

As there was a doctor that preached, the king's majesty hath his holy-water, he *creepeth to the crosse.*
Latimer, Serm., fol. 48.

Though the custom was then disused, it seems not to have been forgotten. Like many other ceremonies of the Romish church, it exactly resembled the practices of the heathens. So Tibullus,

Non ego, si merui, dubitem procumbere templis.
Et dare sacratis oscula limnibus;
Non ego *tellurem genibus perrepere supplex*,
Et miserum sancto tundere poste caput.
L. i. El. 2. 83.

†Because they not beleev'd a purgatory,
And held the popes decrees an idle story.
Because they would not *creepe unto the crosse*,
And change Gods sacred Word for humane drosse.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

CROSS, THE SIGN OF, placed upon a house, was one of the marks which denoted a family infected with the plague. See LORD HAVE MERCY.

To declare the infection for his sin,
A *crosse* is set without, there's none within.
Epigrams, by R. S. (Roger Sharpe), 1610.

†**CROSS.** A misfortune.

Whilst he spake thus, the queen, oppressed with a violent grief, upon this occasion of new *crosses*, which former passages made her foresee in a moment, studied for terms to explain herself, both according to the greatnesse of her courage, and the condition of her present fortune.
Hymen's Præludia, 1658, p. 10.

To **CROSS-BITE.** To cheat. Kersey, in his dictionary, has *cross-bite*, a disappointment, and N. Bailey has followed him. It is evidently compounded of *cross* and *bite*, in the same manner as cross-blow, which Cotgrave has in the sense of an untoward accident, or traverse. They therefore *cross-bite* others who bring disappointments and losses upon them, *i. e.*, they who cheat. It is equivalent to what is now called swindling. Afterwards contracted to *bite*. See CROSBITE.

Who, when he speaks, grunts like a hog, and looks
Like one that is employ'd in catzerie
And *crosbiting*. O. Pl., viii, 374.

Crosbiters are mentioned, in suitable company, in a pamphlet of Robert Greene's entitled, The Blacke Booke's Messenger, laying open the Life and Death of Ned Browne, one of the most notable Cutpurses, *Crosbiters*, and Coneycatchers, that ever lived in England.

In Whetstone's Rock of Regard it is thus defined in the margin, p. 50: "*Crosbiting*, a kind of cousoning, under the couler of friendship;" and in his epistle to the readers, "The cheter will fume to see his *crosbiting* and cunning shiftes decyphered."

Playing a jocular trick to a friend was also called *crossbiting* him. Thus Aubrey relates how sir John Suckling and sir W. Davenant prevented Jack Young (an intimate of theirs) from going to an assignation, by having him detained as a madman. "The next day," says, he, "his comerades told him all the plott, and how they *crosse-bitt* him." *Letters from Bodl.*, vol. ii, p. ii, page 549.

Prior has used the word:

As Nature slily had thought fit
For some by ends to *cross-bite* wit.
Alma, Canto 3.

†She was such a devill of her tongue, and would so *crossebite* hym with suche tauntes and spightful quippes.
Riche, Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

†**CROSS-CLOTH, CROSS-CLOUT.** A kerchief, or cloth to wrap round the head or bosom.

A *crosse-cloath*, as they tearme it, a powting-cloth, plagula *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 275.

Thy swelling brests are not display'd enough,
Pull them up higher, set thy dressing lower:
Those strippings sute farre better with a ruffe,
Tother is layd aside, this used more;
Thy *crossecloth* is not pinned right before,
Thus with thy tiffing, trimming, and thy mending,
Thou spend'st whole houres together without ending.
Cranley's Amanda, p. 33.

Here is now sixteen pence a week, beside soap and candles, beds, shirts, biggens, waistcoats, head bands, swaddle bands, *cross clouts*, bibs, tail clouts, mantles, hose, shoes, clouts, petticoats, cradle and crickets, and besides that a standing-stool, and a posnet to

make the child pap; and all this is come upon thee, besides the charge of her lying-in.
Chrispine and Chrispianus, n. d.

CROSS-GARTER'D. A fashion once prevailed, for some time, of wearing the garters crossed on the leg. With respect to this, as well as other fashions, we must distinguish the opinions held of it in different times. While modes are new, they are confined to the gay or affected; when obsolete, they are yet retained by the grave and the old. In Shakespeare's time this fashion was yet in credit, and Olivia's detestation of it arose, we may suppose, from thinking it coxcombical.

He will come to her in yellow stockings, and 'tis a colour she abhors; and *cross-garter'd*, a fashion she detests. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.

Malvolio's puritanism had probably nothing to do with this. Yellow stockings were then high fashion, and so, doubtless, were cross-garters. The following passage proves it:

Ev'n all the valiant stomachs of the court,
All short-cloak'd knights, and all *cross-garter'd* gentlemen,
All pump and pantofle, all foot-cloth riders, &c.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, i, 2.

But when Barton Holyday wrote of the ill success of his Technogamia, the fashion was exploded, and was retained only by puritans and old men:

Had there appear'd some sharp *cross-garter'd* man,
Whom their loud laugh might nickname puritan.

So also in the Lover's Melancholy, printed in 1639:

As rare an *old* youth as ever walk'd *cross-garter'd*.
Cit. St.

†CROSS-PIECE. An ill-tempered person.

Ara. O never, madame,
When it comes guarded with such innocence!
I must confesse, if your faire vertues had not
Given a new stamp unto the rugged thoughts
That *crosse-peece* of your sex imprinted in mee,
I should have buried all my hopes in her,
Which now revive in you.
Wilson's Inconstant Lady, 1614.

†CROSS-QUESTIONS. An old game.

Bell. My lord, I did, where she appear'd like her that gave Acteon horns, with all her nimphs about her, busie in tyeing knots which she took from baskets of ribbons that they brought her; and methought she ti'd and unti'd 'em so prettily, as if she had been at *cross questions*, or knew not what she did, her face, her neck, and arms quite bare.
The Princess of Clevc, 1689.

CROSS-ROW. By abbreviation from CHRIST-CROSS ROW, which see

†CROSS-STAFF. An instrument used by navigators.

The *crosse staffe* is an artificiall quadrant, geometrically projected into that forme as an instrument of greatest ease and exactest use in navigation, by which in any naturall disturbance of weather (the sunne or starres appearing) the poles height may be knowne, when the astrolabie or quadrant are not to be used.
Hopton's Baculum Geodeticum, 1614.

†CROTT. Excrement. Fr.

And touching streets, the dirt and *crott* of Paris may be smelt ten miles off, and leaves such a tenacious oily stain, that it is indelible.
Howel's Londinopolis, 1657, p. 391.

†CROUSE. Merry. See CROWSE.

And now of late duke Humphrey's old allies,
With banish'd El'nors base accomplices,
Attending their revenge, grow wond'rous *crouse*,
And threaten death and vengeance to our house.
Drayton.

†CROW. The instinctive knowledge which this bird appears to have of the approach of firearms was remarked at a very early period.

Sir Tho. What gone? upon my life they did mistrust.
Mean. They are so beaten that they smell an officer,
As *crows do powder*. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

A CROWD. A fiddle. Certainly from the Welch *crwth*, though some who are fond of Greek derivations deduce it from κρούω, pulso, though it is not struck or beaten.

A lacquey that—can warble upon a *crowd* a little, &c
B. Jons. Cynth. Revels, i, 1.

O sweet consent between a *crowd* and a Jew's harp.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 108.

Violins strike up aloud,
Ply the gittern, scowr the *crowd*.
Drayt. Nymph., 8, p. 1512.

His fiddle is your proper purchase
Won in the service of the churches;
And by your doom to be allow'd
To be, or be no more a *crowd*.
Hudib., I, ii, 1000.

In Gammer Gurton's Needle, *crowded* seems to be used for *crowed*: "Her cock with the yelow legs that nightly *crowded* so just." O. Pl., ii, 31. This, however, is probably only a false print for *crowed*.

†CROWDER. A fiddler.

Saying I'll do the best I can,
To plague them all this night;
His pipes he straight began to play,
The *crowders* they did dance. *Jack Horner.*

†CROWD, *v.* To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.

Accouveter. To brood, sit close, or *crowding*, as a henne over her egges, or chickens. *Cotgrave.*

CROW-KEEPER. A person employed to drive the crows from the fields. At present, in all the midland counties, a boy set to drive the birds away is said to keep birds. Hence a stuffed figure, now called, more properly, a *scare-crow*, was also called a *crow-keeper*.

That fellow handles his bow like a *crow-keeper*.
Lear, iv, 6.

Drayton, in an angry address to Cupid, tells him to turn *crow-keeper*:

Or, if thou'lt not thy archery forbear,
To some base rustic to thyself prefer,
And when corne's sown, or grown into the ear,
Practise thy quiver, and turn *crow-keeper*. *Idea* 48.

This is one of Tusser's directions for September:

No sooner a sowing, but out by and by
With mother or boy that alarum can cry:
And let them be armed with a sling or a bow,
To scare away pigeon, the rook, or the *crow*.

So among his harvest tools he reckons

A sling for a mother, a bow for a boy.

And in his abstract for the same month,

With sling or bow
Keepe corne from crow.

A *scare-crow* is clearly meant in the following lines:

Bearing a Tartar's painted bow of lath,
Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

†CROWLING. Grumbling in the stomach.

The *crowling* in the bellye, bothorigmon
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 297.

†CROWN. A sovereign, a king.

Nor do thou encounter with thy *crown*,
Great son of Peleus, since no king, that ever Jove allowed
Grace of a sceptre, equals him.
Chapm., Hom. Il., i, 274.

CROWN, IRON. The putting on a crown of iron, heated red hot, was occasionally the punishment of rebels or regicides. In the tragedy of Hoffman, 1631, this torture is supposed to be practised, the offender being adjudged to have his head seared with a *burning crown*.

In Richard III, the princess Anne alludes to the practice, in the following passionate expressions:

O, would to God, that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must round my brow,
Were *red-hot steel*, to *sear me to the brain*.
Act iv, sc. 1.

Goldsmith alludes to a similar fact, in the History of Hungary, in a line which long puzzled the majority of readers:

Luke's *iron crown*, and Damien's bed of steel.
Traveller.

Now the history is known, it would surely be allowable to correct it to "*Zeck's* iron crown," since it was in fact not Luke, but George Zeck, his brother, who suffered this torture, for a desperate rebellion in which they were both engaged in 1514. *Respub. Hung*. The same punishment was inflicted in Scotland, on the earl of Athol, one of the murderers of king James I. See Boswell's Life of Johnson, and Steevens's note on the passage of Richard III, above cited.

†CROWNS OF THE SUN. Gold coins of Louis XI, of France, with the mint mark of a sun. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. i, p. 131.

Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace,
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand *crowns of the sun*.
Heywood's Ed. IV, part 2, i, 4, 1600.

†CROWN-CROACHER. One who encroaches upon the crown.

Sith stories all doe tell in every age,
How these *crowne-croachers* come to shamefull ends.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

A CROWNED CUP. A bumper; a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

True, and to welcome Dariotto's lateness,
He shall, unpledg'd, carouze one *crowned cup*
To all these ladies health. *All Fools*. O. Pl., iv, 186
We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my lads.
Old Cowle, O. Pl., x, 481

This illustrates, and is illustrated mutually by, the Homeric expression, which is perfectly equivalent:

Κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο. *Il.*, A, 470.
The youths with wine the *copious goblets crown'd*.

On which Athenæus says, Ἐπιστέφονται δὲ ποτοῖο οἱ κρητῆρες, ἤτοι ὑπερχειλεῖς οἱ κρητῆρες ποιοῦνται, ὥστε διὰ τοῦ ποτοῦ ἐπιστεφανοῦσθαι. Lib. i, c. 11. That is, "The cups were made to stand above the brim, so as to be crowned with the liquor in them." See Il., θ. 232. It was also a custom with the ancients literally to crown their cups with garlands, which has caused some little obscurity in Virgil's imitations of these passages. See Heyne on Æn., i, 724. Once, however, that poet has clearly alluded to the latter circumstance:

Tum pater Anchises magnum cratera *coronâ*
Induit, implevitque mero. *Æn.*, iii, 525.

CROWNER'S QUEST. A familiar corruption, among the vulgar, for *coroner's inquest*.

2*d Clo.* But is this law? 1*st Clo.* Ay, marry is't; *crowner's quest* law. *Haml.*, v, 1.

The *coroner*, I believe, is still the *crowner*, in that class of society.

CROWNET. Diminutive of crown, as coronet. Both this and *crown* are used occasionally as the chief end, or ultimate reward and result, of an

undertaking; because, as Dr. Johnson observes, the end *crowns* the design. *Finis coronat opus.*

Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home,
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 10.

Thus in Cymbeline he says,
My supreme *crown* of grief.

†First stately Juno, with her porte and grace,
Her robes, her lawne, her *crownet*, and her mace.
Peele's Araignment of Paris.

†CROWN-PAPER. Paper of a particular size, named from the water-mark of a crown. The name is as old as the beginning of the seventeenth century, and perhaps older.

And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a *crowne-paper* sheet?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CROWN-RAPE. Usurpation of the crown by force.

Crownerave accounted but cunning and skill,
Bloudshead a blockehouse to beate away ill.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

CROWSE. A north country word, meaning sprightly, merry, or alert.

Spr. How chear, my hearts?
1*st Beggar.* Most *crowse*, most capringly.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 340.

See also p. 442.

Such one thou art, as is the little fly,
Who is so *crowse* and gamesome with the flame.
Drayton, Ecl. 7, p. 1419.

As *crowse* as a new washen louse. *Ray's Prov.*, p. 220.

It is also among his north country words. Kelly has the proverb more metrically, Scottish Proverbs:

Nothing so *crowse*
As a new washen louse. P. 263.

†CROYDON. This town seems to have been formerly celebrated for its colliers, *i. e.*, charcoal-burners. Grim the collier of Croydon is the subject of an old play, and there was an old tune, mentioned in the 16th century, entitled, "Tom Collier of Croidon hath solde his cole." Richard Crowley, in his Epigrams, printed in 1550, has one on "The Collier of Croydon," in which he speaks of a collier of that town who had become so rich that he was offered the honour of knighthood.

Take kennel water, soot, and burnt crusts, of each a proportion according to the quantity of coffee you intend to make; boil these ingredients together in an iron pot that is as black without and within as the poult footed fiend, or the *collier of Croyden*; when they are well incorporated together, let a fat hostess serve it up in white earthen pots, and it is as good coffee as the black broth which the Lacedemonians used to drink in their most serious consultations.
Poor Robin, 1696.

CROYDON-SANGUINE. Supposed to be a kind of sallow colour.

By'r ladie, you are of a good complexion,
A right *croyden-sanguine*, beshrew me.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 226.

Both of a complexion inclining to the Oriental colour of a *croydon-sanguine*.
Anatom. of the Metam. of Ajax, by Harr., sign. L, 7.

†CRUCE. A jug, or goblet. Fr.

They had sucked such a juce
Out of the good ale *cruce*.
The Unluckie Firmentie.

†*To* CRUCIATE. To torment.

Hee hath kneeled oftener in the honour of his sweete-heart then his Saviour; hee *cruciateth* himself with the thought of her, and weareth al his friends with talking on her. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

†CRUE. A crew.

An Aleman prince, named Rando, making preparation long before for that which he designed, entred by stealth with a *crué* of souldiors lightly appointed to kill and rob, into Magontiacum.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†*To* CRUM.

P. O Phormio, the whole charge is laide on thy backe: thou thy selfe didst *crumme* it, thou therefore must eate it up all: selfe doe, selfe have: prepare thy selfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

†CRUM. *To gather up one's crums*, to recover strength.

She courteously granted both, and so carefully tended me in my sicknesse, that what with her merry sporting and good nourishing, I began to gather up my *crums*, and in short time to walke into a gallery neere adjoyning unto my chamber, where she disdained not to lead me. *Lylie's Euphues.*

†*To a crum*, exactly.

That griping knight sir Thomas must be call'd
With the same lure; he knows *t' a crum* how much
Losse is in twenty dozen of bread, between
That which is broke by th' hand, and that is cut.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

CRUMENAL. A purse.

The fat oxe that wont to lig in the stall,
Is now fast stalled in her *crumenal*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., v, 118.

†CRUMP. Crooked. "*Crumpe-shouldered*, camell-backed, or crooke-backt." *Nomenclator.*

All those steep mountains, whose high horned tops
The misty cloak of wandring clouds enwraps,
Under first waters their *crump shoulders* hid,
And all the earth as a dull pond abid. *Du Bartas.*

†*To* CRUNK. To make a noise like a crane.

The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 20.

†CRUSE. A goblet. See CRUCE.

Goblet. A *cruse*: a quaffing cup, properly a litle pot wherewith they drewe drinke as with a bucket.
Nomenclator.

Sink'st thou in want, and is thy small *cruse* spent?
See him in want; enjoy him in content.
Quarles's Emblems.

To CRUSH A POT, or CUP. A cant phrase for to finish a pot; as it is now said to crack a bottle.

My master is the great rich Capulet, an if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush a cup of wine*. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 2.

Come, George, we'll *crush a pot* before we part.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 81.

Fill the *pot*, hostess,——and we'll *crush* it.
Two Angrie Women of Abington.

CRUZADO. A Portuguese coin, worth, according to Guthrie's table, 2*s.* 3*d.* if a crusade of exchange, and 2*s.* 8$\frac{1}{2}$*d.* if a new crusade. E. Coles makes it worth 10*s.*; Kersey, 4*s.*; Dr. Grey, 3*s.*; the editor of Dodsley's Old Plays above 2*s.* 10*d.* It is named from a cross which it bears on one side, the arms of Portugal being on the other. It doubtless varied in value at different periods.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *cruzados*. *Oth.*, iii, 4.
The fine impos'd
For an ungown'd senator is about
Forty *cruzadoes*. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 309.
I have houses,
Jewels, and a poor remnant of *crusadoes*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 293.

CRY, OUT OF. Out of all estimation. A quaint, familiar phrase, of which it is not easy to trace the origin.

Sirrah serjeant, and yeoman, I should love these maps *out o' cry* now, if we could see men peep out of door in 'em. *Puritan*, iii, 5; Suppl. Sh., ii, 588.
And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, *out of all cries*.
Old Taming of Shr., 6 pl., i, 174.

Again, p. 185.

Very similar, and probably made from this, is the phrase "*Out of all whooping*," as used by Shakespeare:

O wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that *out of all whooping*. *As you like it*, iii, 2.

See also OUT OF ALL HO.

†*To* CRY OUT. To be brought to bed of a child.

You puppily off-spring of a mangy night-walker, who was forc'd to play the whore an hour before she *cry'd out*, to get a crown to pay the bawd her midwife for bringing you, you bastard, into the world.
The London Spy, 1698.

CRYSTALS. A common expression for eyes.

Therefore *caveto* be thy counsellor.
Go, *clear thy crystals*. *Hen. V*, ii, 3.

That is, *dry thine eyes*. Pistol says it to his wife, Mrs. Quickly, who may be supposed to weep at their parting. The old quartos read "*clear up thy christals*."

Tut! tut! you saw her fair, none else being by,
Herself priz'd with herself in either eye;
But in *those crystal scales* let there be weigh'd
Your lady's love against some other maid, &c.
Rom. and Jul., i, 2.

Oh how your talking eyes,
Those active, sparkling, sweet, discoursing twins,
In their strong captivating motion told me
The story of your heart! A thousand Cupids
Methought sat playing in that pair of *chrystals*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 393.
Sleep, you sweet glasses,
In everlasting slumber close those *chrystals*.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

CRY YOU MERCY. A phrase equivalent to "I beg your pardon," at present.

What Hal! How now, mad wag? what a devil dost thou in Warwickshire?——My good lord of Westmoreland, *I cry you mercy*; I thought your honour had already been at Shrewsbury.
1 Hen. IV, iv, 2.
Are you the gentleman? *cry you mercy*, sir.
B. Jons. Every M. in his H., i, 2.

A ridiculous proverb, once common, included this phrase also:

Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool. *Ray.*

Used apparently in mere sport, as an awkward apology for some blunder or inattention; possibly, founded upon some anecdote of such an apology being offered.

†Sure his taylor hath not done well to make it so short wasted; *crie him mercie!* now I looke so low, he hath put all the waste in the knees of his breeches; currage, man! if she will not, another will.
The Man in the Moone, 1609

†*To* CRY UP. To extol; to make famous.

Hear. We're *cry'd up*
O' th' sudden for the sole tutors of the age.
Shap. Esteem'd discreet, sage trainers up of youth.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

You writ to me long since, to send you an account of the duke of Ossuna's death, a little man, but of great fame and fortunes, and much *cried up*, and known up and down the world.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To CUB. To confine in a narrow space. Perhaps a familiar corruption of to coop.

To be *cubbed up* on a sudden, how shall he be perplexed. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 153.
Art thou of Bethlem's noble college free,
Stark staring mad, that thou wouldst tempt the sea?
Cubb'd in a cabin, on a mattress laid,
On a brown-George, with lousy swabbers fed.
Dryd. Pers., Sat. 5.

Johnson has inadvertently put the second example as an instance of *to cub*, for to bring forth cubs, but it is evidently used in this sense; and my friend Todd has not perceived the mistake. That sense of *to cub*, therefore, still wants an example.

†CUCKING-STOOL. A well-known popular instrument for punishing women, used in former times, sometimes less correctly called a ducking-stool.

Plus. And here's a coblers wife brought for a scold.
Nim. Tell her of *cooking-stooles*, tel her there be
Oyster queanes, with orange women,
Curts and coaches store, to make a noyse.
Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.
As with her father she was diving.
And catching craw-fish for her living,
(For she belong'd to Billingsgate,
And often times had rid in state,

And eats i' th bottome of a poole,
Inthroned in a *cucking-stoole.*)
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

CUCKOLD, perhaps, quasi *cuckoo'd*; *i. e.*, one served

As that ungentle gull the *cuckow* bird
Useth the sparrow. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

i. e., forced to bring up a brood that is not his own. I do not recollect having seen the etymology thus considered, which is my only reason for giving the word a place in this Glossary.

†CUCKOLD'S HAVEN and CUCKOLD'S POINT. Well-known spots on the Thames, below Greenwich, which are often alluded to by the old popular writers. According to tradition, this place owes its name to the discovery by the injured husband of an amour between king John and a miller's wife at Eltham. The king, to escape exposure, was glad to give the miller all the land he could see between that spot and the river; and, in commemoration thereof, granted a charter for a yearly fair at Charlton for the sale of *horned* cattle and articles manufactured of *horn*. This was known as *horn-fair*.

And passing further, I at first observ'd
That *Cuckolds-haven* was but badly serv'd;
For there old Time had such confusion wrought,
That of that ancient place remained nought.
No monumentall memorable horne,
Or tree, or post, which hath those trophees borne,
Was left, whereby posterity may know
Where their forefathers crests did grow, or show.
Which put into a maze my muzing muse,
Both at the worlds neglect, and times abuse,
That that stout pillar to oblivions pit
Should fall, whereon *plus ultra* might be writ,
That such a marke of reverend note should lye
Forgot, and hid, in blacke obscurity;
Especially when men of every sort
Of countries, cities, warlike campes, or court,
Unto that tree are plaintiffs or defendants,
Whose loves, or feares, are fellowes or attendants.
Of all estates, this haven hath some partakers
By lot, some cuckolds, and some cuckold-makers.
And can they all so much forgetfull be
Unto that ancient and renowned tree,
That hath so many ages stood erected,
And by such store of patrons beene protected,
And now ingloriously to lye unseene,
As if it were not, or had never beene?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Man. Now doth my master long more to finger that gold, then a young girle, married to an old man, doth to run her husband ashore at *Cuckolds haven*.
Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633

If you are minded for to wed,
And bring a woman to your bed,
Take one that's cheerful with discretion,
Handsome and neat without ambition;
Mirth mix'd with manners let her have,
Not sad and dumpish, but yet grave.
Let her be loving, but yet mind
That she be chaste as well as kind.
Lest if at *Cuckolds point* you land,
And ere you rightly understand,
Through ignorance or want of care,
Your wife conduct you to *Horn-fair*.
Poor Robin, 1757.

†CUCKOT. Perhaps for cuckold.

Mop. No, no, I am deceiv'd, it is not that.
Amy. You dolt, you asse, you *cuckot*.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

CUCKOW. A cuckold being called so from the *cuckow*, the note of that bird was supposed to prognosticate that destiny, which strengthens the probability of the above derivation. Thus Shakespeare,

Cuckow, cuckow, O word of fear,
Unpleasing to a married ear. *Love L. L.*, v, 2.

And Drayton:

No nation names the *cuckow* but in scorn,
And no man hears him but he fears the horn.
Works, 8vo, p. 1316.

In the same passage, the popular account of the cuckow and hedge-sparrow, alluded to by Shakespeare, 1 Hen. IV, v, 1, and Lear, i, 4, is told at large.

CUCKOW-FLOWERS. Certainly used in the above passage of Lear, if the reading be right, for cowslips; which is supported by the knowledge that *cocu*, or *herbe cocu*, had that meaning in French. See Cotgrave in those words.

CUCK-QUEAN. A familiar word, fabricated by taking the first syllable of cuckold, and adding *quean* to it, thus making a *she-cuckold*, or a woman whose husband is unfaithful to her. *Femme cocue*, Cotgrave. So also Minshew, very fully: *Cuckqueane*, apud Anglos est illa quæ juncta est impudico viro," &c.

He loves variety, and delights in change,
And I heard him say, should he be married,
He'd make his wife a *cuck-quean*.
Four Prentices of Lond., O. Pl., vi, 512

And now her hourly her own *cucquean* makes.
B. Jons. Epigr., 25

Diana wears them [horns] on her head, after the manner of a crescent; is she a *cuc-quean* for that? how the devil can she be cuckolded who was never yet married? *Ozell's Rabelais*, b. iii, ch. 14.

COT-QUEAN (which see) is quite a different word, though they have sometimes been confounded.

Queene Juno not a little wroth against her husband's crime,
By whom she was a *cock-queane* made, &c.
Warner's Alb. Engl., i, 4.

Where read *cuck* for *cock*. Warner has ventured to make a verb of it:

Came I from France queene dowager, quoth she, to pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth as to be *cuckqueen'd* heere. *Alb. Engl.*, viii, 41, p. 199.

†CUCULE. A monk's hood, from the Latin.

Of Cotta lately made a monk.
Cotta perplex'd with's wife a *cucule* bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

Hence *cuculled*, hooded.

With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and snakes,
Hys *cuculled* vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 93.

†CUDGELLED. Embroidered thickly.

Now (perhaps) you shall have an Irish footman with a jacket *cudgeld* down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orenge tawny lace, may trot from London 3 or 4 score miles to one of these decayed mansions.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†CUDGEL-PLAY. Fighting with cudgels.

Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel-play*,
Where a coxcomb will be broke.
Ere a good word can be spoke.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

CUE. A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter q being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece. Q should seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter q for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that cue or q a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus $\frac{a}{q}$. But in Cambridge they use this letter, a little ſ; thus ſ, or thus s, for a farthing." He translates it in Latin *calculus panis*. Coles has "A *cue* [half a farthing] minutum." *Cues* and *cees* are generally mentioned together, the *cee* meaning a small measure of beer; but why, is not equally explained.

Hast thou worn
Gowns in the university, tost logick,
Suckt philosophy, eat *cues*, drank *cees*, and cannot give
A letter the right courtier's crest?
1st Part Jeronimo, O. Pl., iii, 81.

That he, poor thing, hath no acquaintance with above a mase and a half; and that he never drank above size *q* of Helicon. *Eachard, Contempt of Cl.*, p. 26.

Bishop Earle also has *cues* and *cees*:

Hee [the college butler] domineers over fresh men, when they first come to the hatch, and puzzles them with strange language of *cues* and *cees*, and some broken Latin, which he has learnt at his bin.
Earle's Micro-cosmographie (1628), Char. 17.

That you're fain
To size your belly out with shoulder fecs,
With kidneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., act ii, p. 276.

Cues there stand for *cees*, which proves that the terms were not well defined.

†Thou, that in thy dialogues soldst hunnie for a halfepenie, and the choysest writers extant for *cues* a peece.
Nash's Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

CUE-FELLOW. From *cue*, the final or catch-word of a speech; a technical term among players: whence *cue-fellows* means players who act together.

You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, graund rectors of this comedie, and lately of the names of the devils, their *cue-fellowes* in the play.
Decl. of Popish Impost., H, 2.

The *cue* among players was derived doubtless, from the French, *queue*; being literally the tail of a speech. It occurs several times in Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1, among the rustic actors.

CUERPO. To be *in cuerpo*, to be stripped of the upper garment, a Spanish term, meaning to display the body, or *cuerpo*.

But why *in cuerpo?*
I hate to see an host, and old, in *cuerpo*.
Host. Cuerpo, what's that?
Tip. Light-skipping hose and doublet,
The horse-boy's garb! poor blank and half blank!
B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 5.

Again,

Your Spanish host is never seen *in cuerpo*,
Without his paramentos, cloke, and sword. *Ibid.*

Butler has used it in Hudibras.

So they unmantled him of a new plush cloak, and my secretary was content to go home quietly *en cuerpo*.
Howell's Letters, B. 1, § i, Lett. 17.

CUIRASS. Armour for the breast and back. The thing being disused, the word is likely to become obsolete, and perhaps is nearly so at present. It is derived from *cuir*, leather, of which at some time it probably was formed.

Proof *cuirasses*, and open burganets.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 542.

Neoptolemus had his sword yet who hurt him under his *curaces*, even about his groyne.
North's Plut., 646, A.

Since writing the above remark, the word has been revived by means of Buonaparte's *Cuirassiers*, but is now likely to be again forgotten.

CUISSES. Armour for the thighs.

I saw young Harry with his beaver on,
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
1 Hen. IV. iv, 1.

CULLINGS, or CULLERS, Dict. Inferior sheep, separated from the rest.

Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed.
My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed.
Drayt. Nymph., 6, p. 1496.

CULLION, *s.* A base fellow; a term of great contempt: from the Italian, *coglione*, a great booby.

Away, base *cullions*, Suffolk, let them go.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.

And, Midas like, he jets it in the court,
With base outlandish *cullions* at his heels,
Whose proud fantastick liveries make such show,
As if that Proteus, god of shapes, appear'd.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 340.

See also O. Pl., ii, 63.

But one that scorns to live in this disguise,
For such a one as leaves a gentleman,
And makes a god of such a *cullion*. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 2.

Sometimes *cu'len*:

For what could be more *cullen*-like or base,
Or fitter for a man were made of straw,
Than standing in a fair yong ladies grace,
To shew himself a cuckow or a daw.
Harv. Ari. st., xxv, 25

CULLIONLY. Base, blockheaded; from cullion.

Draw, you whoreson *cullionly* barbermonger, draw.
Lear, ii, 2.

CULLIS. A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness. From *coulis*, Fr., of the same sense; *i. e.*, a solution of meat. In an old book before cited, called the Haven of Health, is a receipt to make a *coleise* of a cocke or capon, which in many respects is so curious, that I am tempted to insert the whole of it, though rather long.

If you list to still [distil] a cocke for a weak body, that is in a consumption through long sicknesse or other causes, you may doe it well in this manner. Take a red cocke, that is not old, dresse him and cut him in quarters, and bruse all the bones, then take the rootes of fennell, parcely, and succory, violet leaves, and borage, put the cocke into an earthen pot which is good to stew meates in, and between every quarter lay of the rootes and herbes, corans, whole mace, anise seeds, liquorice being scraped and slyced, and so fil up your pot. Then put in halfe a pint of rose water, a quart of white wine or more, two or three dates made cleane and cut in peices, a few prunes and raysons of the sunne, *and if you put in certain peeces of gold, it will be the better, and they never the worse*, and so cover it close, and stop it with dough, and set the pot in seething water, and let it seeth gently for the space of twelve houres, with a good fire kept still under the brasse pot that it standeth in, and the pot kept with liquor so long. When it hath stilled so many houres, then take out the earthen pot, open it, streine out the broth into some cleane vessel, and give thereof unto the weake person morning and evening, warmed and spiced, as pleaseth the patient. In like manner you may make a *coleyse* of a capon, which some men like better. *Haven of Health*, chap. 157.

Brown, in his Pastorals, tells us of a *cullis* mixed with still more costly ingredients:

To please which Orke her husband's weakned peece
Must have his *cullis* mixt with *ambergreece*,
Phesant and partridge into jelly turn'd,
Grated with *gold* sev'n times refin'd and burn'd,
With *dust of Orient pearle*, richer the east
Yet ne're beheld: (O Epicurian feast!)
This is his breakfast. *Brit. Past.*, B. ii, S. 3.

This seems to have been an approved receipt:

Let gold, amber, and dissolved pearl be common ingredients, and that you cannot compose a *cullice* without them. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 339.

When I am excellent at cawdles
And *cullices*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me.
B. & Fl. Captain, i, 3.

But as they that are shaken with a fever are to be warmed with cloaths, not groans, and as he that melteth in a consumption is to be recur'd by *cullises*, not conceits, so, &c. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O Pl., ii, 124.

So the same author, Lylie, in his Euphues:

They that begin to pine of a consumptiom, without delaie preserve themselves with *cullises*. *Euph.*, F, 2 b.

We should indubitably read *cullises* for *callises*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Thierry and Theodoret, act ii, p. 143. *Cullises* were, in fact, savoury jellies; but generally taken hot, as best suited to sick persons.

CULLISEN, *s.* A corruption of *cognizance*, or badge of arms; unknown to some editors of B. Jonson's plays, but since noticed in other books. His usage of it, however, is sufficiently explanatory. In Every Man out of his Humour, Sogliardo says, "I'll give coats, that's my humour, but I lack a *cullisen*." Act i, sc. 2. He is immediately answered, that he may get one in the city, where he may have *a coat of arms* made to fit him, of what fashion he will. To confirm this, we hear afterwards that he is at the herald's office, where his adviser (Carlo Buffone) was to meet him against his *cognizance* was ready. Act iii, 1.

In the play of The Case is altered, Onion asks, "But what badge shall we give, what *cullisen?*" The answer, though in corrupt language, is intelligible enough: "As for that, let us use the infidelity and commiseration of some *harrot* [herald] of arms, he shall give us a gudgeon. *Onion*. A gudgeon! a scutcheon thou wouldst say, man." Act iii.

The Owles Almanack, a humorous production of 1618, has it more than once:

All the *cullizans* (signs or badges, in the zodiac) except one, drew their pedigree from the idea of some excellent animal. P. 10.

A blew coat without a *cullizan* will be like habberdine without mustard. P. 36.

Mr. Gifford has found another example:

Then will I have fifty beads-men, and on their gowns their *cullisance* shall be six Milan needles.
Brewer's Love-sick King.

We are told by a foreigner how these badges were worn:

The English are serious, like the Germans,—lovers of shew; liking to be followed, wherever they go, by whole troops of servants, who *wear their masters' arms in silver, fastened to their left arms.*
P. Hentzner's Travels in 1598.

He adds, "And they are not undeservedly ridiculed, for wearing tails hanging down their backs." Were those long shoulder-knots? I should think so, for the custom of tying the hair into that form was not yet known. We still see *cullisens*, or badges, worn by watermen, firemen, and sometimes by parish officers, as beadles, &c. See BADGE.

†CULLY. A term of reproach, nearly equivalent with *cullion*. In the latter part of the seventeenth century it was used in the sense of a fop.

Cully, fop, or one that may easily be wrought upon.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

CULME; from *culmen*. The top of anything.

Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On guiddy top and *culme* of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate.
Arthur, a Traged., 1587, sign. D 4.

†CULPE. A fault. Lat.

To deprive a man beyng banished out of the realme without deserte, without *culpe*, and wythout cause, of his inheritaunce and patrimony. *Hall, Henry IV*, fol. 4.

CULTER, now *coulter*. A ploughshare.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory,
Doth root upon; while that the *culter* rusts
That should deracinate such savag'ry.
Hen. V, v, 2.

The edition of Johnson and Steevens has *coulter*.

CULVER. A pigeon, or turtle dove. Sax.

Like as the *culver* on the bared bough
Sits mourning for the absence of her mate.
Spens., Sonnet 88.
All comfortless upon the bared bough,
Like woful *culvers*, do sit wailing now.
Sp. Tears of the Muses, v. 245.

CULVER-HOUSE. A pigeon-house.

He [the gamester] is onely used by the master of the *ordinarie*, as men use cummin-seede, to replenish their *culver-house*. *Clitus Whimz.*, p. 54.

So Overbury, "His [the host's] wife is the cummin-seede of his dove-house." *Charact.*, sign. G 2.

CULVER-KEYS. The flower or herb *columbine*. Culver being columba, and the little flowrets like keys.

A girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, all to make garlands suitable to the present month of May.
Walton's Angler, i, ch. 16.

A CUMBER. A care, danger, or inconvenience. Sometimes written *comber*. See Todd. An abbreviation of *incumber*.

Meanwhile the Turks seek succours from our king;
Thus fade thy helps, and thus thy *cumbers* spring.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 73.
Caius, none reckon'd of thy wife a point,
While each man might without all let or *cumber*.
Harringt. Epigr., i, 94.

†CUMBER, JOHN A. A personage alluded to in the following lines, as a man of extraordinary power.

Hunger's sharp dart hath pierc'd (and yet we stand
To fright and foil our foes with sword in hand),
These weapons cannot conquer, nor the number,
Were they two thousand such as *John a Cumber*.
Legend of Captain Jones, 1659.

Anthony Munday introduced John a Cumber as one of the heroes of a play entitled John a Kent and John a Cumber, compiled in 1595, and represents him to us as a great magician engaged in a trial of skill with another celebrated magician, John a Kent, whose legendary fame still survives in Herefordshire. According to Munday's play, John a Cumber was a Scot.

He poste to Scotland for brave *John a Cumber*,
The only man renownde for magick skill.
Oft have I heard he once beguylde the devill,
And in his arte could never finde his matche.

†CUMBER-WORLD. That which is only a trouble or useless burthen to the world.

A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitles plot, with brambles overgrowne,
Mislived man of my worlds joy bereft,
Hart-breaking cares the ofspring of my mone.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†CUMLICATION. For *complication*.

In all thys *cumlicacion*
Is nother felony nor treason.
John Bon and Mast Person, n. d.

CUMMIN-SEED was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dove-cote. See CULVER-HOUSE.

CUNNING, *s.* Knowledge, skill in any art.

We'll crave a little of your cousin's *cunning*;
I think my girl hath not quite forgot
To touch an instrument.
'Tis Pity She's a W., O. Pl., viii, 28.

CUNNING, *adj.* Skilful, knowing. At present to be cunning implies craft, but the following passage shows that formerly they might be separated:

Wherein neat and clean, but to carve a capon and eat it? wherein *cunning* but in craft? 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Alex. Why should not I be as *cunning* as Apelles?
Apell. God shield you should have cause to be so *cunning* as Appelles. *Alex. & Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 120.

They both mean skilful in the art of painting.

†CUNNINGLY. Skilfully.

In the inner court, I saw the kings armes *cunningly* carved in stone, and fixed over a doore aloft on the wall. *Taylor's Workes*. 1630

†CUPPED. Intoxicated; in one's cups.

Sunday at Mr. Maiors much cheere and wine,
Where as the hall did in the parlour dine;
At night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*
Taylor's Workes, 1650.

†CUPBOARD. A piece of furniture for the display of plate.

My lord of Bristoll is preparing for England. I waited upon him lately when he went to take his leave at court, and the king washing his hands took a ring from off his own finger, and put it upon his, which was the greatest honor that ever he did any ambassador as they say here; he gave him also a *cupbord* of plate, valued at 20000 crowns.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

His *cupboard's* head six earthen pitchers graced,
Beneath them was his trusty tankard placed.
Dryden's Juv.

†CUPBOARD-LOVE. Interested love.

A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few;
But 'tis high time for folks to marry,
When women woo, lest things miscarry.
Poor Robin.

CUPIDS. *To look for Cupids in the eyes*, a phrase equivalent to *look babies*, &c.

The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While *in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look.*
Drayton, Pol., ii, p. 862.

See BABIES.

CURAT, CURATE, or CURATS, for *cuirass*. Body armour.

And first in sight he slew my elder brother,
The bullet through his *curat* did make way,
And next in flight he took, and kill'd the t'other.
Harringt. Ariost., ix, 26.

His helmet here he flung, his poulderns there,
He casts away his *curats* and his shield.
Ibid., xxiii, 106.

His wyfe Panthea had made, of her treasure, a *curate* and helmet of golde. *Palace of Pleas.*, i, p. 50, repr

Spenser has it *curiet*:

And put before his lap an apron white,
Instead of *curiets*, and bases for the fight.
Sp. F. Q., V, v, 20.

†But so soone as it was faire daylight, the glittering habergeons trimmed all about with white guards, the bright *curets* made of yron plates, discovered a farre off, shewed the kings power to be at hand.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Neoptolemus had his sword yet, who hurt him under his *curaces*, even about his groyne. *Plutarch*, 1579.

To CURB, properly *courb*; from *courber*, to bend or cringe.

For, in the fatness of these pursy times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea *curb*, and woo, for leave to do him good.
Haml., iii, 4.

†CURBLE. The mouth of a well.

Five things in great request.—Hoops in women's petticoats almost as big as a well's *curble*, women who carry their cloaths half up their legs, young men in perukes down to their breeches, wenches who wear high topknots on their heads and never a smock on, painted whores in coaches, and honest gentlemen who are walking on foot.
The Five Strange Wonders of the World.

†CURD-CAKES. Delicacies of the table in former times, which were made as follows.

To make *curd-cakes*.—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

A curious *curd-cake*.—Put the yolks of four eggs and the whites of two to a pint of curds, sweeten it with sugar and grated nutmeg, and stiffen it with a little flower, and when it becomes a kind of batter, drop it like little cakes or fritters into your frying-pan that has sweet butter in it, that so they may be quickly done. To make them eat tender and short, sprinkle them over with rosewater and sugar, and serve them up. *The Accomplish'd Female Instructor*. 1719

CURFEW. The evening bell; *couvre feu*. The origin and purpose of this bell are too well known to need repetition. The original time for ringing it was eight in the evening, and we are told by some writers that in many villages the name is still retained for the evening bell. Brand, in his observations on Bourne's Antiquities, says, "We retain also a vestige of the old Norman *curfew* at eight in the evening," chap. i. In the Merry Devil of Edmonton it is represented as having got an hour later; the sexton comes in saying,

Well, 'tis *nine* o'clock, 'tis time to ring *curfew*.
O. Pl., v. 292.

By a passage in Romeo and Juliet it seems that the bell which was commonly rung for that purpose obtained in time the name of the *curfew bell*, and was so called whenever it rung on any occasion:

Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crow'd.
The *curfew bell* hath rung, 'tis three o'clock.
Rom. and Jul., iv, 4.

At the regular time it probably was called simply the *curfew*; at others, if it was known that the same bell was used, it might be said, as above, that the *curfew-bell* had rung. This bell, if we may believe the reporters, was as important to ghosts as to living men; it was their signal for walking; and their furlough lasted till the first cock. Fairies and other spirits were under the same regulation:

hence Prospero says of his elves, that they

—— Rejoice
To hear the solemn *curfew*. *Temp.*, v, 1.

On the other hand, the cock crowing alarmed them:

Ber. I was about to speak when the cock crew.
Hor. And then it started like a guilty thing
Upon a fearful summons. I have heard
The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth, with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day, and at his warning,
Whether in sea or fire, in earth or air,
Th' extravagant and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Haml.*, i, 1.

The fiend Flibbertigibbet obeyed this general rule:

This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at *curfew*, and walks 'till the first cock. *Lear*, iii, 4.

See Warton on *Comus*, l. 435.

CURIET. See CURAT.

CURIOSITY. Scrupulousness, minute or affected niceness in dress, or otherwise.

Wherefore should I
Stand in the plague of custom; and permit
The *curiosity* of nations to deprive me. *Lear*, i, 2.
For equalities are so weigh'd, that *curiosity* in neither can make choice of either's moiety. *Ibid.*, i, 1.
At the choyce I made no great *curiositie*, but snatching the golde let goe the writings.
Euphues and his Engl.
When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfume, they mock'd thee for too much *curiosity*. *Timon of A.*, iv, 3.
But I have ever had that *curiosity*
In blood, and tenderness of reputation,
Such an antipathy against a blow——
I cannot speak the rest.—Good sir, discharge me.
B. and Fl. Nice Valour, act iv, p. 343.

See the editor's note there.

A waiting gentlewoman should flee affection or *curiosity*. *Hobby's Castiglione.*

In this passage *affection* is put for *affectation*, and *curiosity* subjoined as synonymous. See AFFECTION.

Mr. Steevens, who quotes the following passage, thinks that it seems there to mean capriciousness; it appears to me that the sense of scrupulousness suits it as well:

Pharicles hath shewn me some curtesy, and I have not altogether requited him with *curiosity*; he hath made some shew of love, and I have not wholly seemed to mislike. *Greene's Mamilia.*

CURIOUS. In the senses corresponding to the above, scrupulous, or affected.

For *curious* I cannot be with you,
Signior Baptista, of whom I hear so well.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 4.
The emperor, obeying more compassion than the reason of things, was not *curious* to condescend to perform so good an office. *Holinshed*, p. 888.
Why, Toby may get him to sing it to you, he is not *curious* to any body. *Eastw.-hoe*, O. Pl., iv. 293.

†CURIOUSLY. Scrupulously, with care.

Makes me vow,
Which shall be *curiously* observed.
Chapm. Hom. Il., ii, 225.

†CURNOB, *v.* ? To steal, to plunder.

And see, I pray, th' effect of drunkennesse,
Howe many doth it drive to like distresse,
That of their honesty they oft are robd,
So their best jewell likewise is *curnobd*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†CURRANT, or CURRANTO. A name for a newspaper. The currantos were so little to be trusted in their news, that the name became equivalent to that of a liar, and their romancing propensities are often ridiculed by the writers of that day.

It was reported lately in a *currant* (for current newes) that a troope of French horse did take a fleete of Turkish gallies, in the Adriaticke sea, neere the gulph of Venice. The newes was welcome to me, though I was in some doubt of the truth of it, but after I heard that the horses were shod with very thicke corke; and I am sure I have heard of many impossibilities as true as that. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630
It is no *curranto* news I undertake,
New teacher of the town I mean not to make,
No new England voyage my muse does intend,
No new fleet, no bold fleet, nor bonny fleet send.
Cleaveland's Poems 1651.
Ne're feare; for men must love thee
When they behold thy glorie
To fill two leaves in a *currant*,
Or bee a bishop's storie. *Old Song.*

†CURRANTNESS. The fact of passing current.

Nummariam rem constituere, Cic. Introduire ordonnance de la monnoye. To establish and set downe an order for the valuation and *currantnes* of monie.
Nomenclator.

†CURRIE. For *quarry*.

New come from *currie* of a stag.
Chapm. Hom. Il., xvi.

†CURRYFAVEL. One who curries favour; a flatterer.

Whereby all the *curryfavel*, that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not be so bolde to shewe hym the greate jupardye and perell of his soule.
State Papers, ii. 15.

CURSEN'D. A vulgar corruption of christened. See KIRSOME.

Nan. Are they *cursen'd?*
Madge. No, they call them *infidels*. I know not what they are. *B. and Fl. Coxcomb*, act iv, p 211.
†As I am a *cursen* man, *i. e.*, a Christian man.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†CURSITOR. A courier; a runner.

For their office was this, by running a great ground to be *cursitours* to and fro, and to intimate unto our captaines upon the marches what sturres there were among the neighbour nations.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

CURST. Ill-tempered, given to scolding and mischief, shrewish. For *cursed*, which shows how much it was hated.

His elder sister is so *curst* and shrewd,
That, 'till the father rid his hands of her,
Master, your love must live a maid at home.
Tam. Shr., i, 1.

As it was the epithet usually applied to a scold or virago, it occurs, as may be imagined, very frequently in the above play. Thus again:

Be she as foul as was Florentius
as old as Sibyl, and as *curst* and shrewd
As Socrates' Xanthippe or a worse
It moves me not. *Ibid.*, i, 2.
Sweet saint, for charity, be not so *curst*. *Rich. III*, i, 2.

In the following passage it is applied to a bear, and consequently means savage, or disposed to slaughter:

I'll go see if the bear be gone from the gentleman, and how much he hath eaten; they are never *curst* but when they are hungry. *Wint. T.*, iii, 3.

It is applied also to a schoolmaster, in the sense of severe, or ill-tempered:

Alas! what kind of grief can thy years know?
Had'st thou a *curst* master when thou went'st to school?
Thou art not capable of other grief.
B. & Fl. Philaster, ii, 3.

CURTAIL-DOG. Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. It has the latter sense in this passage:

Ford. Well, I hope it be not so.
Pist. Hope is a *curtail-dog* in some affairs;
Sir John affects thy wife. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 1.

Cur, for a mongrel dog, has been derived from *korre*, Dutch; but perhaps it is rather formed from *curtail*, or *curt-tail*, by dropping the last syllable. *Cut-tail*, however, was sometimes used, and we meet with a *cut-tail'd cur* in Drayton:

Then Ball, my *cut-tail'd cur*, and I begin to play.
Nymphal., 6, p. 1496.

And *Cut-tail* as a dog's name. *Moonc.*, p. 506. In Fletcher's Address to the Reader, prefixed to the Faithful Shepherdesse, we find "*curtail'd* dogs, in strings."

†CURTAIN. A theatre which appears to have stood in Moorfields, and to have been celebrated for the performance of humorous and satirical pieces. See Collier's Annals of the Stage, iii, 268.

Doe you speake against those places also, whiche are made uppe and builded for such playes and enterludes, as the theatre and *curtaine* is, and other such lyke places besides.
Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, &c., published about 1577.

Base fellow, whom mere time
Hath made sufficient to bring forth a rhyme,
A *curtain* jig, a libel, or a ballad.
Wither's Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613.

CURTAL. The same as *curtail*, a little altered in form, but more usually applied to a horse. A *curtal* is a docked horse, but not necessarily a small one, as some have asserted.

I'd give bay *curtal*, and his furniture,
My mouth no more were broken than these boys',
And writ as little beard. *All's W.*, ii, 3.
Tom Tankard's *great* bald *curtal* I think could not breake it. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 41.
If I prove not
As just a carrier as my friend Tom Long was,
Then call me his *curtall*. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv, 1.

Banks's famous horse is often called his *curtal*, to which, therefore, the passage following most probably alludes:

And some there are
Will keep a *curtal*, to shew juggling tricks,
And give out 'tis a spirit. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 277.

See Banks's Horse.

It came, at length, to mean a *crop* of any sort, as here:

You may apparently see I am made a *curtall;* for the pillory—hath eaten off both my eares.
Greene's Quip, &c., in Harl. Misc., v, 410.

Mr. Douce derives *curtal* from *taillor court*, to cut short; but it is difficult to form it thence, and *curt* being an English word, whether from the French or Latin, is a more probable origin for it. See Illustr. of Shaksp., i, p. 320.

It is sometimes written *curtole:*

Were you born in a myll, *curtole*, that you prate so hye? *Promos and Cass.*, i, 4.

†CURTAL FRIAR. The meaning of this word, which occurs in the Robin Hood ballads, has not been clearly explained.

Robin Hood lighted from off his horse,
And tied him to a thorn;
Carry me over the water, thou *curtal fryar*,
Or else thy life's forlorn.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryar.

CURTLE-AX. See Coutelas. It is often found in this form. From what we have seen of *curtal*, it seems that it might mean a short axe.

†CURTLY. Courteous.

For which delightfull joyes yet thanke I *curtely* Jove,
By whose allmightie power, such sweete delites I prove. *Paradyse of Daynty Devises*, 1576.

CURTOLDE seems to be the same word as *curtal;* when applied to a slipper, short, abridged of its long peak, and other ornaments.

A slender slop close-couched to your docke,
A *curtolde* slipper, and a short silk hose.
Gascoigne, N 8, b.

Curtol is enumerated among rich articles in the following passage:

Pearl, *curtol*, christall, jet, and ivory.
Old Taming of Shrew, O. Pl., i, 204.

But what it means is doubtful.

†CURVIFY, *v.* To curl. An affected word.

Irons to *curvifie* your flaxen locks.
And spangled roses that outshine the skie.
Jordan's Death Dissected, 1649.

CUSHION To hit or miss the cushion; to succed or fail in an attempt. It evidently alludes to archery, and probably *cushion* was one name for the mark at which the archers shot. Thus, "To be beside the *cushion*, scopum non attingere, à scopo aberrare." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this glicke. Trulie, Euphues, you have *mist the cushion*, for I was neither angrie with your long absence, neither am I well pleased at your presence. *Euphues*. K 2.
Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave.
Thy wits do err, and *miss the cushion* quite.
Brayt. Belog., 7.

Yet these phrases seem inconsistent with that sense:

A sleight, plotted betwixt her father and myself,
To thrust Mounchensey's nose *besides the cushion*.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v. 278.

And as we say in our poor English proverb, put him clean *beside the cushion*. *Gayton, Fest. N.*, p. 36.
†To foresee the king his power on the one side, and your force on the other, and then to judge if you bee able * * to put hym *beside the cushion*, and not whyiest you strive to sit in the saddle, to lose to your owne undoyng both the horse and the saddle.
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.
†What I? marrie I will goe to Menedemus, and teli him that this wench was stolne from Caria, one thats rich, and of a noble parentage; whom he may greatly gaine by, if he would redeeme her. *C.* Thou art *beside the cushin*. *Terence in English*, 1614.
†Falsus es, thou art *beside the cushion*. Thou art deceived. You mistake me. *Ibid.*
†*Tru.* No. Ned, for blaming the poor town, for a lewd ill-manner'd town, or as your mother thinks it, a sink of perdition, I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite *beside the cushion*. *The Woman turn'd Bully*, 1675.

†CUSHION-DANCE. A dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings.

I have, ere now, deserved a cushion: call for the *cushion dance*.
Heywood's Woman kill'd with Kindness, 1600.

Besides, there are many pretty provocatory dances, as the kissing dance, the *cushin dance*, the shaking of the sheets, and such like, which are important instrumentall causes, whereby the skilfull hath both clyents and custome. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

The musical notes are preserved in the English Dancing Master, 1686; where it is called "Joan Sanderson, or the cushion dance, an old round dance." This dance was well known in Holland in the early part of the seventeenth century, and an interesting engraving of it may be seen in the Emblems of John de Brunnes, Amst., 1624.

†CUSHION-CLOTH seems to mean a cushion case or covering.

Three night-gowns of the richest stuff;
Four *cushions-cloaths* are scarce enough;
Fans painted and perfumed three;
As many muffs of sable grey.
London Ladies' Dressing Room, 1705.

†CUSHIONET. Literally, a small cushion. It perhaps means a casket in the latter of the following extracts.

He cover'd it with false beliefe,
Which gloriously show'd it;
And for a morning *cushionet*,
On's mother he bestow'd it.
Lucasta, by Lovelace, 1649.

Yet he thought he should easily make peace with her, because he understood she had afterwards put the latter letter in her bosome, and the first in her *coshionet*, wherby he gather'd, that she intended to reserve his son for her affection, and him for counsell.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†CUSKIN. A drinking-cup.

Any kinde of pot to drinke in: a cup: a *cuskin*.
Nomenclator.

CUSPE. "The first beginning or entrance of any house in astronomy." *Coles' Engl. Dict.* He should have said astrology. Phillips, in his World of Words, is more explicit: he says, "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." This stuff was then considered as science. It is used in Albumazar:

I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria. O. Pl., vii, 171.

CUT. A familiar appellation for a common, or labouring horse, either from having the tail cut sort, or from being cut as a gelding. When applied to a dog, it certainly referred to the tail. See CUT AND LONG TAIL. But when used as a term of reproach to a man, it might sometimes have the other allusion.

I prythee, Tom, beat *Cut's* saddle. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

In Sir John Oldcastle, the Miller, disposing his men for action, appoints,

Tom upon *Cut*, Dick upon Hob, Hodge upon Ball, &c.
Suppl. to Sh., ii, 313.

He'll buy me a white *cut*, forth for to ride.
B. & Fl. Two Noble K., iii, 4.

In the following passage it is used generally:

The carriers' jades shall cast their heavy packs,
And the strong hedges scarce shall keep them in:
The milkmaid's *cuts* shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their dossers tumbling in the dust.
Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v, 265.

†Am I their *cutt?* now the poore scouce is taken, must Jack march with bag and baggage.
Play of Sir Thomas More.

Hence *call me cut*, is the same as *call me horse*, both which expressions are used. Falstaff says, "If I tell thee a

lie, spit in my face, *call me horse.*" 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4. And sir Toby Belch, "Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not in the end, *call me cut.*" *Twel. N.*, ii, 3. The two phrases are, therefore, equivalent.

I'll meet you there: if I do not, *call me cut.*
Two Angrie Women of Abington.

A person is twice called *cut*, as a term of reproach, in Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. Pl., ii, 44 and 69.

Yf thou se hym not take hys owne way,
Call me cut when thou metest me another day.
Nature, an Interlude, fol., bl. let., sign. C 1.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not requite it, then *call me cut.*
Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penilesse, K 4.

See also Lond. Prod., ii, 4.

Cut was also applied to dogs, as in the following common phrase.

CUT AND LONG TAIL, meaning to include all kinds, curtail curs, sporting dogs, and all others.

Yea, even their verie dogs, Rug, Rig, and Risbie, yea *cut and long taile*, they shall be welcome.
Art of Flattery, by Ulpian Fulwel, 1576, sign. G 3.

The compters pray for me; I send all in, *cut and long tail.* *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 424.

He dances very finely, very comely,
And for a jig, come *cut and long tail* to him,
He turns ye like a top.
Fl. and Shak. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 2.

See CURTAL.

We find *Cut-tail* as a dog's name:

Whistles *Cut-tail* from his play,
And along with them he goes.
Drayt. Sirena, p. 640.

These quotations fully explain a passage in the Merry Wives of Windsor, concerning which some injudicious attempts and conjectures have been made:

Shall. He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.
Slen. Ay, that I will, *come cut and long tail*, under the degree of a squire. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 4.

That is, "Come who will to contend with me, under the degree of a squire." It is used in a manner exactly similar in the following passage:

As for your mother, she was wise, a most flippant tongue she had, and could set out her tail with as good a grace as any she in Florence, *come cut and long tail.* *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 193.

The previous mention of her tail brings in the proverbial expression with the more ease, and seems to have suggested it.

Thus also:

At Quintin he,
In honour of this bridaltee,
Hath challenged either wide countee,
Come cut and long tail.
B. Jons., vol. vii, p. 53, Whalley.

†CUTCHY. A coachman.

Inspire me streight with some rare delicies,
Or ile dismount thee from thy radiant coach,
And make thee a poore *cutchy* here on earth.
Return from Pernassus, 1606.

CUT-PURSE. A person of the ingenious fraternity now distinguished by the name of pickpockets. The purses were then worn hanging at the girdle, and it was easy to cut them and take out the money.

Away, you *cut-purse* rascal! 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

To draw CUTS. To draw lots, being papers cut of unequal lengths, of which the longest was usually the prize.

How shall we try it? That is a question. We will *draw cuts* for the senior; till then, lead thou first.
Com. of Errors, act v, at the end.

After supper, we *drew cuts* for a score of apricots, the *longest cut* still to draw an apricot.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 10.

In the Complete Angler (part i, ch. 5) they *draw cuts* who shall sing:

Pisc. I think it best *to draw cuts*, and avoid contention.
Pet. It is a match. Look, the *shortest cut* falls to Coridon.
Cor. Well then, I will begin, for I hate contention.
P. 164, Bagster's 2d ed.

Thus the *shortest cut* was here the loser, or the person to pay the social penalty of a song.

It occurs in the old Scotch song of Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, where the lover thus settles his wish for both lasses:

Wae's me, for baith I canna get,
To ane by law we're stented:
Then I'll *draw cuts*, and take my fate,
And be with ane contented
Mus. Misc., vol. i, p. 160.

CUTTER, *s.* A cant word for a swaggerer, bully, or sharper; in one sense derived from committing acts of violence like those ascribed to the Mohocks in Addison's time; in the other, from cutting purses. Cotgrave translates "A *cutter* (or swash buckler)," by "*balaffreux, taillebras, fendeur de naseaux.*" Coles has, "A *cutter* (or robber), gladiator, latro."

How say you, wife, did I not say so much?
He was a *cutter* and a swaggerer.
Fair Maid of Bristol, 4to, A 3.

He's out of cash, and thou know'st, by *cutter's* law we are bound to relieve one another.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 353.

The personages who say this are actually lying in wait to rob a traveller; so that we may fairly conclude the latter sense to be the proper one there.

Cowley's *Cutter of Coleman Street*, or *Captain Cutter*, is a town adventurer.

CUTTING, *part. adj.* An epithet formed on the same principles as the preceding word. Hence, in the Scornful Lady, when Morecraft the usurer suddenly turns buck, this title is applied to him :

Eld. Love. How's this?
You. Love. Bless you, and then I'll tell. He's turn'd gallant.
Eld. Love. Gallant?
You. Love. Ay, gallant, and is now called *cutting* Morecraft. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, act v.

Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to waite upon me? *Friar Bacon, &c.*, 4to, sign. C 2, b.

CUTTLE, *s.* Probably only a corrupted form of *cutter;* for an allusion to the cuttle-fish, and its black liquor, is much too refined for the speakers in the scene. Doll Tearsheet says to Pistol,

By this wine, I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy *cuttle* with me. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Cuttle, and *cuttle boung*, we are told, were cant terms then in use for the knives of cut-purses.

CUT-WAST, or CUT-WAIST. Meant as an Anglicising of in-sect.

Wilde hornets, (as Pliny saith) do live in the hollow trunks and cavities of trees, there keeping themselves close all the winter long, as the other *cut-wasts* do. *Topsell on Serp.*, p. 94.

He had before said,

Amongst all the sorts of venomous insects, (or *cut-wasted* creatures) the soveraigntie and prehemінence is due to the bees. *Ibid.*, p. 64.

Peculiar, I believe, to that author.

CUT-WORK. Open work in linen, stamped or cut by hand; a substitute for thread lace or embroidery.

Then his band
May be disorder'd, and transform'd from lace
To *cut-work*. *Shirley* (comm. B. & Fl.), *Coron.*, i.

i. e., by the swords of the enemy; a pun.

†Have your apparell sold for properties,
And you returne to *cut-work*.
The Cityе Match, 1639, p. 38.

CUZ. A common contraction of cousin, used sometimes as a term of endearment.

Nere in his life did other language use,
But sweete lady, faire mistres, kind hart, deare *couse*.
Marston, Scourge, In Lectores, &c.

†CYPRIAN-POWDER. An article of perfumery, of old date in France, and supposed to have been first brought from Cyprus.

In the end he stayed at a perfumers shop, having a desire to buy some *Cyprian powder*, and pulling his money out of his pocket (for he never used a purse) he was much astonished to find three times as much money in his pocket as he had put into it, and that they were pieces of more value.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

CYPRUS; spelt also *cipres*, and *cypress*. A thin, transparent stuff, now called crape; accordingly Cotgrave translates it *crespe*. Both black and white were made, as at present, but the black was more common, and was used for mourning, as it is still.

Lawn, as white as driven snow,
Cyprus, black as e'er was crow.
Winter's T., iv, 3.

And shadow their glory as a milliner's wife does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn, or a black *cyprus*. *Every Man in his H.*, i, 3.

Cobweb lawn, or the very finest lawn, is often mentioned with *cyprus*, and, what is singular, Cotgrave has made *crespe* signify both. See that word in his Dictionary.

Your partie-per-pale picture, one half drawn
In solemn *cyprus*, th' other *cobweb lawn*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 73.

In the following passage the great transparency of it is alluded to :

To one of your receiving,
Enough is shewn; a *cyprus* not a bosom
Hides my poor heart. *Twelf. N.*, iii, 1.

In the stage direction to the Puritan, we see *cyprus* used for mourning : "Enter the widow Plus, Frances, Mary, sir Godfrey, and Edmond, all in mourning; the latter in a *cyprus* hat; the widow wringing her hands, and bursting out into passion, as newly come from the burial of her husband." *Suppl. to Shakesp.*, vol. ii, p. 533. This *cyprus* hat the commentators explain to signify a hat with a *crape hat-band in it*, but the expression seems rather to imply that the whole hat was covered with crape; which might probably be the custom, though since it has shrunk to a hat-band.

Byssus crispata is the Latin affixed to *cipres* both by Coles and Minshew, the latter of whom describes it also as "A fine curled linnen."

†CYRING. A syringe.

Moreover, whether a grosse humour, or the stone, or a clod of bloud, or any other thing of that kinde, through stopping do let the passage of the urine, it is good to put in a *cyring*, unlesse inflammation of the members do let it.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

D.

†**DACITY.** Still used in the north of England in the sense of activity, which appears to be its meaning here.

I have plaid a major in my time with as good *dacity* as ere a hobby-horse on 'em all.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

To **DADE.** An uncommon word, which I have found only in the following passages:

Which nourish'd and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, song i, p. 663.
But eas'ly from her source as Isis gently *dades*.
Ibid., song xiv, p. 938.

From the context, in both places, it seems to mean to *flow*; but I have not found it anywhere noticed, nor can guess at its derivation.

[To *dade* is said of a child in its first attempts to walk; *dading strings* are leading strings. It means therefore in the preceding extracts to move slowly like a child in leading strings. So Drayton in another passage:]

†By princes my immortall lines are sung,
My flowing verses grac'd with ev'ry tongue;
The little children when they learne to goe,
By painfull mothers *daded* to and fro,
Are taught by sugred numbers to rehearse,
And have their sweet lips season'd with my verse.

†**DADE.** A bird, apparently one which wades in the water.

There's neither swallow, dove, nor *dade*,
Can soar more high, or deeper wade;
Nor shew a reason from the stars,
What causeth peace or civil wars.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

†**DADEE.**

And for the issue did appoint this *dadee*.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 84.

To **DAFF.** A corrupted form of to doff, or to do off, to put away.

I would have *daff'd* all other respects, and made her half myself. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
Claud. Away, I will not have to do with you.
Leon. Can'st thou so *daffe* me? *Much Ado*, v, 1.
Where is his son,
The nimble-footed mad-cap prince of Wales,
And his comrades that *daff'd* the world aside,
And bid it pass? 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
There my white stole of chastity I *daft*;
Shook off my sober guards, and civil fears.
Lover's Compl., Suppl. to Sh., i, 758.

A **DAG,** *s.* An old word for a pistol. "A *dag* (hand gun) sclopetum manuale." *Coles.* Minshew also has a *dagge* or pistol, and derives it from the Daci, for which he is censured by Skinner; who, however, seems to have been ignorant that the word had this sense. Grose says, "A sort of pistol, called a *dag*, was used about the same time as hand-guns and haquebuts." *Anc. Armour*, i, p. 153. In the Spanish Tragedy we have, "Enter Pedringano with a pistol;" and presently, when he discharges it, the marginal direction is, "shoots the *dag*." O. Pl., iii, 168.

Whilst he would show me how to hold the *dagge*,
To draw the cock, to charge, and set the flint.
Jack Drum's Entert., H 3.

Neither was any thing taken from them but these *dags*, which the German horsemen, after a new fashion, carried at their saddle bows; these the Turks greatly desired, delighted with the noveltie of the invention, to see them shot off with a firelock, without a match.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks, p. 742.

What d'ye call this gun.—a *dag*?
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The charges for a horseman, well horsed and armed; for a light horseman wyth a staffe, and *a case of dagges*, is twentie poundes.
Letter of I. B. in Cens. Lit., vii, 240.

†Powder! no, sir, my *dagge* shall be my dagger.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

A *dag* sometimes meant a rag also.

DAGGER, *s.* It appears by some passages to have been a fashion, for some time, to wear a dagger so as to hang quite behind, or at the back, which explains the following passage of Romeo and Juliet:

This *dagger* has mista'en, for lo his house
Lies empty, *on the back of Montague*,
And it misseathed in my daughter's bosom.
Rom. and Jul., v, 3.

A sword was worn also at the same time, whence the description in Hudibras, Canto I:

This sword a *dagger* had, his *page*,
Which was but little for his age;
And therefore waited on him so
As dwarfs upon knights errant do.

That is, behind.

Thou must wear thy sword by thy side,
And thy *dagger* handsumly *at thy back*.
The longer thou livest the more Fool, &c., 1570.

See you the huge *bum-dagger* at his backe?
Humor's Ordinarie, 1607.

†**DAGGERS-DRAWING.** Quarreling.

For, being fleshed with the baits of idle gaines comming in with sitting still, and doing little or nought, they are at *daggers-drawing* among themselves.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DAGGER, THE. A celebrated ordinary and public-house in Holborn, frequented, indeed, by low gamblers and sharpers, but highly in repute for several of its commodities:

My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night,
In Holborn at *the Dagger*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, i. 1.

This ale was much celebrated for its strength:

This thy description of *dagger ale* augmenteth my thirst until I taste thereof.
Ulp. Fulwell, Art of Fl., H 8.

Sack makes men from words
Fall to drawing of swords.
And quarrelling endeth their quaffing;
Whilst *dagger-ale* barrels
Bear off many quarrels,
And often turn chiding to laughing.
Ale against Sack, in *Witts Recreation*.

But we must have March beere, dooble dooble beere.
dagger-ale. Rhenish.
Gazophylace's Del. Diet for Droonkardes

Dagger-pies were also famous:

Good den, good coosen; Jesu, how de'e do?
When shall we eat another *Dagger-pie?*
Out, bench-whistler, out; I'll not take thy word for a *Dagger pie. Decker's Satiromastix*, p. 115. Hawkins 3.

Their *furmety* also is mentioned:

Her grace would have you eat no more Woolsack pies,
Nor *Dagger-furmety*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

DAGGER'D ARMS. See ARMS.

DAGGER OF LATH. The weapon given to the Vice in the Old Moralities. Supposed to be alluded to by Falstaff in the following speech:

A king's son!—If I do not beat thee out of thy kingdom with a *dagger of lath*, and drive all thy subjects afore thee like a flock of wild geese, I'll never wear hair on my face more. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

The same weapon is mentioned in the description of Shallow:

And now is this Vice's *dagger* become a squire; and talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt as if he had been sworn brother to him. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Again in Twelfth Night:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again,
In a trice,
Like to the old vice,
Your need to sustain;
Who with *dagger of lath*,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, Ah ha, to the devil.
Twel. N., iv, 2.

[Inclination, introduced as the Vice in the play of Sir Thomas More, says,]

Back with these boyes and saucie great knaves!
(florishing his *dagger*.)
What stand ye heere so bigge in your braves?
My *dagger* about your coxecombes shall walke,
If I may but so much as heare ye chat or talke.

DAGONET. Sir Dagonet was said to be the attendant fool of king Arthur.

I was then sir *Dagonet* in Arthur's show.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

I'll lose my wedding to behold these *Dagonets*.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 429.

And upon a day sir *Dagonet*, king Arthur's foole, came into Cornewaile, with two squiers with him.
Hist. of K. Arthur, 4to, 1634, 2d p., N 2.

Then sir *Dagonet* rode to king Marke, and told him how he had sped in that forrest; and therefore, said sir *Dagonet*, beware ye, king Marke, that yee come not about that well in the forrest, for there is a naked foole, and that foole and I foole met together, and he had almost slaine mee. *Ibid.*

DAINE. Stink; noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England.

From dainty beds of downe, to bed of strawe full fayne,
From bowres of heavenly hewe, to dennes of *daine*.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

DAINTY, *phr.* *To make dainty*, to hold out, or refuse, affecting to be delicate or dainty; to scruple.

Ah ha, my mistresses! which of you all
Will now deny to dance? She that *makes dainty*, she,
I'll swear, hath corns. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 5.

This is the true reading, doubtless, in the following passage:

And yet *make dainty* to feed more daintily
At this easter rate.
B. and Fl. Wit at Sev. W., ii, p. 279.

It is printed *daymy*, by a most easy change from *daynty*. The commentators make nothing of it.

To make nice means the same. See NICE.

He that would mount
To honour, must not *make dainty* to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, &c.
B. and Fl. Honest Man's Fort., act iii, p. 421.

DAINTY MAKETH DERTH, *prov.* A quaint proverb, used by Spenser, signifying that niceness makes an artificial scarcity, without necessity. The affected shyness of the lady, in the following instance, was the only obstacle to familiarity.

With chaunge of chear the seeming simple maid
Let fall her eien, as shamefast, to the earth;
And yielding soft, in that she nought gainsaid.
So forth they rode, he feigning seemly merth,
And she coy lookes: so *dainty*, they say, maketh derth. *F. Queen*, I, ii, 27.

I have not found it in Ray, or Fuller.

†DAMASCEN. The old name for a damson, that species of plum having been, as it is said, brought from Damascus.

The *damascens* are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called *damascens* of the citie of Damascus of Soria: they purge choler, coole heate, quench thirst, refresh and moisten the body.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Wine of *damascens* and other hard plumbs.
The Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

DAMMAREL. An effeminate person, fond of courtship; from *dameret*, French, which Cotgrave thus defines: "An effeminate fondling, or fond carpet knight; one that spends his whole time in entertaining or courting women."

The lawyer here may learn divinity,
The divine, lawes or faire astrology,
The *dammarel* respectively to fight,
The duellist to court a mistresse right.
On Person's Varieties, 1635. in *Beloe's Anecd. of Lit.*, vol. vi, p. 51.

†DAMMEE, or DAMMY. The practice of profane swearing was carried to such an excess among the rakes of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, that *dammy*, or *dammy-boy*,

came into use as an ordinary term for a riotous person.

To valiant *Dammee.*
Dam-me, thy brain is valiant, 'tis confest;
Thou more, that with it every day dar'st jest
Thy self into fresh braules; but call'd upon,
With swearing *dam-me*, answer'st every one.
Keep thy self there, and think thy valour right.
He that dares *damne* himself, dares more then fight.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Depriver of those solid joys,
Which sack creates; author of noise
Among the roaring punks and *dammy-boys.*
Cleveland's Works.

To DAMN was used sometimes with no further meaning than that of to condemn to death.

Upon condition Publius shall not live.
Who is your sister's son, Mark Antony.
Ant. He shall not live; look, with a spot I *damn* him.
Jul. Cæs., iv, 1.

Do this, or this,
Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise that;
Perform 't, or else we *damn* thee. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 1.
Wherefore, shriefe, execute with speedy pace
The *dampned* wights, to cutte off hopes of grace.
Promos and Cassandra, ii, 8.

It is Johnson's third sense.

To DAMNIFY. To hurt or injure.

When now he saw himself so freshly reare,
As if late fight had nought him *damnifyde.*
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 52.

DAMOSEL; since contracted to damsel. *Damoiselle*, old Fr.

C. I was taken with a *damosel.* *K.* Was it a proclaim'd *damosel?* *C.* This was no *damosel* neither, sir; she was a virgin. *L. L. Lost*, i, 1.

And straight did enterprize
Th' adventure of the errant *damosel.*
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 19.

DAN. A corruption of *Don*, for *Dominus;* originally applied to monks (as the *Dom* of the Benedictines), afterwards to persons of all respectable conditions. It is common in Chaucer; and used by Spenser and Shakespeare. After it began to grow obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in a kind of jocular way; as *Dan Cupid*, &c. See Todd's Johnson.

†DANCE, *phr.* *To lead a dance*, to give trouble. *To dance in a rope*, to be hanged.

To meete together on such or such a morning to hunt or course a hare, where, if she be hunted with hounds, shee will *leade them such a dance*, that perhaps a horse or two are kil'd, or a man or two spoil'd or hurt with leaping hedges or ditches.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

If any of them chanc'd to be made *dance ith' rope*, they thought him happy to be so freed of the care and trouble attends the miserable indigent.
Comical Hist. of Francion, 1655.

DANDIPRAT. A dwarf, or child. Skinner says, perhaps it is derived from *danten*, to sport, in Dutch, and *praet*, trifles; or perhaps from our own word *dandle.* The French *dandin* is referred to by etymologists, but that means a fool, or blockhead, not a dwarf. Coles translates it by pumilio, nanus, &c.; Cotgrave by nain; and Minshew refers the reader to the word dwarf for the synonyms. Camden says that Henry VII "stamped a small coin called *dandyprats.*" *Remains*, p. 177. But that clearly meant a *dwarf* coin. It is probably from *dandle.* Whether *prat* is formed from *brat* may be doubted; but from the same source comes *Jack-a-dandy*, and the very modern abbreviation of it, *dandy.*

This Heuresis, this invention, is the proudest Jacknapes, the pertest self conceited boy that ever breathed; because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows, make much on him, there's no ho with him; the vile *dandiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 172.
There's no good fellowship in this *dandiprat*, this divedapper, [didapper] as in other pages.
Middleton's More Dissemblers, &c., Anc. Dr., iv, 372.
†Pumilio, Colum. nanus, Juvenah. ... Nain. A dwarfe or *dandiprat:* one of an exceeding small stature.
Nomenclator.

†DANGEROUSLY. In a position of danger.

A poore woman, seeing him sleepe so *dangerously*, eyther to fal backward, or to hurt his head leaning so against a post. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

DANSKE, Denmark; and DANSKERS, Danes.

By chance one Curan, son unto
A prince in *Danske*, did see
The maid, with whom he fell in love,
As much as man might be.
Reliques of Anc. Engl. Poetry, ii, 240.

Them at the last on *Dansk* their lingring fortunes drave,
Where Holst unto their troops sufficient harbour gave.
Drayt Polyolb., xi, p. 864.

Enquire me first what *Danskers* are in Paris,
And how, and who, what means, and where they keep,
What company, at what expence. *Haml.*, ii, 1.

The author of the Glossary to Lyndsay considers this as an erroneous interpretation, and says that it means *Dantzickers;* but, if he had looked at the context, he would have seen that Polonius's speech would have been nonsense with that interpretation; for how were they to find out Hamlet by inquiring for Dantzickers? Also Danish:

It is the king of Denmark doth your prince his daughter crave,
And note, it is no little thing with us allie to have;
By league or leigure, *Danske* can fence or front you, friend or foe. *Alb. Engl.*, iii, 16, p. 70.
So that he makes a noise when he's on horseback,
Like a *Danske* drummer, O, 'tis excellent.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 264

In that work, indeed, it is printed *Dantzic*, by mistake, or by way of correction to the text; but the true reading is *Danske*, as indeed the metre shows it should be.

To DARE. One sense of this word was to terrify, as in the following passage. [The A.-S. *derian*.]

Which drawne, a crimson dew
Fell from his bosome on the earth; the wound did
dare him sore. *Chapm. Homer*, xi, p. 151.

Hence it seems to have been applied to the catching of larks, by terrifying them with a hawk. This method is thus described in the Gentleman's Recreation, Of the Wood-Lark: "The way to take them in June, July, and August, is with a hobby (a kind of hawk) after this manner: Get out in a dewy morning, and go to the sides of some hills which lie to the rising of the sun, where they most usually frequent; and having sprung them, observe where they fall; then surround them twice or thrice with your hobby on your fist, causing him to hover when you draw near, by which means they will lie still 'till you clap a net over them, which you carry on the point of a stick." Page 67. *Of Fowling*, 8vo edition. This method is alluded to in the following passage:

But there is another in the wind, some castrell
That hovers over her, and *dares* her dayly.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Thus Chapman also:

A cast of falcons on their merry wings,
Daring the stooped prey that shifting flies.
Gentleman Usher.

All hush, all tremble, *like a lark that's dar'd.*
Fansh. Lusiad, x, 66.

Other modes of *daring* larks were also practised, as with mirrors, &c. See the article *doring*, or *daring*, in Rees's edition of Chambers. In one method of this kind, scarlet cloth was used to *dare* or frighten the larks.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus jaded by a piece of scarlet,
Farewel nobility; let his grace go forward,
And *dare* us with his cap like larks. *Hen. VIII*, iii, 2.
†Gods! that the man, who singly in the field
Shuns me, as the *dar'd* lark the tow'ring hawk,
Shou'd yet nourish such presumptuous hopes.
The Revengeful Queen, 1698.

In a very obscure passage of Measure for Measure, the most intelligible sense assigned by any of the critics to the verb *dare*, is that of to challenge, or call forth. See the notes on that play, act iv, sc. 4, p. 131, ed. 1778.

DARE was used sometimes as a substantive:

Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar, and commands
The empire of the sea. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 2.
It lends a lustre, a more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to our great enterprize,
Than if the earl were here. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1

DARGISON. An obscure word or name, on which Mr. Whalley, in his notes on Ben Jonson, throws no manner of light. There are traces of the existence of an old song of that name. In Ritson's Ancient Songs, is "a Ballet of the Hathorne Tree," which is directed to be sung "after [*i. e.*, to the tune of] Donkin *Dargeson*;" and a song to the "tune of *Dargeson*" is there said to be in the possession of John Baynes, Esq. Two fragments of such an old ballad are preserved in the Isle of Gulls, a comedy, by John Day; where it appears that carrying persons "to Dargison," implied catching or detaining them.

The girls are ours,
We have won them away to *Dargison*.
Act v, sign. H 3, b.

And again,

An ambling nag, and adowne, adowne,
We have borne her away to *Dargison*. *Ibid*

In the following, a girl is to be got *from Dargison*:

But if you get the lass from *Dargison*,
What will you do with her?
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 3.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "In some childish book of knight errantry, which I formerly read, but cannot now call to mind, there is a dwarf of this name, who accompanies a lady of great beauty and virtue through many perilous adventures, as her guard and guide. I have no great faith in the identity of this personage, but he may serve till a better is found." In all the passages, Dargison, whether a person or a place, holds the objects in confinement or captivity. Mr. G. is the most likely man living to catch this catcher.

To DARK, *v.* for to darken.

Which *dark'd* the sea, much like a cloud of vultures
That are convented after some great fight.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, E 4.

And *dark'd* Apollo's countenance with a word.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 211.

Reason hath clear'd my sight, and drawn the vail
Of dotage that so *dark'd* my understanding.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 250.
Sorrow doth *darke* the judgement of the wytte.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 137.

DARKLING. A word still current in poetry, having been used by Milton, Dryden, and others. Involved in darkness.

O wilt thou *darkling* leave me?—Do not so.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.
O sun,
Burn the great sphere thou mov'st in! *darkling* stand
The varying shore o' the world! *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 13.

DARNEL. Readers of Shakespeare, who are not versed in botany, do not, I believe, in general know, that this is still the English name for the genus *lolium*, which contains *ray-grass*, a very troublesome weed, called *lolium perenne*. See Epitome of Hortus Kewensis, p. 25. Steevens refers to Gerard.

Her fallow leas
The *darnel*, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Hen. V*, v, 2.
Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers,
Darnel, and all the idle weeds that grow
In our sustaining corn. *Lear*, iv, 4.

Gerard says it is the most hurtful of weeds. Drayton gives it a crimson flower, perhaps mistaking the wild poppy for it. *Polyolb.*, xv, p. 946.

DARNIX, or DARNEX, corrupted from *Dornick* (Coles, *panni Tornacenses*). A manufacture of Tournay, used for carpets, hangings, and other purposes; from *Dornick*, which is the Flemish name for that city.

With a fair *Darnex* carpet of my own
Laid cross, for the more state.
B. & Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.
Look well to the *Darnicke* hangings, that it play not the court page with us. *Sampson's Vow-breaker*, act iii.

See DORNICK.

In Cotgrave, under *Verd*, is "Huis verd, a peece of tapestry or *Darnix* hanging before a door."

To DARRAIGN. To arrange an army, or set it in order of battle. Of uncertain derivation. See Todd.

Royal commanders, be in readiness——
Darraign your battle, for they are at hand.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.
Darraign our battles, and begin the fight.
Guy, Earl of Warwick, Trag.

Often for to fight a battle, and even then between two combatants:

For one of Edgar's friends tak ng in hand to *darraine* battle with Organ, in defence of Edgar's innocencie, slue him within lystes. *Holinsh. Hist. Scott.*, R 2.
Therewith they gan to hurtlen grievously,
Redoubted battaile ready to *darrayne*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 40.

These were Sansjoy and the Redcrosse knight.
Thus again, I, vii, 11.

DARREL. A Romish priest, whose fraudulent practices and impostures were detected by Harsenet, archbishop of York.

Did you ne'er read, sir, little *Darrel's* tricks,
With the boy o' Burton, and the seven in Lancashire,
Somers at Nottingham? all these do teach it.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, v, 3.

Some particulars of their impostures are specified in the same speech.

He is mentioned in Ben Jonson's Underwoods:

Take heed,
This age will lend no faith to *Darrel's* deed.
Vol. vi, p. 423.

In the folio [1640], and in Whalley's edition, it is printed *Dorrel*, but clearly the same person is meant. Mr. Gifford has printed it so. See also his notes on the Devil is an Ass.

†DASH. *To dash through*, to bring to an end.

Transigitur. The matter is brought to a point, it is ended. Its dispatched. They have made a finall conclusion. Its *dasht through*. Thers now no more to doe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†*To* DASH. To mix wine with some other substance.

Francion afterwards called for the vintner, and complained to him that he had sent up wine so heavily *dashed*, that those poor men of the city who were not so much accustomed to drink as those of his retinue, were extremely intoxicated, although they had not drunk so much as his servants had done.
Comical Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†DASIBEARD. A fool.

Sir Cayphas, I saye seckerly,
We that bene in companye
Must needes this *dosebeirde* destroye.
That wickedly hase wroughte.
The Chester Plays, vol. ii.

†DASTARDIZE. To make a coward of.

I believe it is not in the power of Ployden, to *dastardize* or cowe your spirits, untill you have overcom him.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

DATES. This fruit of the palm-tree was once a common ingredient in all kinds of pastry, and some other dishes; and often supplied a pun for comedy.

They call for *dates* and quinces in the pastry.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 4
Your *date* is better in your pye and your porridge, than in your cheek. *All's W.*, i, 1.
Ay, a mince'd man; and then to be bak'd with no *date* in the pye,—for then the man's *date* is out.
Tr. and Cr., i, 2.

DAUPHIN MY BOY. See DOLPHIN.

†DAVY. The name of a proficient in the practice of sword and buckler, who appears to have been celebrated at the close of the sixteenth century.

At sword and buckler *little Davy* was nobody to him, and as for rapier and dagger the Germane may be his journeyman. *Dekker's Knights Conjuring*, 1607.

A DAW. Metaphorically used for a foolish fellow; the daw being reckoned a foolish bird.

I the city of kites and crows?—What an ass it is! Then thou dwell'st with *daws* too. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

As fit a sight it were to see a goose shodde, or a sadled cowe,
As to hear the pratling of any such Jack Straw,
For when hee hath all done, I compte him but a very *daw*. *Damon and Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 255.

To DAW. To daunt, or frighten.

She thought to *daw* her now as she had done of old. *Romeus and Juliet*, Suppl. to Shak., i, 338.

You *daw* him too much, in troth, sir. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass.* iv. 1.

And thinking her to *daw*,
Whom they supposed faln in some inchanted swound. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, vi, p. 770.

To *daw*, Mr. Todd says, is now used in the north for to awaken; if so, this is the sense here: and the morning metaphorically awakens when it dawns.

The other side from whence the morning *daws*. *Polyolb.*, x.

A DAWCOCK. A male daw, a jackdaw; but metaphorically an empty, chattering fellow: in the proverb given as equivalent to "Graculus inter musas."

The dosnel *dawcock* comes dropping among the doctors. *Withals' Dict.*, p. 558.

Who, with new magicke, will hereafter represent unto you the castle of Atlas full of *dawcocks*. *Hosp. of Incurable Fooles*, 4to. 1600.

†DAY. *To have seen the day*, to have lived long.

An old woman is one that hath *seene the day*, and is commonly ten yeares younger or ten years elder by her owne confession then the people know she is. *Stephen's Essayes*, 1615.

†DAYING. Adjourning; delaying.

Nowe will I goe meete with Chremes; I will intreate him for his daughter to my sonne in marriage; and if I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more *daying* for the matter, but marrie them out of the way. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†DAY-BOOK. A journal.

Diarium, . . . Registre journel, ... A *daie booke*, conteining such acts, deedes, and matters as are dailie done. *Nomenclator.*

Viewing the many rarities, riches and monuments of that sacred building, the deceased benefactors whereof our *day-bookes* make mention. *MS. Lansd.*, 213, written in 1634.

A DAY-BED. Doubtless a couch, or sofa; as we find below that they were sometimes in every chamber.

Calling my officers about me, in my branch'd velvet gown; having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping. *Twel. N.*, iii, 5.

Ah ha, my lord, this prince is not an Edward!
He is not lolling on a lewd *day-bed*,
But on his knees at meditation. *Rich. III.* iii, 7.

Above there are *day-beds*, and such temptations
I dare not trust, sir. *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c.*, i, 6.

In the same play:

M. Is the great couch up,
The duke of Medina sent? *A.* 'Tis up, and ready.
M. And *day-beds* in all chambers? *A.* In all, lady. Act iii, 1.

The great ducal couch was doubtless more luxurious.

A DAYS-MAN. An umpire, or arbitrator; from his fixing a day for decision. Mr. Todd shows that *day* sometimes meant judgment. See in *Day*, 10.

For he is not a man as I am, that I should answer him, and we should come together in judgement: neither is there any *days-man* [*marg.* umpire] betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both. *Job*, ix, 33.

The word, though disused, is still retained in late editions.

If neighbours were at variance, they ran not streight to law,
Daiesmen took up the matter, and cost them not a straw. *New Custome*, O. Pl., i, 260.

To whom Cymocles said, For what art thou
That mak'st thyself his *dayes-man* to prolong
The vengeaunce prest? *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 28.

In Switzerland (as we are informed by Simlerus) they had some common arbitrators, or *dayesmen*, in every towne, that made a friendly composition betwixt man and man. *Burt. Anat., Democr. to Reader*, p. 50.

†Simus and Crito, my neighbours, are at controversie here about there lands, and they have made me umpire and *daiesman* betwixt them. I will goe, and say as I told you, that I cannot attende on these men to daie. *Terence in English*, 161 b.

†DAYS-WORK. A measure of land.

You must know, that there goe 160 perches to one acre, 80 perches to halfe an acre, 40 perches to one roode, which is ¼ of an acre, ten *daies worke* to a roode, foure perches to a daies worke, 16 foote and a halfe to a perch. *Norden's Surveiors Dialogue*, 1610.

To DAZE. To dazzle.

While flashing beames do *daze* his feeble eyen. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 9.

That being now with her huge brightness *daz'd*,
Base thing I can no more endure to view,
But, looking still on her, I stand amaz'd
At wondrous sight of her celestial hue. *Spens. Sonnet*, 3.

Let your steele,
Glistring against the sunne, *daze* their bright eyes. *Heyw. Golden Age*, E 4

Nor noble birth, nor name of crowne or raigne,
Which oft doth *daze* the common people's eye. *Harr. Ariost.*, xliv, 61.

Dryden has used it.

†My dreadful thoughts been drawen upon my face
In blotted lines with ages iron pen,
The lothlie morpheu saffroned the place,
Where beuties damaske *daz'd* the eies of men. *Drayton's Shepherds Garland*, 1593.

†DEAD-HORSE. This term is applied now to work the wages of which have been paid before it is done. Its meaning in the following passage is not quite clear.

Ply. Now you'l wish I know, you ne'r might wear
Foul linnen more, never be lowzy agen,
Nor ly perdue with the fat sutlers wife
In the provoking vertue of *dead horse*,
Your dear delights, and rare camp pleasures. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

†DEAD-LIFT. A position of desperation; a last extremity.

Here is some of Hannibal's medicine he carried always

in the pommel of his sword, for a *dead lift*; a very active person *Shirley.*

The reere is conducted by Fortitude, whose assistant is Religion, for these are the two most valiant vertues fittest for *dead lifts*. *Pathomachia*, 1630, p. 20.

Aur. Good! this fool will help me I see to cheat himself;
At a *dead lift*, a little hint will serve me.
I'l do't for him to the life.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

Phil. Who's there?
Mol. Your friend at a *dead lift*; your landlord Molops.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

Expecting now no other then death, they betook themselves to prayer, the best lever at such a *dead lift*. *Select Lives of English Worthies*, n. d.

Lion. But is there no way to come at her? Thou usest to be good at a *dead lift*.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

Dreams have for many ages been esteemed as the noblest resources at a *dead lift*: the dreams of Homer were held in such esteem that they were styled golden dreams. *Gent. Mag.* for Sept., 1751.

†DEAD-MAN'S-THUMB An old name for a species of meadow flower.

Then round the medow did she walk,
Catching each flower by the stalk.
Such flowers as in the meadow grew,
The *dead man's thumb*, an hearb all blew.
Select Ayres and Dialogues, 1659.

†DEAD-MEN'S-SHOES. Inheritances.

And tis a general shrift that most men use,
But yet tis tedious waiting *dead mens shoes*.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 256.

DEAD-PAY. The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves; a species of peculation often alluded to.

Most of them [captains] know arithmetic so well,
That in a muster, to preserve *dead-pays*,
They'll make twelve stand for twenty.
Webster's Appius, v, i., *Anc. Dr.*, v, 437.

O you commanders,
That like me have no *dead-pays*, nor can cozen
The commissary at a muster.
Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 2.

Can you not gull the state finely,
Muster your ammunition cassocks stuff'd with straw,
Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays*,
And thank Heaven for your arithmetic.
Davenant's Siege, act iii.

†DEAD-STAND. A dilemma; a fix.

I was at a *dead stand* in the cours of my fortunes, when it pleas'd God to provide me lately an employment to Spain, whence I hope there may arise both repute and profit. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†DEADLY. Dreadful; very great; excessive.

To the privy seale, where I signed a *deadly* number of pardons, which do trouble me to get nothing by.
Pepys' Diary, Dec., 1660.

Now, sir, what great judges these are, and by what measures they proceed; and how likely they are to be very severe discerners of what is worthy, and what is not, may be easily seen by those *deadly* witty arts they make use of to disparage that holy profession.
Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 181.

DEAD'ST, for *deadest*. A licentious superlative, from *dead*, used as in the phrase "*dead* of night," for the middle or depth of the night. It is, however, but awkwardly applied to the height or meridian of feasting, which surely has nothing *dead* in it.

Sickness' pale hand
Laid hold on thee, ev'n in the *dead'st* of feasting.
Decker, Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii. 263.

†DEAF-MAN'S EAR

But his mawe must be capon-crambd each day,
He must ere long be triple beneficed,
Els with his tongue hee'le thunderbolt the world
And shake each peasant by his *deafe-mans eare*.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

DEAL. Simply as a quantity, whether more or less. In modern language, it is either joined with *great*, or has that epithet implied, without using it.

All the ground that they had——a man might have bought with *a small deale* of money.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 92.

†DEALTH. A portion, or division. From *deal*, to divide.

Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth,
Where Fortune has bestowd her largest *dealth*.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

DEAL-WINE. See DELE-WINE.

DEAR, *adj.* Expensive seems to have been its first sense, whence it was applied to anything highly valued or beloved; and, as we much value what is our own, it obtained occasionally the meaning of a possessive. Such was probably the origin of a peculiar application of *φίλος*, in Greek, as we find it in Homer, in many passages, where it is commonly rendered by the Latin possessive, *suus* (*φίλον κῆρ*, Il., A, 491, &c.; *φίλον ἦτορ*, Il., Γ, 31; *φίλα γοῦνα θ'*, Il., H, 271; and in many other passages). So also Shakespeare:

Since my *dear* soul was mistress of her choice,
And could of men distinguish, her election
Hath seal'd itself for thee. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

See Steevens on that passage. By another application of the original sense, it came also to mean high, excessive, or anything superlative, even superlatively bad. As here,

So I, made lame by fortune's *dearest* spite,
Take all my comfort of thy worth and truth.
Sh. Sonnet, 37.

Let us return
And strain what other means is left unto us
At our *dear* peril. *Timon of A.*, v, 3.

Would I had met my *dearest* foe in heav'n
Or ever I had seen that day, Horatio. *Haml.*, i, 2.

You meet your *dearest* enemy in love,
With all his hate about him.
B. and Fl. Maid in the Mill.

In *dear* employment. *Rom. and Jul.*, v, 3.

That is, *very important*.

Put your known valours on so *dear* a business,
And have no other second than the danger.
B. Jons. Catil., i, 4.

DEARLING. A fondling diminutive of dear. So written by Spenser, who chose to antiquate his language. His contemporaries used *darling*, which is still in use.

DEARN, or DERNE. Lonely, melancholy, solitary. Sax.

By many a *derne* and painfull perch
Of Pericles the careful search—
Is made, &c. *Pericles, Pr. of Tyre*, iii, Induction.

Dearne is the reading of the old quartos in the following passage of Lear, instead of

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time.

It there stands,

If wolves had at thy gate heard that *dearne* time.
Lear, iii, 7.

Here it seems to mean earnest:

Who wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restrain his *derne* desire.
Wars of Cyrus, 4to. sign. C 2.

In the old Scottish dialect it was used for *secret, dark*, and is so explained in the Glossary to Gawin Douglas's Virgil, and by bishop Percy in this passage of an old Scottish ballad:

I' *dern* with thee but gif I dale,
Doubtless I am bot deid.
Reliques, vol. ii, p. 76.

I' dern, there means in *secret*. The word occurs frequently in the ballad.

DEARNFUL. Melancholy.

The birds of ill presage
This luckless chance foretold
By *dernful* noise, &c.
Spens. Mourning Muse, l. 177.

DEARNLY. In a melancholy manner.

They heard a ruefull voice that *dearnly* cride,
With percing shriekes and many a dolefull lay.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 35.

Some explain it *earnestly*, but perhaps erroneously; it is rather severely, dreadfully, in the following passage:

Seeking adventures hard to exercise,
Their puissance wholome full *dernly* tryde.
Sp. F. Q., III, i, 14.

DEARTH. That this word originally meant *dearness*, is evident from the form of it. (Dearth from dear, as trueth from true, and ruth from rue, &c.) It has long been confined to mean chiefly scarcity of provisions, unless metaphorically applied to other subjects. Dr. Johnson considers it as having the original sense in the following passage, which would otherwise be tautology.

But in the verity of extolment, I take him to be a soul of great article; and his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness, as, to make true diction of him, his semblable is his mirror. *Haml.*, v, 2.

He explains it thus: "Dearth is dearness, value, price. And his internal qualities of such value and rarity."

DEATH, with the article *the* prefixed, occurring in Matth., xv, 4, and Mark, vii, 10, in the common version of the New Testament, it has been thought that *the death* had been taken up as a scriptural phrase; but the translators could have no motive for introducing such a phrase, had it not been already current; and it is found in Chaucer, and other writers, prior to any established version. It was probably, as Mr. Tyrwhitt observes, only too literal a version of *la mort*.

They were adradde of him as of *the death*.
Cant. Tales, 607.

It was latterly applied, more particularly, to death by judicial sentence; and in this way the translators of the Gospel have used it:

He that curseth father and mother, let him die *the death*. Loc. cit.
Bear Worcester to *the death*, and Vernon too;
Other offenders we will pause upon. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 5.
Redeem thy brother
By yielding up thy body to my will,
Or else he must not only die *the death*,
But thy unkindness. &c. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.
For I confess,
I have deserv'd, when it so pleaseth you,
To die *the death*. *Tancr. & Gism.*, O. PL., ii, 203.

Instances, however, of other usage, are not wanting:

The king is almost wounded to *the death*,
And in the fortune of my lord your son
Prince Harry slain outright. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.
I bleed still, I am hurt to *the death*. *Othell.*, ii, 3.
I found not myself
So far engag'd to hell, to prosecute
To th' *death* what I had plotted.
B. and Fl. Custom of C., iii, 5
I'ld be torn in pieces
With wild Hippolytus, nay prove *the death*,
Every limb over, ere I'ld trust a woman.
B. Jons. Catiline, iv, 6.

†DEATHFUL. Mortal, in opposition to *deathless*, immortal.

That with a *deathless* goddess lay
A *deathful* man. *Chapm. Hom. H. to Venus.*

DEATH'S HEAD RING. By a strange inconsistency, similar to the methodistical piety of Mrs. Cole in the Minor, the procuresses of Elizabeth's time wore usually a ring with a death's head upon it, and probably with the common motto, *memento mori*.

As for their death (that of bawds) how can it be bad, since their wickedness is always before their eyes, and a *death's-head* most commonly on their middle finger? *Marston's Dutch Courtezan.*
Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*, and put upon thy middle finger; your least considering bawds do so much. *Massinger's Old Law*, iv, 1.
As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a *death's head*. *Northward Hoe.*

See Mr. Steevens's note on the word *death's-head*, in 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3, which passage seems indeed to imply that the motto usually accompanied the device:

Do not speak like a *death's-head*; do not bid me *remember my end*.

DEATH'S-MAN. An executioner.

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, *deathsmen*, you have rid this sweet young prince.
3 Hen. VI, v, 5.

For who so base would such an office have
As slanderous *deathsman* to so base a slave?
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 532.

I'll send a *deaths-man* with you, this is he.
Death of Rob. E. of Huntt., sig. I 2, b.

Also in K 3.

If a rest can be among the mones
Of dying wretches; where each minute all
Stand still, afraid to hear the *deaths-man's* call.
Browne, Brit. P., ii, 3, p. 68.

DEBASHED, for *abashed*.

But sillie I,
Daunted with presence of such majestie,
Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame.
Niccols, Engl. Eliza, Induction.

DEBATE. Contention, discord, fighting.

Each change of course unjoints the whole estate,
And leaves it thrall to ruine by *debate*.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 122.

Now, lords, if heav'n doth give successful end
To this *debate* that bleedeth at our doors,
We will our youth lead on to higher fields.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

The debate there mentioned was the rebellion. Mr. Todd properly observed, that *debate* is not now used of hostile contest.

To DEBATE. To fight.

Well could he tourney, and in lists *debate*.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 6.

This should be the primitive sense, as being nearest to the etymology, *debattre*, Fr.

DEBAUSH'D. The same as *deboshed*, below; debauched.

Or I must take it else to say you're villains,
For all your golden coats, *debaush'd*, base villains.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, iii, 2.

DEBAUSHMENT, or DEBOSHMENT. Debauching, corruption of modesty.

Here are the heads of that distemperature
From whence these strange *debaushments* of our nymphes,
And vile deluding of our shepheards, springs.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, i, 4, p. 388.

A good vicious fellow, that complies well with the *deboshments* of the time, and is fit for it.
Earle, Microc., § 77.

†Although the heats of my youth did inforce me to *debauchments*, as I have represented to you, yet even then I entertained thoughts of preferment.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

DEBELL, *v.* To conquer by war. This word, which Milton has used, was not introduced by him, but had been in use before.

No better Spanish Cacus sped, for all his wondrous strength,
Whom Hercules, from out his realme, *debelled* at the length.
Warn. Albion, b. ii, ch. 8.

DEBOSHED. Formerly a common corruption of *debauched*.

Why thou *debosh'd* fish thou, was there ever a man a coward that hath drunk so much sack as I to-day?
Tempest, iii, 2.

He's quoted for a most perfidious slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd, and *debosh'd*.
All's W., v, 3.

Thy lady is a scurvy lady——
And, though I never heard of her, a *debosh'd* lady,
And thou a squire of low degree.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2.

With such a valiant discipline she destroy'd
That *debosh'd* prince, Bad Desire.
City Night Cap, O. Pl., xi, 362.

Used also metaphorically for spoiled, dismantled, rendered unserviceable:

Wonder! what can their arsenal spawn so fast?
Last year his barks and gallies were *debosh'd*;
This spring they sprout again.
Fuimus Troes., O. Pl., vii, 503.

Thus Cotgrave, "*Desbaucher*, to *debosh*, marre, corrupt, spoyle, &c." Coles has to *deboist* also, as synonymous. See also some of the examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage cited from the Tempest. Sometimes also *deboish*. See Todd.

†DEBT-BOOK. A ledger.

Hear. The Great Turk loves no musick.
Cred. Doe's he not so? nor I. I'll light tobacco
With my sum-totals; my *debt-books* shall sole
Pyes at young Andrew's wedding.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

To DECARD. To discard, to cast away a card out of a hand in playing.

E. Doth your majesty mark that?
You are the king that she is weary of,
And my sister the queen that he will cast away.
Ph. Can you *decard*, madam?
Qu. Hardly, but I must do hurt.
Ph. But spare not any to confirm your game.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 485.

†*To* DECEASE. To die. We still use the participle.

Raign'd two and twenty yeeres, then did *decease*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To DECK, *v.* To adorn.

When I have *deck'd* the sea with drops full salt.
Temp., i, 1.

This line has occasioned many explanations and conjectural readings, which is the only reason for introducing the word. Probably the true sense is that which is still common:

When I have grac'd the sea with drops, &c.

A DECK *of cards*. A pack.

But, whiles he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily finger'd from the *deck*.
3 Hen. VI, v, 1.

I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the *deck*.
Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Well, if I chance but once to get the *deck*,
To deal about and shuffle as I would.
Solimus. Emp. of the Turks, 1638.

In the following passage, a heap or

pile of ballads is so called, in allusion to a pack of cards:

And, for a song, I have
A paper-blurrer, who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*. *Mass. Guardian*, iii, 3.

See Mr. Gifford's note.

†DECKING. An ornament.

Achemes: m. attires. *deckings*, ornaments for women. *Cotgrave.*

†*To* DECLINE. To turn aside.

When feasts his heart might have *declined*
With which they welcom'd him. *Chapman, Il.*, v, 807.

†*To* DECORE. To adorn.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly shed; the rest with reckles art
With many-a curling ring *decor'd* her face.
And gave her glashie browes a greater grace.
Du Bartas.

To DECREW. To decrease.

Sir Arthegall renew'd
His strength still more, but she still more *decrew'd*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 18.

†*To* DECROWN. To deprive of the crown.

Not only claims to be spiritual head of all Christians, but also to have an imperial civil power over all kings and emperors, dethroning and *decrowning* princes with his foot as pleaseth him.
Wilson's Life of James I, 1653.

†*To* DEE. To die. A form used either for rhyme, or most frequently as a northern phrase.

The suckling babes upon their mothers knee.
His cruell cut-throats made them all to *dee*.
Du Bartas.

Con. Heaven blisse us, and give us leave to *dee* first.
Can he be so unkaind, to scorn me so? Wea's me.
Brome's Northern Lass.

Con. I wo' not go to't, nor I mun not go to't,
For love, nor yet for fee;
For I am a maid, and will be a maid.
And a good one till I *dee*. *Ibid.*

DEED OF SAYING. An obscure expression used by Shakespeare to express "the doing of what has been said."

Promising is the very air o' the time; it opens the eyes of expectation; performance is ever the duller for his act; and, but in the plainer and simpler kind of people, the *deed of saying* is quite out of use.
Timon of A., v, 2.

This is fully confirmed by a passage cited from Hamlet:

As he, in his particular act and place,
May give his *saying*, *deed*. Act i, sc. 3.

See the note on the former passage.

†DEEPE. Dieppe, in France. *Hall.*

You shall see a dapper Jacke, that hath been but once at *Deepe*, wring his face round about as a man would stirre up a mustard-pot, and talke English through the teeth. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

DEER. Used in the following passage for wild animals in general.

But mice and rats, and such small *deer*,
Have been Tom's food for seven long year.
Lear, iii, 4.

The reading has been questioned, and altered to *geer*, and *cheer*; but is confirmed by the original passage of the ballad, entitled Sir Bevis of Southampton, of which it is a parody:

Rattes and myce, and such smal *dere*,
Was his meate that seven yere.

It was probably used rather for the sake of the rhyme, than as any established sense of the word.

To DEFAIL. To prove defective. *Defailler*, Fr.

Which to withstand I boldly enter thus,
And will *defail*, or else prove recreant.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

To DEFALK. To cut off. *Defalco*, Lat.

And doe not see how much they must *defalke*
Of their accounts, to make them gree with ours.
Daniel. Philotas, p. 195.

†And to the end, that the policie wisely begun he might by quicke dispatch make safe, out of the seventeene daies provision of corne which the souldiors as they marched forward in their expedition carried on their neckes, he *defalked* a portion, and layed up in the same holds.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DEFAME, *s.* Ill fame, dishonour.

Feast-finding minstrels tuning my *defame*,
Will tie the hearers to attend each line,
How Tarquin wronged me, I Collatine.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 521.

But of the dede throughout the lyfe the shame
Endures, defacing you with foul *defame*.
Ld. Surrey's Poems, ed. 1717, p. 254.

Used also by Spenser, and others. See Todd.

Also reproach, defamation:

He wanne more dishonour by *defame*, then he obtained honor by dignity of consull. *North's Plut.*, p. 499.

The love I bore to Lucilla was colde water, the love I owe Camilla, hot fire: the first was ended with *defame*, the last must begin with death.
Euph. Eng., N 4.

Have I committed anie fact worthie either of death or *defame?* thou canst not reckon what. *Ibid.*, P 3.

DEFAMOUS. Conveying defamation, reproachful.

Hee added that there was a knighte that spake *defamous* words of him. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, K k 1.

DEFEASANCE. Defeat. As a law term it is still in use. See Todd.

Being arrived where that champion stout
After his foes *defeasance* did remaine.
Sp. F. Q., I, xii, 12.

To DEFEAT. To disfigure, or change the features.

Follow thou these wars; *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard. *Oth.*, i, 3.

That is, disfigure thy countenance.

DEFEATURE. Alteration of features, deformity.

What ruins are in me that can be found
By him not ruin'd? then is he the ground
Of my *defeatures*. My decayed fair (beauty)
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Com. of E., ii, 1.

And careful hours, with time's deformed hand,
Have written strange *defeatures* in my face.
Ibid., v, 1.

To mingle beauty with infirmities
And pure perfection with impure *defeature*.
Sh. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 439.

Also defeat:

The inequality of our power will yield me
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*.
B. & Fl. Thierry and Theod., i, 2.

†DEFECT. Imperfect.

Where though their service was *defect* and lame,
Th' Almightes mercy did accept the same.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* DEFECT. To damage; to injure.

Who is't will say so, men may much suspect;
But yet, my lord, none can my life *defect*.
Troubles of Queene Elizabeth, 1639.

†DEFECTION. A falling off.

On a discourse of necromancy, the marquess thus delivered himself, that as none can be scholars in a school, and not be subject to the master thereof, so none can study and put in practise the circles and art of magick, without committing a horrible *defection* from God.
Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

†DEFECTIOUS, or DEFECTUOUS. Deficient, imperfect.

Perchance in some one *defectious* peece, we may find a blemish. *Sydney's Apology for Poetry.*
Yet in truth it is very *defectuous* in the circumstances, which grieves me, because it might not remaine as an exact modell of all tragedies. For it is faultie both in place and time, the two necessarie companions of all corporal actions. *Ibid.*

DEFENCED, *part.*, for defended, or rather fortified; applied to cities. It occurs four or five times in the public version of the Bible, but the word commonly used there is *fenced*, which appears much more frequently. It is cited also from Fairfax, and Beaumont and Fletcher. See Todd's Johnson.

†This Gospell with invincible courage, with rare constancy, with hote zeale, she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

To DEFEND. To forbid. *Defendre*, Fr.

When I like your favour; for God *defend* the lute should be like the case. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

It has been so interpreted in the following passage, but there it is not so clear:

And heaven ***defend*** your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me *Oth.*, i, 3.
And I *defend*
All melting joints and fingers (that's my bargain),
I do *defend* 'em any thing like action.
B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, i, 4.
Great Jove *defend* the mischiefes now at hand.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 129.

This usage has been exemplified from various authors, and some much later; but is now relinquished. See Johnson, *Defend*, 4. *Defence* has been similarly used.

DEFIANCE. Refusal, rejection.

Take my *defiance:*
Die, perish! might but my bending down
Reprieve thee from thy fate, it should proceed.
Meas. for M., iii, 1.

DEFLY, for DEFTLY, which see.

DEFT. Neat, dexterous, elegant.

For their knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the *deft* file of time.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 175.
He said I were a *deft* lass. *Brome's Northern Lass*

The following is a purposed corruption of the word *deftest:*

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way. *Much Ado*, iv, 2
A pretty court leg, and a *deft*, dapper personage.
Chapman, May Day, i, 1
†There he was aware of a *deft* young man,
As ever walk'd on the way.
Robin Hood and his cousin Scarlet.

DEFTLY. Neatly, dexterously. Spenser has written it *deffly* and *defly*.

Come, high or low,
Thyself and office *deftly* show. *Macb.*, iv, 1.
Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets.
Beehive of Romish Ch., Z 5.
And perching *defily* on a quaking spray,
Nye tyr'd herself to make her hearer stay
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 3, p. 92

To DEFY. To reject, refuse, or renounce.

No, I *defy* all counsel, all redress. *K. John*, iii, 4.
All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke.
1 Hen. IV, i, 3.
Vain pleasures I abhor, all things *defy*,
That teach not to despair, or how to die.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 475.
Foole! sayd the pagan, I thy gift *defye*,
But use thy fortune as it doth befall.
Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 52.

DEGENDER, *v.* To degenerate. A word peculiar to Spenser.

So that next offspring of the Maker's love,
Next to Himself in glorious degree
Degendering to hate, fell from above
Through pride. *Hymne to Heav. Love*, l. 92.

To DEHORT. To dissuade. *Dehortor*, Lat.

I will write down to th' country, to *dehort*
The gentry from coming hither, letters
Of strange dire news. *The Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 486.

Both this and *dehortation* are rather affected than obsolete; and have been used by authors of various times.

DEJECT. Dejected, in a low state.

And I, of ladies most *deject* and wretched,
That suck'd the honey of his music vows.
Haml., iii, 1.
What can be a more *deject* spirit in a man, than to lay his hands under every one's horses' feet, to do him service, as thou dost. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii, 1.

†DELAYED. Diluted.

Vinum dilutum, lymphatum. ὑδαρὴς. Vin trempé.
Wine *delayed* and mixed with water. *Nomenclator.*

DELE-WINE. Said to be a species of Rhenish; certainly a foreign wine, but I know not whence named, unless it was imported at *Deal*, and then it should be spelt accordingly. But Ben Jonson, who was a correct man, spelt it thus:

Do not look for Paracelsus' man among them, that he promised you out of white bread and *Dele-wine*.
Masq. of Mercury Vindic., vii, 253, Giff.

Where *Deal* and backragge, and what strunge wines else
Stin flow. *Shirley's Lady of Pleasure*

DELF, DELFT, or DELVE. From the Saxon *delfan*, to dig. A quarry, ditch, or channel. It is only a different pronunciation.

Before their flowing channels are detected
Some lesser *delfts*, the fountain's bottom sounding,
Draw out the baser streams the springs annoying.
Flet. Purple Isl., iii, 13.

The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to keep them dry.
Ray on Creation.

See DELVE.

†DELICATE. A delicacy.

Come, come, my lovely fair, and let us try
These rural *delicates;* where thou and I
May melt in private flames, and fear no slander by.
Quarles's Emblems.

DELICES. Delights. *Delices*, Fr. It must be observed, that Spenser always uses it as of three syllables.

And now he has pour'd out his ydle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys. *F. Q.*, II, v, 28

See also IV, x, 6.

It is seldom found in other authors; but Mr. Todd has produced an instance from a modern prose writer, who probably meant only to ornament his style with a French word.

†DELICIOUSNESS. Luxury, extravagance.

Further now to drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, and to root out utterly desire to get and gather, he made another third law for eating and drinking. *North's Plutarch, Lycurgus.*

DELIGHTED is used occasionally by Shakespeare for *delightful*, or causing delight; delighted in.

And, noble signior,
If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black.
Oth., i, 3.

Whom best I love, I cross, to make my gift
The more delay'd, *delighted*. *Cymb.*, v, 4.

This therefore is the interpretation of the following passage, which has so much exercised the critics:

This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod, and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods, or to reside
In thrilling regions of thick ribbed ice.
Meas. for M., iii, 1.

†DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* With delight.

Yet laughed *delightsomely*. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, ii, 235.

DELI'VER. Active, nimble. Skinner says, perhaps for *delivered*, as being prompt, and ready for delivery or use; but it is from *delivre*, old Fr., in the same sense See Cotgrave.

Having chosen his soldiers, of nimble, leane, and *deliver* men. *Holinsh*, vol. i, n 6, col. 1.

All of them being tall, quicke, and *deliver* persons.
Ibid., vol. ii, C c c 5.

With collars they be yok'd to prove the arm at length,
Like bulls set head to head with mere *deliver* strength. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, Song 1, p. 6 52.

†Brave archers, and *deliver* men, since nor before so good:
Those tooke from rich to give the poore, and manned Robin Hood. *Warner's Albions England.*

†DELIVER. The challenge of the highwayman.

Untill some booty doth aproach him nye,
To whom a loude *deliver* he shall crye,
Usinge such trickes till he to Tyburne goe;
Yet this not all, I will not leave him soe.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†*To* DELIVER. To state, to express oneself, to deliver a message.

Who sent Olivares to accompany him back to the prince, where he kneeld and kisd his hand, and hugd his thighs, and *deliverd* how unmeasurably glad his Catholic majesty was of his coming.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

DELIVERLY, *adv.* Neatly, adroitly.

Swim with your bodies,
And carry it sweetly and *deliverly*.
B. & Fl. Two Noble K., iii, 5.

†DELIVERNESS. Activity.

But after hee had made choise of a companie very lightly appointed, such as for lively vigour and *delivernesse* of bodie surpasssd all others, with them hee went foorth
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

DELIVERY. Activity.

But the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*.
Wotton.

In a passage inadvertently cited by Mr. Todd from Sidney, it is, in fact, used only in the common sense, as the context plainly shows:

Deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the *delivery* more gracefully.

†DELL. A cant term often met with in old writers.

Dells, are young bucksom wenches, ripe, and prone to venery, but have not yet been debauch'd.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694

†DELUCITATE.

Delucitating Flora's painted hide,
Redeemes Arion from the hungry wolfe,
And with conglutinating haughty pride,
Threw Pander in the damb'd Venetian gulfe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

DELVE, *s.* A ditch, or dell. The verb to *delve*, or dig, is hardly obsolete; this substantive has long been so. Spenser has it frequently.

Guyon finds Mammon in a *delve*
Sunning his treasure hore.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, Arg.

Ben Jonson also has used it. See Todd. It is evidently the origin of DELF, above.

DEMEAN, *v.* The original sense of this word is certainly to behave, or conduct one's self; whence *demeanour*, carriage or behaviour: and in my opinion, the use of it in the sense of to lessen or disgrace the person, is

altogether a corruption, suggested by the syllable *mean*. But a compound, signifying to make 'mean, would properly be to *bemean*, not *demean*. Dr. Doddridge, therefore, whom Mr. Todd cites as authority, must be considered as having fallen into a common error. In the passage from Shakespeare, *behave* makes equally good sense.

Now out of doubt Antipholis is mad,
Else he would never so *demean* himself.
Com. Errors, iv, 3.

The change should be resisted, because its tendency is to introduce confusion; and the corruption is growing common.

DEMEAN, *s.* Behaviour, demeanour.

Of all the vile *demeane*, and usage bad.
Spens. F. Q., VI. vi, 18.
All kind and courteous, and of sweet *demeane*.
Lyly's Wom. in the Moon, C 2.

†DEMENCY. Madness. Occurs in the play of Timon, ed. Dyce, p. 32.

DEMERIT was formerly synonymous with merit, and that sense was more classical than the contrary, which has since prevailed, *demereo* being even stronger than *mereo*.

Besides, if things go well,
Opinion, that so sticks on Marcius, shall
Of his *demerits* rob Cominius. *Cor.*, i, 1.
My *demerits*
May speak unbonnetted, to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reach'd. *Othello*, i, 2.
We have heard so much of your *demerits*,
That 'twere injustice not to cherish you.
Shirley's Humorous Courtier.

Our present sense of the word comes from the French, and both appear to have been upon the change about the time of Elizabeth. See Cotgrave, in *Demerite*.

†DEMIT. To dismiss.

Let us here *demit* one spider and ten flise.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

DEMOGORGON. A formidable deity, by some supposed to be the grandsire of all the gods; made known to modern poets, Italian and English, by the account of Boccace, in his Genealogia Deorum. Bentley on Milton (Par. L., ii, 965) says contemptuously, "Boccace, I suppose, was the first that invented this silly word *Demogorgon*." But it was mentioned by Lutatius, or Lactantius Placidus, the scholiast on Statius. All the learning on the subject is accumulated in Heyne's Opuscula Academica, tom. iii, Prol. 17. He supposes it derived from *Demiurgus*, and drawn from the Oriental systems of magic. The very mention of this deity's name was said to be tremendous, wherefore Lucan and Statius only allude to it. See Jortin, on Spenser, F. Q., I, i, 37. Spenser also says of Night,

Thou wast begot in *Demogorgon's* hall,
And saw'st the secrets of the world unmade.
F. Q., I, v, 22.

He is mentioned also in Locrine, Sh. Suppl., ii, 199.

Ben Jonson, apparently with the same notion that Dr. Bentley afterwards took up, calls him "Boccace's *Demogorgon*."

Boccace's *Demogorgon*, thousands more,
All abstract riddles of our store. *Alch.*, ii, 1.

Tasso, in imitation of Statius, has alluded to this awful name without mentioning it. The passage is thus rendered by Fairfax:

I have not yet forgot, for want of use,
What dreadful terms belong this sacred feat;
My tongue, if still your stubborn hearts refuse,
That so much dreaded name can still repeat,
Which heard, great Dis cannot himself excuse,
But hither run from his eternal seat;
O great and fearful!——more he would have said,
But that he saw the sturdy sprites obey'd.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 10.

DEMURE, *v.* To look demurely. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes,
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 13.

DEMURELY, *adv.*, for *solemnly*. Also peculiar to him.

The hand of death hath raught him,
Hark how the drums *demurely* wake the sleepers.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 9.

†DEMI-CASTOR. A sort of hat.

Nor shall any hats, called *demy-castors*, be henceforth made to be sold here; but, as they are demanded in foreign parts, they may be exported beyond sea.
Anderson's Origin of Commerce.

†DEMI-LANCE. A light horseman, armed with a lance, answering to our lancer.

Lancearii. Les lances. The *demylances*. *Nomenclator*,

DEN. A word of no signification, occurring in the phrase *good den*, which is a mere corruption of *good e'en*, for good evening. This salutation was used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past, after which time, good morrow, or good day, was esteemed improper. This fully appears from this passage in Romeo and Juliet:

Nurse. God ye good morrow, gentlemen.
Mere. God ye *good den*, fair gentlewoman.

Upon being thus corrected, the Nurse asks, Whether it is *good den?* that is, whether the time is come for using that expression rather than the other? to which Mercutio replies, that it is; for that the dial now points the hour of noon. ii, 4. "God ye *good den*" is a contraction of "God give you a good evening."

God-dig you den, is a further corruption of the same, and is put into the mouth of Costard, in Love's L. L., iv, 1. It arose perhaps only from a hasty pronunciation of *God you good den*. We now wish *good morning* till dinner time, though the dinner is put off to supper time.

To DENAY, for *to deny*.

If York have ill demean'd himself in France,
Then let him be *denay'd* the regentship.
2 Hen. VI, i, 3.

The above is the reading of the first folio; the modern editions read *deny'd*.

And none be left that pilgrims might *denay*
To see Christ's tomb, and promis'd vows to pay.
Fairf. Tass., i, 23.

I never ought that they desir'd *denaied*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 22.

Full often as I durst, I have assay'd
With humble words, the princess to require
To name the man, which she hath so *denayd*.
That it abash'd me further to require.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii. 189

Let tribute be appeased and so stayed,
And let not wonted fealty be *denay-d*
1st Part of Jeron., O. Pl., iii, 100.

DENAY, *s.* Denial.

To her in haste; give her this jewel; say,
My love can give no place, bide no *denay*.
Twel. N., ii, 4.

DENTIE. Scarce. Perhaps corrupted from dainty.

For horses in that region are but *dentie*,
But elephants and camels they have plentie.
Harr. Ariost., xxxviii, 29.

Cups, candlesticks, and bowls of stones most *dentie*,
Of precious substance, and of sundrie hue.
Ibid., xliii, 126

†DENTIZE. To change the teeth.

They tell a tale of the old countess of Desmond, who lived until she was seven score years old; that she did *dentize* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place.
Bacon's Natural History, cent. viii, sect. 755.

†*To* DENUDATE. To strip,

Who ruined have Evanders stock and state,
And strongly did th' Arcadians *denudate*
Of all their arms? *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†*To* DENY. To refuse.

I clearly do *deny*
To yield my wife, but all her wealth I'll render willingly. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, vii, 303

My lord, for to *denye* my soveraignes bountie,
Were to drop precious stones into the heapes
Whence they first came. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

†*To* DEPART. To separate, or divide.

Right worshipfull, understanding how like Scilirus the Scythians fagot you are all so tied togither with the brotherly bond of amitie, that no division or dissention can *depart* you. *Lodge, Wits Miserie*, 1596

DEPART, *s.* Departure, or going away.

But, how cam'st thou by this ring? at my *depart*
I gave this unto Julia. *Two Gent.*, v, 4
Tidings, as swiftly as the posts could run,
Were brought me of your loss, and his *depart*.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 1

My lords, I had in charge
At my *depart* from Spain, this embassage.
Jeronymo, 1st part, O. Pl., iii, 76

DEPARTING, or DEPARTURE. Parting, or separation.

A deadly groan like life and death's *departing*.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 6

Where the quartos read,

Like life and death's *departure*.

Still it is not very good sense; for what is the separation of life and death?

To DEPART WITH. To part with, to give up.

John, to stop Arthur's title in the whole,
Hath willingly *departed with* a part. *K. John*, ii, 2.
Speak what you list, that time is yours; my right
I have *departed with*. *B. Jons. Dev. an Ass*, i, 4.
Faith, sir, I can hardly *depart with* ready money
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 7.

I may *depart with* little while I live;
Something I may cast to you, not much.
B. & Fl. Two Noble K., ii, 1.

The feloe shewed himselfe as lothe to *depart with* any money, as if Diogenes had sand, &c.
Udall, Apophth., fol. 94, C.

In many other modes of usage, also, to *depart* was synonymous with to *part*. In the office of Marriage, in our Liturgy, the form originally stood "till death us *depart*," exactly as in the following quotation, but now altered to "till death us *do part*." See Todd.

Aye, 'till death us *depart*, love.
Mis. of Inf. Marriage, O. Pl., v, 14.

I have *departit* it 'mong my poor neighbours,
To speak your largess. *B. Jons. Sad Shep.*, ii, 6.

To weet the cause of so uncomely fray,
And to *depart* them if so be he may.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 4.

The world shall not *depart* us 'till wee die.
Rob. E. of Huntingd., D 1.

†*To* DEPELL. To drive away, to rebut.

And where my metre is ryme dogrell,
The effect of the whych no wise man wyl *depell*.
Borde's Introduction of Knowledge, n. d.

DEPENDANCE, or DEPENDENCY. The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue; meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. The punctilios established by Caranza, and followed by the coxcombs of the age, are a subject of

constant ridicule to our early dramatic writers. See particularly As you like it, v, 4, and Ben Jonson's Devil is an Ass, iii, 3.

The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient *dependance*, warranted by the great Caranza.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., i, 5.

Your high offers
Taught by the masters of *dependencies*,
That by compounding differences 'tween others,
Supply their own necessities, with me
Will never carry't. *B. & Fl. Eld. Bro.*, v, 1.

You will not find there
Your masters of *dependencies*, to take up
A drunken brawl. *Massing. Maid of Hon.*, i, 1.

This office, of *master of dependencies*, Meercraft pretends to have formed into a regular court, in the play of the Devil's an Ass, above cited.

The prosecution and termination of a *dependance* are very humorously represented by Beaumont and Fletcher, in the fifth act of Love's Pilgrimage, the conclusion of which is

Why here is a *dependance* ended.
* * * * *
My love, what say you? Could Caranza himself
Carry a business better. Scene last.

†DEPOPULACY. Depopulation. A word used by Chapman (Hom. Batrach.)

Mars answered: O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs.

†*To* DEPRAVE. To traduce, or vilify.

My heart is in my mind's strife sad,
When Troy (out of her much distress she and her friends have had
By thy procurement) doth *deprave* thy noblesse in mine ears. *Chapman, Hom. Il.*, vi, 560.

†DEPULSORY. Deprecatory.

And forsaking his couch or pallet that lay upon the very ground (as being risen when it was now midnight) in making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

To DERACINATE, *v.* To root up.

While that the coulter rusts
That should *deracinate* such savag'ry. *Hen. V*, v, 2.
Divert, and crack, rend and *deracinate*
The unity and married calm of states
Quite from their fixure. *Tro. and Cr.*, i, 3.

†DERBY-ALE. Apparently a choice ale in Elizabeth's time. Sir Lionel Rash, in Greene's Tu Quoque, says,

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may fetch a colour in her cheeks.

†DERISORY. Derisive. The term is used in a pamphlet dated 1646, Brit. Bibl., i, 309.

DERNE, *adj.* Secret. From the Saxon *dyrnan*, to hide. So Tyrwhitt explains it in Chaucer; and so it may mean in the following passage:

Who, wounded with report of beauties pride,
Unable to restraine his *derne* desire.
Trag. of Wars of Cyrus; apud Capell.

But its derivatives are differently applied by Spenser and others.

†He may th' entrusted shaft out let
With *derner* maime and winged tayle in hearts blood wet. *A Herrings Tayle*, 1598.

[It was even in Elizabeth's time an almost obsolete word.]

†Merlin him clepid to an herne,
And to him told tales *derne*.
Arthour and Merlin, p 44.

To DERNE, *v. n.* To hide one's self, to skulk.

But look how soon they heard of Holoferne
Their courage quail'd, and they began to *derne*.
Hudson [Du Bartas], in Engl. Parn., cited by G. Mason.

DERNFUL, as used by Spenser, or his friend, L. Bryskett, seems to mean dismal, or sad.

The birds of ill presage this lucklesse change foretold
By *dernfull* noise. *Theristeles*, v. 89.

Todd's Spenser, viii, p. 76.

DERNLY, *adv.* Sadly, or mournfully, in the first of the following passages; severely, rather, in the second.

Had not the ladie, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstain
From doing him to die. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, xii, 34.
Seeking adventures hard, to exercise
Their puissance, whilom full *dernly* tried.
F. Q., III, i, 14.

DEROGATE, *adj.*, for derogated, degraded, degenerated.

Dry up in her the organs of increase,
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her. *Lear*, i, 4.

DEROGATELY, *adv.* With derogation.

That I should
Once name you *derogately*, when to sound your name
It not concern'd me. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 2.

DERRICK. The name of the common hangman, at the time when some of our old plays were produced.

Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus.
Puritan, iv, 1, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 602.

He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the inne at which he will light.
Belman of Lond., 1616.

It is asserted in an old ballad, that he had been condemned for a rape, and was saved by the earl of Essex:

Derick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd
Thy life lost for a rape there done,
Where thou thyself canst testifie
Thine owne hand three and twenty hung.
Ballad, entitled, Upon the Earle of Essex his Death.

Speaking of thieves condemned to be hanged, Gayton says,

And a father all these have, *Derick*, or his successor, and the mother of the grand family, *Maria Scissa-Marsupia*, (Moll Cutpurse) who is seldom troubled at the loss of any of them, having many, and to spare.
Festivous Notes, p. 120.

It seems therefore that in 1650, when those Notes were published, *Derrick*

was dead. From this wight was formed the mock name of *Derrick-jastroes*, in Healy's Discovery of a New World.

This is inhabited only with serjeants, beadles, deputy-constables, and *Derrick-gastroes*.

Explained in the margin, "Hangmen, and other executioners." P. 174.

DERRING-DO. Deeds of arms, warlike enterprise. Literally *daring deed*.

For ever, who in *derring-do* were dread,
The lofty verse of hem was loved aye.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 65.

Hence also *derring-doers*, for warlike heroes, by the same author. *F. Q.*, IV, ii, 38. See Todd. Spenser has also *derring* for contention, in his Eclogue of December.

DESCANT, *s.* What is now called variation in music. The altering the movement and manner of an air by additional notes and ornaments, without changing the subject; which has been well defined to be musical paraphrase. The subject thus varied, was called the plain song, or ground. See PLAIN-SONG, and PRICK-SONG.

Good faith, sir, all the ladies in the courte do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sporte:
They are your playne song to sing *descant* upon.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 182.

Lingua, thou strik'st too much upon one string,
Thy tedious plain-song grates my tender ears.
Ling. 'Tis plain indeed, for Truth no *descant* needs,
Una's her name, she cannot be divided.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 119.

Metaphorically, a discourse formed on a certain theme, like variations on a musical air:

And look you get a pray'r-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that *ground* I'll make a holy *descant*.
Rich. III, iii, 7.

See GROUND.

To DESCANT, from the above. To make division or variation on any particular subject. Originally accented like the noun from which it was formed; but now mixed with the class of verbs regularly accented on the last syllable, and in that form not obsolete. See Elements of Orthoepy, p. 164.

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,
And *descant* on my own deformity.
Rich. III, i, 1.

Can'st thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength, and give thy verdict?
Milton, Sams. Agon., 1227.

To DESCRIVE. To describe.

Let her by proofe of that which she has felt,
For her own breast, this mother's joy *descrive*.
Spenser, F. Q., VI, vii, 21

A mirror make likewise of me thou next,
If thou my life, and dealings, wilt *descrive*.
Mirr. for Mag., Caracalla, p. 174

For who can livelier *descrive* me than I myselfe?
Chalmer's Woolfe Essex, A 3.

†DESCRY. To give notice of; to discover.

The same the sunne espied.
To Vulcan it *descried*. *The play of Timon.*

†DESIRE, in the sense of regret. Lat. *desiderium*.

And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager. *Chapm. Il.*, xvii. 380

†DESIREFUL. Eager.

Eyed and praysd Armida past the while
Through the *desirefull* troupes, and wist it well.
Godfrey of Bullloigne, 1594.

†*To* DESPEND. To expend.

Som noble men in Spain can *despend* 50000*l*.
Howell's Familiar Letters. 1650

A DESSE. A desk; and of the same origin, viz., *disch*, Germ. for a table.

And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse,
Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare,
Ne ever once did look up from her *desse*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 50.

The word was used by Chaucer, but not quite in the same sense. See Todd.

To DETERMINATE. To end, to bring to a conclusion.

The fly-slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile. *Rich. II*, i, 3.

The adjective *determinate* is also used by Shakespeare in the sense of *concluded*:

The charter of thy worth gives thee releasing;
My bonds in thee are all *determinate*. *Sonnet* 87.

To DETRACT. Sometimes used in the sense of to avoid; from *detracto*, Lat., and therefore more properly to *detract*.

Whereupon the French fleete made towardes the English men, who mynding not to *detract* the battel, sharply encounter their enimies.
Holinsh., vol., ii, B b 7.

Which thing when Theages perceived that Cnemon did *detract*——he said to him.
Coldocke's Heliodorus, D 3.

Do not *detract*; you know th' authority
Is mine, and I will exercise it swiftly,
If you provoke me. *B. Jons. New Inn*, ii, 6.

Detract is here the old reading.

†The Danes hearing that the Scottes were come, *detracted* no time, but foorthwith prepared to give battayle. *Holinshed*, 1577.

The DEVIL RIDES ON A FIDDLE-STICK. A proverbial expression, apparently meant to express anything new, unexpected, and strange.

Heigh, heigh! the *Devil rides upon a fiddlestick*; what's the matter? 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

This is said on the sudden interruption of the Hostess by the arrival of the

Sheriff. In the following passage it is applied to a strange fantastic humour of the principal character:

I must go see him presently,
For this is such a gig;—for certain, gentlemen,
The fiend rides on a fiddlestick.
2d Gent. I think so.
B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut., iv, 5.

It is imperfectly given here:

The *devil rides*, I think.
B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. W., i, p. 249.

†DEVIL'S-PATERNOSTER, *to say*. To grumble.

D. What *devills pater noster* is this he is saying? what would he? what saist thou honest man? Is my brother at hand? *Terence in English*. 1614.

†DEVAST. To destroy, lay waste.

Whoes that which calls
With horrid terrour and such affrightments,
As when skath fires *devast* our vilages?
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

DEVOR, for *devoir*. Duty.

But I was chiefly bent to poets' famous art,
To them with all my *devor* I my studie did convert.
Turberville's Poems, H 5.

†DEVOTORING. Adulterous.

What a *devotoring* rogue this is! He would have been at both. *The Wizard. a Play*, 1640.

†*To* DEVOW. To devote.

The besieged, who were a picked number of valiant men, and furnished with store everie way, could by no allurements be induced to yeeld, but as making full account either to win the victorie, or *devow* and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their countrey, withstood their enemies.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†DEUZAN. A species of apple.

Nor is it ev'ry apple I desire,
Nor that which pleases ev'ry palate best;
'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request.
Quarles's Emblems.

†DEXTERICAL. Dexterous.

Divine Plato affirmes, that those have most *dexterical* wits, who are wont to be stird up with a heavenly fury. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

DIABLO. The devil; an exclamation. The Spanish name for that personage.

Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, ho!
The town will rise. *Othell.*, ii, 3.
Diablo! what passions call you these?
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 336.

DIACLETES. An imaginary precious stone, thus described:

For as the precious stone *diacletes*, though it have many rare and excellent soveraignties in it, yet loseth them all, if it be put in a dead man's mouth.
Braith. Engl. Gent., p. 273.

This, I believe, is a remarkable instance of a practice, if not invented, at least most used by Lyly, in his Euphues and other works, that of imagining a natural object, animate or inanimate, and ascribing to it certain curious properties, merely for the sake of introducing it into a simile or illustration. Instances might be given to a considerable extent. Sometimes they were content with giving imaginary properties to real objects, but not always.

To DIAPER, *v.* To variegate, or adorn with figures, like diaper. From *diapre*, a French heraldic term, which Du Cange derives from *diasperus*, in low Latin, for a very fine sort of cloth.

Be strewed with fragrant flowers all along,
And *diapred* lyke the discolord mead.
Spens. Epithal., l. 50.

Whose locks, in snaring nets, were like the rayes
Wherewith the sun doth *diaper* the seas.
Brown's Past., B, I, song i, p. 17.

I went alone to take one of all the other fragrant flowers that *diapred* this valley.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2.

DIBBLE. A gardener's setting stick, usually made of part of the handle of a spade, cut to a point. The word is still in use among gardeners.

I'll not put
The *dibble* in the earth to set one slip of them.
Wint. T., iv, 3.

Through cunning, with *dibble*, rake, mattock, and spade,
By line and by level trim garden is made.
Tusser, Marches Husbandry, p. 70.

DICH. Apparently a corruption of *do it*, or may it do.

Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus.
Tim. Ath., i, 2.

Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere; which is a circumstance rather extraordinary. Nor is it known to be provincial.

†DICK-A-TUESDAY. The name of a hobgoblin, coupled in the following line with Will-o'th-wisp. It has not been met with elsewhere.

Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wispe, or *Dicke-a-Tuesday*. *Sampson's Vow Breaker*, 1636.

DICKER. The quantity of ten, of any commodity; as a *dicker* of hides was ten hides, a *dicker* of iron ten bars. See Fragm. Antiq., p. 192. Probably from *decas*, Lat.

Behold, said Pas, a whole *dicker* of wit.
Pembr. Arc., p. 393.

‡I have spent but a groat; a penny for my two jades, a penny to the poor, a penny pot of ale, and a penny cake for my man and me, a *dicker* of cow-hides cost me. *Heywood, First P. of King Ed. IV*, 1600.

DICKON, or DICCON. A familiar form of the name Richard. Thus in the old rhyme against Richard the Third:

Jocky of Norfolk be not too bold,
For *Dickon* thy master is bought and sold.
Rich. III, v, 3.

One of the characters in Gammer

Gurton's Needle is *Diccon*, the Bedlem. O. Pl., vol. ii.

DIDDEST. The second person of *did*, the pret. of do; now only used in the contracted form *didst*.

And thou, Posthumus, that *didd'est* set up
My disobedience 'gainst the king my father.
Cymb., iii. 4.

That I shall live, and tell him to his teeth
Thus *didd'est* thou. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

It is somewhat strange that this original form does not more frequently occur.

†DIE. *To die in the pain*, to die in the attempt to do a thing.

Amongst whom were a v. M. women, wholy bent to revenge the villanies done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the payne*. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†DIEGO, DON. A popular name for a Spaniard. See Webster's Works, ii, 298.

Next followes one, whose lines aloft doe raise
Don Coriat, chiefe *Diego* of our daies.
To praise thy booke, or thee, he knowes not whether.
It makes him study to praise both, or neither.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The method I purpose to use, shall be, first to expose your faults (I do not mean all), for that were as *Diego* said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.
Clifford's Notes upon Dryden, 1687.

The phrase was similarly used by the French writers of the same age.

C'est là qu'on délibérera
Comment la France guérira,
Et non point en vos conférences
De dangereuses conséquences,
Et dont le seignor *don Diego*
A tiré d'étranges ergo.
Les Courriers de la Fronde, ad. Moreau, i, 57.

DIET. *To take diet*, to be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

To weep like a young wench that had buried her grandam; to fast, like one that *takes diet*.
Two Gent., ii, 1.

Priscus had *tane the diet* all the while.
Springes to catch Woodcocks, a Collect of Epigr., 1606.

Fore the heavens, I look as pale ever since as if I had *ta'en the diet* this spring.
Marston's What you will, iii, 1, *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 242.

See TUB-FAST.

†DIET-BAG.

Some physitians being mett together to consult about a patient, itt was concluded a *dyet bagg* should bee made for him, for which they advisd many ingredients, and some would have had more; and one merrily interposd, as wiser than the rest, and bid them putt in a haycock, and then to bee sure hee would have enough. *Ward's Diary.*

†DIET-BREAD. A sort of sweet cake, for making which we find the following directions in the receipt books of the 17th cent.

How to make fine *diet-bread*.—Take a pound of fine flower twice or thrice drest, and 1 pound and a quarter of fine sugar finely beaten, and take seven new laid eggs, and put away the yolk of 1 of them and beat them very well, and put 4 or 5 spoonfuls of rose-water amongst them, and then put them in an alablaster or marble mortar, and then put in the flower and sugar by degrees, and beat it or pound it for the space of 2 hours until it be perfectly white, and then put in an ounce of carraway-seed, then butter your plates or sawcers, and put in of every one, and so put them into the oven: if you will have a glass and ice on the top, you must wash it with a feather, and then strew sugar very finely beaten on the top before you put it into the oven.

†DIET-DRINK. A sort of medicine.

The 30 of Aprill, Wednesday, a.m. at 50 past 9, I began first to tak my *diet drinke*, and that night my throte begun to be sore. *Forman's Diary.*

†DIFFERING. Angry.

His *differing* fury. *Chapm. Il.*, ix, 543.

DIFFICILE. Difficult. Lat.

No matter so *difficile* for man to find out,
No business so dangerous, no person so stowt, &c.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 273.

Hard or *difficile* be those thynges that be goodly or honest. *Taverner's Adagies*, D 5.

This word was once common. See Todd.

†DIFFICULTLY. With difficulty.

They nourish much, but *difficultly* digest, and their nourishment is very bad, because they themselves are nourished in marshes.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To DIFFIDE. To distrust. *Diffido*, Lat.

For this word, which Dryden has used, but which was common in older authors, see Todd.

DIFFUSED. Wild, irregular, confused.

Let them from forth a saw-pit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song. *Mer. W. W.*, iv, 4.

To swearing, and stern looks, *diffus'd* attire,
And ev'ry thing that seems unnatural. *Hen. V*, 2.

I have seen an English gentleman so *diffused* in his suits, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, &c. *Greene's Farewell to Folie.*

So Kent, in Lear, i, 4, talks of *diffusing* his speech, that is, making it so disordered that it may be disguised.

DIFFUSEDLY. Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

Think upon love, which makes all creatures handsome,
Seemly for eye-sight; go not so *diffusedly*.
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you.
B. & Fl. Nice Valour, act iii.

The stage direction immediately preceding this speech, and describing the person to whom it is addressed, explains fully what is meant by going *diffusedly*: "Musick. Enter the passionate Cousin, rudely and carelessly apparel'd, unbrac'd and untruss'd."

†DIGESTURE. Digestion.

And further, his majesty professed, that were he to invite the devil to a dinner, he should have these three dishes. 1. a pig, 2. a pole of ling, and mustard, and 3. a pipe of tobacco for *digesture*.
Apothegms of King James, 1669, p. 4.

To DIGHT. To deck, dress, or prepare; to put on.

Soon after them, all dauncing in a row,
The comely virgins came, with garlands *dight*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 6

But ere he could his armour on him *dight*,
Or get his shield. *Ibid.*, I, vii, 8.
The signs of death upon the prince appear,
With dust and blood his locks were loathly *dight*.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 32.

Milton has used the word:

Storied windows richly *dight*. *Il Penseroso*

†And as for the cloth of my ladies. Hen. Cloughe putt it to a sherenan to *dight*, and he sold the cloth and ran away; and yet after Hen. mett with him, and gart him be sett in the countre, till he founde sewerte to answer at the Gildehall for the cloth.
Plumpton Correspondence, p. 36

DIGNE, or DYGNE. Worthy.

Make cheer much *digne*, good Robert.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236.

All the worlde universally offreth me, daie by daie, far dearer and more *digne* sacrifices than theirs are.
Chaloner's Morie Encom., K 2.

To DIGRESS. To deviate, or differ. This word and digression are now only applied to the arrangement of matter in discourse. Thus the metaphorical sense has supplanted the literal.

Thy noble shape is but a form in wax.
Digressing from the valour of a man.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 3.

This is Johnson's 4th sense, and is rightly said to be no longer in use.

DIGRESSION. Deviation.

I will have that subject newly writ o'er, that I may example my *digression* by some mighty precedent.
Love's L. L., i, 2.

Then my *digression* is so vile and base,
That it will live engraven in my face.
Shaks. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 485.

DILLING. The same as darling (dearling), a favorite; but used rather for the female, and seems to be a kind of fondling diminutive. Minshew explains it a *wanton*, but there is nothing in its origin to convey that meaning, even if, with him, we derived it from *diligo*.

Whilst the birds billing
Each one with his *dillian*
The thickets still filling
With amorous notes.
Drayt. Nymphal., 3, p. 1469.

Saint Hellen's name doth bear, the *dilling* of her mother. *Polyolb.*, song 2.

To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's *dilling*, whom she longs to call madam.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 206.

DIMBLE. The same as *dingle*, that is, a narrow valley between two steep hills.

Within a bushy *dimble* she doth dwell.
Down in a pit, o'ergrown with brakes and briars.
B. Jons. Sad Sheph., ii, 8.

Mr. Sympson thought it necessary to change the word to *dingle*, against the testimony of all the copies; but *dimble* has been found in several passages of Drayton:

And satyres that in slades and gloomie *dimbles* dwell.
Polyolb., song 2, p. 690.

And in a *dimble* near, even at a place divine
Ecid., song 26, p. 1169.

Dingle is still in use.

DIMINUTIVES appear to be used, in the following passage by Shakespeare, for very small pieces of money:

Most monster-like be shewn,
For poor'st *diminutives*, to dolts. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 10.

Capell reads, "for doits," which would explain the former word; "*for* dolts" is the original reading, which has been changed as above.

To DING. To strike violently down, to dash.

Brought in a fresh supply of halberdiers,
Which paunch'd his horse, and *ding'd* him to the ground. *Spanish Trag.*, O. Pl., iii, 133

The hellish prince, grim Pluto, with his mace
Ding down my soul to hell. *Battle of Alcazar*, D 4.

Is *ding'd* to hell, and vultures eat his heart.
Marston's Satires.

This while our noble king,
His broad sword brandishing,
Down the French host did *ding*.
Drayt. Ballad of Agincourt, p. 1380.

†The butchers axe (like great Alcides bat)
Dings deadly downe ten thousand thousand flat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†It stor'd with onions, figs, and garlick,
With scraps of bread, it knows no fare like;
For these the neighbours do not swagger.
Nor huff, and *ding*, and draw the dagger.
Poor Robin, 1709.

†DING-DING. A term of endearment.

Loe, heere I come a woing my *ding, ding*,
Loe, heere we come a suing my darling,
Loe, heere I come a praying, to bide-a, bide-a.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

DING-THRIFT. A spendthrift; one who *dings* or drives away thrift, that is prudence and economy.

No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is poore,
And knowes not where i' th' world to borrow more.
Herrick, Works, p. 186.

And in Wit's Bedlam, 1617, the *ding-thrift* and the miser are satirised for their opposite extremes of character.

†DINNERLY, *adj.* Appertaining to dinner, attending upon dinner.

A gent. of her majesties privi-chamber comming to a merry recorder of London, about some state affaire, met him by chance in the street going to dinner to the lord maior, and profferred to deliver him his encharge, but the *dinnerly* officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him, poasting him over to another season. the gent. notwithstanding still urged him to audience, without discovering either who he was or what he would.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

DINNER-TIME. The proper hour for dinner is laid down by Thomas Cogan, a physician, in a book entitled the Haven of Health, printed in 1584. It is curious to observe how far we have since departed from the rule.

When foure houres bee past after breakefast man may safely take his dinner, and the most convenient time for dinner is about *eleven* of the clocke before noone. The usuall time for dinner in the universities is at *eleaven*, or else where about noon. Chap. 211

So old Merrythought, in Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

I never came into my dining room, but at *eleven* and *six* o'clock; I found excellent meat and drink on the table. *Ku. of B. Pest.*, i, 3.

It soon became later:

Or if our meals would, every *twelve* and *seven*,
Observe due hours. *Mayne's Amor. Wo.*

In another old play, the hours are laid out exactly from six:

Al. What hour is 't, Lollio?
Lol. Towards belly hour, sir.
Al. Dinner time? thou mean'st *twelve* o'clock.
Lol. Yes, sir, for every part has his hour; we wake at six, and look about us, that's eye-hour; at seven we should pray, that's knee-hour; at eight walk, that's leg-hour; at nine gather flowers, and pluck a rose, that's nose hour; at ten we drink, that's mouth-hour; at eleven, lay about us for victuals, that's hand-hour; at twelve go to dinner, that's belly-hour.
Middleton & Rowl. Changeling.

It is odd enough that no breakfast hour is introduced!

†DIOGORICAL.

Aquarius joyn'd with Pisces, in firme league
With reasons and vindictive argumen s,
That pulveriz'd the king of diamonds,
And with a *diogoricall* relapse
Squeez'd through the sinders of a butterfive.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†DIRECTORY. Among the Roman Catholics, was the title of the book containing the systematical list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

The bush upon his chin, (like a carv'd story,
In a box knot) cut by the *Directory*:
Madams confession hanging at his ear,
Wire-drawn through all the questions, how and where;
Each circumstance, so in the hearing felt,
That when his ears are cropt, he'l count them gelt.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

From these generalls she descended to the repetition of his particular crimes in such open tearms, as had he been in the humour to have gone presently to confession, he needed no better *Directory*, than her tongue to instruct him what he had to accuse himself of before the priest. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655

DIREMPT. Divided.

Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other
Stow's Annals, A 2

The substantive *diremption* also occurs.

DIRIGE. A solemn service in the Romish church, being a hymn beginning, "Dirige gressus meos."

Their *diriges*, their trentals, and their shrifts.
Spens. Mother Hub., 454.

It occurs also in Chaucer; and the verse demands it here, though not so printed in the first edition. Hence, probably, our *dirge*, though it has been disputed; and the hymn *dirige* was not exactly a *dirge*. Yet any other etymology is more forced. For the doubts on the subject, see Todd. It occurs in old English Missals.

Mattins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirige*, and commendation, and mattins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying.
Wiclif. of Prelates, c. 11.

To DIRK. To darken.

Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And *dirks* the beauty of my blossoms round.
Spens. Shep. Kal., *Feb*, 133.

To DISABLE. To disgrace by bad report or censure.

You think my tongue may prove your enemy,
And, though restrain'd, sometimes out of a bravery,
May take a licence to *disable* ye.
B. & Fl. Island Princ., iv.

DISACQUAINTED. Broken off from acquaintance.

'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an o d disease.
Quarles's Emblems.

†DISANKER. To raise the anchor.

Sixe gallyes they *disanker* from the isle
Cald desert, and their barke incompasse round.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

DISAPPOINTED; that is, unappointed, not appointed or prepared. See APPOINTED. This is the uniform reading of the old copies in the famous line of Hamlet:

Unhousel'd, *disappointed*, unanel'd. *Ham.*, i, 5.

DISARD, *s.* See DIZARD.

†DISASTER. For disastrous.

Right worthy duke, whose vict'ries ever shone
Through clouds of envy and *disaster* change.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, 1618

†DISAUGMENT. To diminish.

There should I find that everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *disaugments* not.
Quarles's Emblems

To DISCANDY. To melt away from the state of being candied, like sugar, or anything of that kind.

The hearts
That spaniel'd me at heels, to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *discandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar; and this pine is bark'd
That overtopp'd them all. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 10.

In the above passage, the confusion of metaphor is so great, that the "*spaniel'd* me at heels" is, as a single expression, a very plausible one, instead of *pannel'd*, the old reading. It is to be wished that something could be suggested in the place of those four words, which might appear to lead to the subsequent idea of *discandying*. *Hearts* that *spaniel'd* Antony at the heels, *melting their sweets* upon Cæsar, forms a masterpiece of incongruity, which, amidst the natural, though rapid transitions

of Antony's passionate state, we should not expect to find.

In an earlier passage of the same play, *discandying* has been well proposed, instead of *discandering*, a word quite unintelligible. The idea is, that as the stones of the hail melted, or *discandied*, a person should die for each. First herself, then her son Cæsarion, then her Egyptian servants.

'Till by degrees, the memory of my womb,
Together with my brave Egyptians all,
By the *discandying* of this pelleted storm,
Lie graveless. *Ant. and Cl.*, iii, 11.

The whole passage is obscure, but seems to admit of no better solution; nor of any, without such a change.

Uncandied is used in the same manner:

O my petition was
Set down in ice, which by hot greefe *uncandied*,
Melts into drops. *Fletch. Two Nob. Kinsm.*, i, —

†DISCENDENCY. Descent.

I could make unto you a long discourse, of their race, bloud, family, *discendencie*, degree, title, and office, but briefly to shut up all they are servants and followers. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†DISCERNANCE. Discernment.

Though sometimes it may so fall out, that a man will submit himselfe to fœminine judgement, yet in this case he clearely manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde *discernance*, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To DISCIPLE. To exercise with discipline. Accented on the first; whence easily contracted to DISPLE.

That better were in vertues *discipled*,
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancy fed.
Sp. F. Q., IV, i, 1.

To DISCLOSE. To hatch.

Anon, as patient as the female dove,
When that her golden couplets are *disclos'd*.
Haml., v, 1.

First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclosed*. haukes; and commonly goshaukes ben *disclosed* as soone as the choughes. *Book of Huntynge, &c.*, bl. l.

†DISCOLOURED. Variegated; diverscoloured.

Menesthius was one
That ever wore *discolour'd* arms.
Chapm. Il., xvi, 159

†DISCONFORMABLE. Non-conforming.

Assuring them, that as long as they are *disconformable* in religion to us, they cannot be but half my subjects, be able to do but half service, and I shall want the best half of them, which is their souls.
Wilson's Life of James I, 1653.

DISCONTENT, *s.* Used as malcontent, a discontented person.

To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings, and poor *discontents*.
1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

What! play I well the free-breath'd *discontent*?
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 25.

†Yet when the king his first sonnes death records,
In his resolved thoughts it breeds relenting,
The bloudy and unnaturall act affords
His troubled thoughts fresh cause of *discontenting*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†DISCORDANCE. Disagreement.

But for that there is suche *discordaunce* and variable reporte amongest writers. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†DISCOVER. To uncover; to unmask.

This done, they *discover*, *i. e.*, unmask.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

The halle chambers seillede with the beste parte of the edifices is covered with leade; whether the kinges pleasure is we shall *discover* the same or not, we be desierouse to be certifiede by this bringer.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 169.

†DISCOVERY. A declaration.

Then covenant and take oath
To my *discovery*. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 70.

†DISCRASE. To distemper.

So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first, by this evill demeanour, shake and *discrase* them, and then being altogether carelesse of repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction.
Burrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†DISCRASIE A distempered condition. Gr. *δυσκρασία*.

So we may not unfitly say, that the inveloped and deformed night of ignorance (for the want of that celestial *nosce teipsum*) begets two mis-shapen monsters (which as the sepia's inky humour, doe make turbulent the chrystallinest fountain in man) Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *discrasie* of the body, the other the maladie and distemperature of the soule. *Optick Glasse of Humors*. 1639.

†DISCREPANT. Dissimilar.

As our degrees are in order distant,
So the degrees of our strengths are *discrepant*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

To DISCURE. To discover. Singularly so used by Spenser. See Todd.

I will, if please you it *discure*, assay
To ease you of that ill. *F. Q.*

Only a change of the original word, *discover*, *discouer*, *discure*. Spenser has elsewhere used *discoure*, to rhyme with *powre*.

Or other ghastly spectacle dismay'd,
That secretly he saw, yet n'ote *discoure*.
F. Q., III, iii, 50.

DISEASE. Uneasiness, trouble, discontent.

For by no means the high bank he could sease,
But labour'd long in that deep ford with vain *disease*.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 19.

First lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And, in that ease, I'll tell you my *disease*.
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 5.

Reserv'd a place in the mid'st for the sacrificers, without all tumult and *disease*.
Underwood's Heliodorus, R 6.

To DISEASE, for to make uneasy.

Fie, fie, that for my private discontent
I should *disease* a friend, and be a trouble
To the whole house.
Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii.

Also for to disturb, or awaken:

But, brother, hye thee to the ships, and Idomen
disease. *Chapman's Iliad*, 6.

And any sleeper, when he wish'd *diseas'd*.
Ibid., Odyss., β.

†Many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to *disease* him, but went another way. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

DISEDGED. Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satiated.

And I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedged* by her
That now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

See to TIRE.

†*To* DISESTEEM. To despise.

Then let what I propound no wonder seeme,
Though doting age new truthes do *dis-esteeme*.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

†DISFRANK. To set free from the *frank*, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

Intending to *disfrank* an ore-growne boare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 131.

†DISFURNISH. To deprive. See Chapman's Homer, Il., ii, 525.

I am a thing *disfurnish'd* of all merit. *Massinger*.

†*To* DISGARBAGE. To take out the entrails.

R. I thanke you sir. In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickely roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To DISGEST. Sometimes used for *digest*.

For though you should like it to-day, perhaps yourselves know not how you should *disgest* it to-morrow.
B. & Fl. Prol. to Woman Hater.

Could not learne to *disgest*, that the man which they so long had used to maske their owne appetites should now be the reducer of them into order.
Pembr. Arc., p. 120.

I have set you downe one or two examples to try how ye can *disgest* the maner of the devise.
Puttenh., ii, 11.

It still subsists in the mouths of the vulgar.

†DISGLORY, *s.* Dishonour.

Age. Yes; so that your talke and jeasting be not to the *disglorie* of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour, you maye.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†DISGRACES. Acts of unkindness.

The interchange continually of favours and *disgraces*.
Bacon, Essay 36.

†DISGUISED. Intoxicated.

The sailors and the shipmen all,
Through foul excess of wine,
Were so *disguis'd* that on the sea
They showed themselves like swine.
The Garland of Delight.

Of the two last I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Baudius one day *disguis'd with drink* (wherewith he would be often), he told him, Tu, Baudi, dedecoras nostram academiam. Et tu, Arminî, nostram religionem. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†DISH. *To lay in one's dish*, to lay to his charge.

The manifold examples that commonly are alledged, to deterre men from finishing such works as have bene left unperfect by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afraide; howbeit perchance they may *be laid in my dish*. I know there be many yong gentlemen, and others, whose gift this way, so much excelleth my poore abilitie, that there is no comparison betweene them. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†DISH-CATCH. A rack for dishes.

My *dish-catch*, cupboards, boards, and bed,
And all I have when we are wed.
Critical Dialogue between two Country Lovers.

To DISHABIT. To remove from its habitation.

Those stones——from their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited*. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Dishabited is also used for *uninhabited*, or in want of inhabitants:

The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting. *Carew's Cornwall.*

See Todd, to whom we are indebted for this second instance.

DISLEAL. Disloyal, dishonorable. From *leal*, Fr.

Disleall knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itself on beast all innoceut.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 5.

†DISHEART. For *dishearten*.

Have I not seen the Britains—
Bond. What?
Car. Dishearted. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

†DISHONESTED. Disgraced.

To choose rather to die in defence of theyr countrey and auncient liberties, than by cowardize to save a *dishonested* lyfe. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†*To* DISLADE. To unlade

Ægeons ful-fraught gallies are *disladed*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†DISLANDER. Slander.

Master chamberlain hath authority to send or command any apprentice to the Counter for their offences: and if their offences be great, as in defyling their masters houses by vicious living, or offending his master by theft, or *dislander*, or such like, then to command him to Newgate. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

To DISLIMN. From to *limn*, for to sketch in colours. To unpaint, to obliterate what was before limned.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The rack *dislimns*; and makes it indistinct
As water is in water. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 2.

That is, "the movement of the clouds (see RACK) destroys the appearance which before represented a horse."

†*To* DISLIVE. Is used by Chapman for to deprive of life.

Telemachus *dislived* Amphimedon. *Odyss.*, xxii.

†*To* DISMATCH. To render unworthy of comparison?

Thou happy witnes of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*.
Du Bartas.

DISME. Properly a tenth, French, but used in the following passage for the number ten, so many *tens*:

Let Helen go;
Since the first sword was drawn about this question,
Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen. *Tr. & Cr.*, ii, 2

It was usually applied to the tax of a tenth:

So that there was levied, what of the *disme*, and by the devotion of the people, &c.
Holinshed in Rich. II

DISNATURED. Deprived of natural affection.

Create her child of spleen; that it may live
And be a thwart *disnatur'd* torment to her.
Lear, i, 4.

I am not so *disnaturde* a man,
Or so ill borne to disesteem her love.
Daniel's Hymen's Triumph, Works, G g 8.

†DISNOBLE Ignoble.

This Maximinus, after he had bestowed some meane studie in the liberall sciences, and become a *disnobled* advocat and defendor of causes, when he had also governed Corsica and Sardinia likewise, ruled Thuscia
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

To DISPARKLE, properly *dis-sparkle*. To scatter abroad, disperse, or divide. See to SPARKLE.

And if it had so happened, he would easily have *disparckled* the assembly sent to this new king.
Comines' Hist. by Danet, X 3.

The brute of this act incontinently was *disparkled* almost throughout the region of Italy.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, S 1.

†The gallants his followers, whom feare had *disperkled*, cryed out unto him on both sides.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Also in the neuter form:

Whereupon all the armie *disparckled* and returned home. *Comines, ibid.*, Z 3.

DISPENCE. Used by Spenser and others for *expense*. See Todd. They had it from Chaucer.

†*To* DISPEND. To expend.

Howbeit the said party being demanded, What he might *dispend* by his art? answered, He got every day as much as came to the allowance for twentie men in victuall, and as much for horse-provender (which they commonly terme *capita*) also he had a good stipend or salarie by the yeare in money, over and beside many commodious suits and requests graunted unto him. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†*To* DISPEOPLE. To depopulate.

Let the two and thirty sonnes
Of Eolus break forth at once, to plow
The ocean, and *dispeople* all the woods.
Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

†DISPERSED. Spread abroad, published.

And so making marchandize of another mans credit, by their owne divulged and *dispersed* ignominie, they impudently seeke by anothers dishonour to set a shamelesse face on the matter.
Passenger of Benvenuto. 1612.

†DISPLAY. Used in the sense of to view.

And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorn'd with tow'rs.
Chapm. Il., xi, 74; and again, xvii, 90.

To DISPLE. To discipline. A mere contraction of to *disciple*.

And bitter Penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* ev'ry day.
Spen. F. Q., I, x, 27.

Who here is fled for liberty of conscience,
From furious persecution of the marshall,
Here will I *disple*. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 2.

In the folio (1616) it is printed *disc'ple*.

Milton has used it, apparently in allusion to some passage in Chaucer:

It is only the merry friar in Chaucer that can *disple* them. *Of Reformation*.

†DISPLEASANCE. Displeasure.

At which the goddesse high *displeusance* takes,
And turnes their golden heires to crawling snakes.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†DISPLEASANT. Unpleasant.

Acerbus, a, um, unripe, sowre, *displeasaunt*, difficulte, harde, soleyne, austere, and peintull.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

Marye, this is fayer, plesant, and goodlye.
And ye are fowle, *dysplesant*, and uglye!
The Play of Wit and Science, p. 40.

†*To* DISPOSE. To render any one inclined, to prevail with him.

I continued diverse dayes before I could *dispose* her to let me go. *Hymen's Prælusia*, 1658.

DISPOSE. Disposal.

Needs must you lay your heart at his *dispose*.
K. John, i, 1.

And, with repentant thoughts for what is past,
Rests humbly at your majesty's *dispose*.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, A 4, b.

Also, disposition:

He hath a person, and a smooth *dispose*,
To be suspected. *Othello*, i, 3.

Also, arrangement:

A. What is his excuse?
U. He doth rely on none,
But carries on the stream of his *dispose*,
Without observance or respect of any,
In will peculiar, and in self-admission.
Tr. and Cr., ii, 3.

See Todd, who brings examples also from later authors.

DISPOSED. Inclined to mirth and jesting.

Aye, he does well enough, if he be *dispos'd*, and so do I too. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

L. You're *disposed*, sir.
V. Yes, marry am I, widow. *B. & Fl. Wit w. M.* v 4.
Chi. Wondrous merry ladies.
Luc. The wenches are *dispos'd*, pray keep your way, sir. *B. & Fl. Valentin.*, ii, 4.

F. You are *dispos'd*, I think.
N. What should we do here else?
Brome, Cov. Gard. weeded, act i, p. 12.

To DISPUNGE. To sprinkle, as with water squeezed from a sponge.

O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The pois'nous damp of night *dispunge* upon me.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 9.

†*To* DISPURVEY. To empty, or strip.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare, the work now being ended
Demand their sums againe.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†*To* DISROUT. To throw into confusion.

They carried soldiers on each side with crosbowes and other warrelike engins, and they served for good use, being many thousands of them, to *disrowte* their enemies, breaking their rankes and order, making free and open passage for their horse and foote amongst the scattered squadrons and regiments.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DISS. Diss in Norfolk was formerly so little frequented by travellers, that it became a proverb to express indifference respecting trivial matters, "He knows nothing about *Diss*."

To DISSEAT. To unseat, to remove one from a seat.

This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now.
Macb., v, 3.

Seeks all foule meanes
Of rough and boist'rous jadrie, to *disseate*
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Fl. Two Nob Kinsm.*, v.

DISSEMBLABLE. Unlike, dissimilar.

All humaine things, lyke the Silenes, or duble images of Alcibiades, have two faces, much alike and *dissemblable*. *Morise Encom. by Chalomer*, E 3.

DISSEMBLANCE. Dissembling.

I wanted those old instruments of state,
Dissemblance and suspect.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 24.

†DISSENT. For *descent*.

Refined
People feele Naples in their bodies; and
An ach i'th' bones at sixteen, passeth now
For high *dissent*; it argues a great birth.
Low bloods are never worthy such infection.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†DISSETE. Scattered.

Neither doth any of them ever lay hand to the plough, plant or dresse a tree, nor get his living by tillage of the ground, but wander alwaies they do from place to place, *dissete* farre and wide asunder, without house and home, without any abiding seat and positive lawes. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

To DISSIMULE. To dissemble, or conceal.

And so beareth and *dissimuleth* the same, that oftentimes the evill which she abhorreth, by such bearing and *dissimuling*, is restrayned and reformed.
Holinsh., vol. i, k 3.

Assuring himselfe of his death, and devising how with *dissimuled* sorrow to celebrate his funeral.
Euphues' Golden Legacy, by Lodge, C 2

†How beit, this one thing he could neither *dissimule* nor passe over with silence, but urge instantly.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†And now went not he to worke by way of shaddowed and *dissimuled* deceit; but whereas the palace stood without the wals, hee did beset it round about with armed men. *Ibid*

DISSIMULER. A dissembler.

He was close and secrete, a deep *dissimuler*, lowly of countenance, arrogant of harte.
Holinsh., vol. ii, N n n 7

†DISSIPANDING. Profligate.

Young Noy, the *dissipanding* Noy, is kil'd in France in a duell, by a brother of sir John Biron; so now the younger brother is heir and ward to the king.
Letter to Wentworth, Apr. 5, 1636.

DISTAFF, SAINT. No regular saint, but a name jocularly given to *Rock*, or *Distaff-day*, which was the day after Twelfth-day. *Rock* meaning distaff. This day is celebrated by R. Herrick, in his Hesperides:

Partly work, and partly play,
Ye must on *St. Distaff's day*.

And towards the end,

Give *St. Distaff* all the night,
Then bid Christmas sport good-night. P. 374.

It is alluded to in Warner's Albions England:

Rock, and Plow-Monday's games shall gang. P. 121.

Plow-Monday was the Monday following.

†DISTASTIVE. Disgusting.

Thus did they finishe their *distastive* songe.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

DISTEMPERATE. Immoderate; from dis and temperate.

Aquinas objecteth the *distemperate* heat, which he supposeth to be in all places directly under the sun.
Raleigh's History, ap. Johns.

DISTEMPERATURE. Disorder, sickness. This word, though not considered as obsolete by Johnson, seems to have fallen into disuse, and will not be found easily in authors much later than the time of Shakespeare. It is deduced from *distemperate*, which is itself obsolete.

Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue,
But moody and dull Melancholy,
Kinsman to grim and comfortless Despair;
And, at her heels, a huge infectious troop
Of pale *distemperatures*, and foes to life?
Com of Er., v, 1.

So, this is well; here's one discovery made;
Here are the heads of our *distemperature*.
Daniel, Queen's Arcad., i, 4.

DISTILLATION. Apparently used for chemistry.

Yes, sir, I study here the mathematics
And *distillation*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, iv, 1.

DISTRACT was used for distracted.

Better I were *distract*,
So should my thoughts be sever'd from my griefs.
Lear, iv, 6.

DISTRACTIONS. Detachments, parts taken from the main body.

While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguil'd all spies. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 7.

†DISTRAIN. To seize for debt.

We may so use the matter, to have most part of the money without the *distraining* of your own body.
History of Fortunatus.

DISTRAUGHT. The old participle of to *distract*, distracted.

O! if I wake shall I not be *distraught*,
Environed with all these hideous fears?
Rom. and Jul., iv, 3.

O Jaques, know thou that our master's mind
Is much *distraught* since his Horatio died.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 193.

With diet and correction men *distraught*
(Not too far past) may to their wits be brought.
Drayt., Idea 9, p. 1262.

DISTURB, *s.* Disturbance.

For never one but she shall have this grace
From all *disturbs* to be so long kept free.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi, 47.

To DISTURNE. To turn aside.

And glad was to *disturne* that furious streame
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them.
Dan. Civ. W., iv, 20.

Used also by Donne. See Todd.

To DITE. Apparently for to winnow; and *diters*, winnowers.

And as in sacred floores of barnes, upon corn winowers flies
The chaffe, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres *dites*,
Which all the *diters'* feet, legs, armes, their heads and shoulders whites. *Chapman, Iliad*, 5, p. 73.

DITT. Contracted from ditty; apparently for tune in these lines:

No branch whereon a fine bird did not sitt,
No bird, but did her shrill notes sweetly sing,
No song, but did contain a lovely *ditt*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 13.

†DIVAST. Devastated; laid waste.

But time will come when th' earth shall lie *divast*.
When heav'n and hell shall both be fill'd at last.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

DIVE-DAPPER. A small bird, called also a *dab-chick*, or *didapper*. If *dive-dapper* was really the original word, it was equivalent to *small diver*.

This dandiprat, this *dive-dapper*.
Middleton, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 372.

DIVERB, *s.* A proverb. A Latinism found chiefly, if not exclusively, in Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy. See Todd.

To DIVEST. To undress. *Devestio*, Lat.; *devêtir*, Fr. This is the primitive sense of the word, but is not now used.

Friends all but now, ev'n now
In quarter, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed. *Oth.*, ii, 3.

DIVIDABLE. Used for divided, distant. Accented on the first.

Peaceful commerce from *di'vidable* shores. *Tr. & Cr.*, i, 3.

DIVIDANT. Licentiously, as it seems, used for divisible; and apparently accented on the middle syllable.

Twinn'd brothers of one womb,
Whose procreation, residence, and birth
Scarce is *dividant*,—touch them with several fortunes,
The greater scorns the lesser. *Tim. of A.*, iv, 3.

To DIVIDE. To make divisions in music, which is, the running a simple strain into a great variety of shorter notes to the same modulation.

And all the while sweet music did *divide*
Her looser notes to Lydian harmony.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 40.

And all the while most heav'nly melody
About the bed sweet music did *divide*. *Ibid.*, I, v, 7.

In both these passages, however, there seems to be an allusion to the "*carmina divides*" of Horace. Mr. Warton, who has quoted them in his notes on Milton's Ode on the Passion, must have meant to assign the same sense to the word in that passage; but in this he was mistaken: it means there only to share, or bear a part:

My muse with angels did *divide* to sing.

DIVISION is used by Shakespeare in the musical sense:

Some say the lark makes sweet *division*.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 5.

And in the same manner it is still used technically.

†DIVULGATOR. One who divulges; a publisher.

To that great promulgater,
And neat *divulgater*,
Whom the citie admires,
And the suburbs desires.
Harry White's Humour, 1659.

†DIVULST. Rent asunder.

Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and *divulst* with anguish of my griefe.
Antonio and Mellida, 1602.

A DIZARD, DIZZARD, or DISARD. A blockhead, or fool. Probably from the same Saxon etymology as dizzy, *dysi*. Some have said, from *disard*, Fr. for a prater, or babbling fellow; but no such word was ever used in French. Their word is *diseur*; nor does the English word mean so much a prater, as a downright dunce, or fool. Thus Cotgrave renders it, not by *diseur*, or any such word, but by *lourdaut*.

He that cannot personate the wise man well amongst wisards, let him learn to play the fool well amongst *dizzards*. *G. Chapm., Masque of the Middle Temple*, C 1.

What a revengeful *dizard* is this!
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 165.

Whereat the sergeant wroth, said, *Dizzard*, calfe,
Thou would'st if thou hadst wit or sense to see.
Harringt. Ep., 2, 9.

[In the old English Homer by Art. Hall (1581), p. 10, which was translated from the French, we have:]

†You heraulter high, come on, quoth he, no daunger dread at all,
For by your *disarde* king, not you, their wrong on me doth fall.

[The *dizard* was properly the vice, or fool, in a play; the jester. This would seem to justify the Fr. derivation.]

†Pantomimus, Senecæ, qui fracto corporis motu turpique gesticulatione quasvis actiones repræsentat, ab omnifaria imitatione indito nomine. *παντομίμος*. A *dizzard* or common vice and jester, counterfetting the gestures of any man, and moving his body as him list. *Nomenclator*.

DIZZARDLY. The writer of the following passage seems to have preferred the French derivation:

Where's this prating asse, this *dizzardly* foole?
Wilson's Cobler's Prophecy, A 4.

†*To* DO AWAY. To kill; to make away with.

The Tartar broke o're the four hundred mil'd wall, and rush'd into the heart of China, as far as Quinzay, and beleagerd the very palace of the emperor, who rather than to becom captif to the base Tartar burnt his castle, and *did away* himself, his thirty wives, and children. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To DO ONE RIGHT, or REASON. *Faire raison*, Fr. To pledge a person in drinking.

Do me right,
And dub me knight.

Part of an old catch, sung by Silence in 2 Hen. IV, v, 3; alluded to, probably, in this also:

Fill's a fresh bottle, by this light, sir knight,
You *shall do right.* *All Fools*, O. Pl. iv, 199
'Tis freely spoken, noble burgomaster,
I'll do you right. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, i.

See also the note on the Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.

Your master's health, sir
—*I'll do you reason*, sir.
Adv. of Five Hours, O. Pl., xii, 26.

See *to* DUB.

To DO OUT. To extinguish, or obliterate. Contracted to *dout* in common speech.

The dram of base
Doth all the noble substance of worth *out*
To his own scandal. *Hamlet*, i, 4.

This passage, which, with twenty lines preceding, is omitted in the folio, stands in the quarto of 1611, thus:

The dram of eale
Doth all the noble substance of a *doubt*
To his own scandal

Many conjectural attempts have been made to restore the true reading, of which the above is one. But of *worth* there is no trace in the original. *Eale* has been made *ease*, and that changed into *base*. But Capell conjectured, with probability, that *ill* was the word intended. The slightest change would be

The dram of ill
Doth all the noble substance often *out*.

But *dout*, the contraction of *do out*, has been preferred by the latest commentators. [This is the reading which appears to be now generally adopted.] *Do out* might perhaps be confirmed, as Mr. Steevens has produced *out-done* for put out; but there is little pretence for introducing *worth*. See Todd in *Dout*. *Dout* is perfectly analogous to *doff* and *don*.

To DO TO DEATH, and *to* DO TO DIE. Phrases still current in Shakespeare's time, for to kill.

O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,
Is by the stern lord Clifford *done to death*.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

For when I die shall envie die with mee,
And lye deep smother'd with my marble-stone,
Which while I live cannot be *done to die*.
Hall, Prol. to Satires, B. IV.

Only let her abstain from crueity,
And *do me not* before my time *to die*.
Spens. Sonnet. 42.

Betwixt them both they have me *doen to die*
Through wounds, and strokes, and stubborn handeling.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 33.

†DOCHES

Marry I must get me another gate, and put one a newe face, and so I will goe to yonder narrowe streete harde by, there ile stand that the old *doches* may see me when they come forth, I will make them believe I went to the market, but I never meant it.
Terence in English, 1614.

†DOCK. *In dock, out nettle*, a singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period.

Shee's like a Janus with a double face.
To smile and lowre; to grace, and to disgrace;
She lov's and loathes, together at an instant,
And in inconstancy is onely constant.
Uncertaine certaine, never loves to settle,
But here, there, every where; *in dock, out nettle.*
The man whom all her frownes or favours spurne,
Regardeth not her wheele, how oft it turnes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Now then that we bee not, all our life long, thus off and on, fast or loose, *in docke, out nettle, and in nettle, out docke*, it will behove us once more yet to looke back. *Bishop Andrewes, Sermons*, folio, p. 391.

Who fight with swords for life sure care but little,
Since 'tis no more than this, *in dock, out nettle.*
Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

As this is now the time of spring,
Young folks do love like any thing;
Tho' love be made of diff'rent metal,
Of joy and pain (*in dock, out nettle*),
A pamful pleasure—pleasing pain,
A gainful loss,—a losing gain;
A bitter sweet,—easing disease,
A cool fresh stream, salt as the seas.
Poor Robin, 1777.

†DOCTRINABLE. Containing doctrine.

Then certainely is more *doctrinable* the fained Cirus in Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Justine.
Sidney's Apology for Poetry.

†DODDER, *v.* To slumber?

That in the contented ivy bush stays;
She *dodders* all day,
While the little birds play;
And at midnight she flutters her wings,
Hooting at her mopish discontented life,
Just like an honest man and his wife.
Poem of 17th cent.

†DODDY. A blockhead.

Now purpose I roundly
Trick this pretty *doddy*,
And make him a noddy.
The Marriage of Wit and Wisdome.

DODGE, *s.* *To have the dodge*, to be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

Shall I trouble you so far as to take some paines with me? I am loath *to have the dodge.*
Wily beguiled, Orig. of Dr., iii, 319.

DODIPOLL. A stupid person, a thick head. From poll.

But some will say, our curate is naught, an asse-head, a *dodipoll*, a lack-latin. *Latimer's Serm.*, 98 b.

There was an old anonymous comedy, printed in 1600, called, The Wisdome of Dr. Dodypole. See Warton, vol. iii, p. 475.

†Corvi lusciniis honoratiores: Doctor *Dodipoll* is more honored than a good divine.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 594.

[*Dodipate* was sometimes used in the same sense.]

†Thus by her scole
Made him a fole.
And called hym *dodypate.*
The Boke of Mayd Emlyn.

DODKIN, *s.* A very small coin, the

eighth part of a stiver. From *duythin*, Dutch; that is, *doit-kin*, a little doit.

There was at that time [*i. e.*, under Henry V] forbidden certaine other coynes called seskaris and *dodkins*.
Stowe's Lond., p. 97

Well, without halfpenie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, ii, 2.

Just foure in all,
Which, with the other three and quarter, make
Seven and a *dodkin*. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 101

†DODMAN. A snail. Still used in this sense in Norfolk.

Oh what a *dodmans* heart have we heare, oh what a fawnes courage, what a minde, an hart, courage, and spirit hast thou? Gentlemen, if you feare the Turkish pyrates, never doubt, for heere is a good fresh-water souldier. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

To DOFF. Contracted from to *do off*, or put off. Usually applied to something worn on the body. Thus to *don* was made from to *do on*, and even to *dup* for to *do up*. See DUP.

He that unbuckles this, 'till we do please
To *doff't* for our repose, shall hear a storm.
Ant. & Cl., iv. 4

Come, you must *doff* this black; dye that pale cheek
Into his own colour. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 340.

In the following it is used for to remove, or get rid of:

Your eye in Scotland
Would create soldiers, make our women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Here for to subject to delay, to put off:

Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device, Iago.
Oth., iv. 2.

See DAFF.

DOG-BOLT. Evidently a term of reproach, and, I suspect, nearly synonymous with *dog*, only perhaps more contemptuous. At least, *dogbolts* are said to snarl, in the following passage:

I'll not be made a prey unto the marshall,
For ne'er a snarling *dog-bolt* of you both.
B. Jons. Alc., i, 1.

In another place it seems to imply treachery, or what is called a dog-trick:

To have your own turn serv'd, and to your friend
To be a *dog-bolt*. *B. & Fl. Wit w. Money*, iii, 1.

Oh ye *dog-bolts!*
That fear no hell but Dunkirk.
Ibid., Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

Johnson says, on what authority I know not, that the coarser part of meal is called *dog-bolt*, or flour for dogs; but this, as Mr. Todd hints, will not explain its use. Butler uses it as an adjective, in the sense of *base*, or degraded:

His only solace was that now
His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again and mend.
Hudib., II. i. 39.

No compound of *dog* and *bolt*, in any sense, appears to afford an interpretation of it.

†*To* DOG-DRAW. A term in the old forest law.

Dogge-draw is, where any man hath striken or wounded a wild beast, by shooting at him, either with crosse bow or long bowe, and is found with a hound or other dogge drawing after him, to recover the same, this the old forresters do call *dogge-drawe*.
Manwood's Treatise of the Lawes of the Forest, 1598.

†DOG'S-FACE. A term of reproach.

Meane while Achilles kept the peace,
But to berogue him did not cease,
Quoth he, thou drunken, *dogs-face*, coward.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†DOGION. For dudgeon.

They that are of this complexion are very affable in speech, and have a gracious faculty in their delivery, much addicted to witty conceits, to a scholerlike *ἐυτραπελία*, being facetosi, not acetosi; quipping without bitter taunting: hardly taking any thing in *dogion*, except they be greatly mooved, with disgrace especially. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

A DOG-KILLER seems to have been an allowed office in the hot months, when those animals are apt to run mad.

Would take you now the habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer*, in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, ii, 1.

This practice, Mr. Gifford says, is common on the Continent.

DOG-LEACH. Dog-doctor. From dog and leach. Used also as a general term of contempt.

Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. *Dog-leechers!*
Ford, Lov. Mel., iv, 2.

Out, you *dogleach!*
The vomit of all prisons! *B. Jons. Alc.*, i. 1.

†DOG-TRICK. A practical joke. The word is explained as meaning sometimes a fool's bauble.

I will heere, in the way of mirthe, declare a prettie *dog-tricke* or gibe as concerninge this mayden.
Polydore Vergil, trans.

I could have soyled a greater volume than this with a deale of emptie and triviall stuffe; as puling sonets, whining elegies, the *dog-tricks* of love, toyes to mocke apes, and transforme men into asses.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†DOG-WHIPPER. A church-beadle. The term is an old one.

It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday. *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

DOLE. A share or lot in anything distributed; distribution. From to deal.

It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop.
2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

He all in all, and all in ev'ry part,
Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart.
Fletch. Purple Isl., vi, 32.

Hence the phrase, so very common in ancient writers, of *Happy man be his dole*, i. e., let his share or lot be the title, *happy man*. It was, however,

used as a general wish for good success in a manner which makes it difficult to give it any literal construction: particularly as an exclamation before a doubtful contest, where it seems equivalent to "Happy be he who succeeds best."

Mine honest friend,
Will you take eggs for money?
Mam. No, my lord, I'll fight.
Leo. You will! why, *happy man be his dole.*
Win. Tale, i, 2.

Now, my masters, *happy man be his dole*, say I; every man to his business. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2

Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I
Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

So in Hudibras:

Let us that are unhurt and whole
Fall on, and *happy man be's dole.*
Part I, Cant. 3, v. 637.

We find an equivalent phrase in Beaumont and Fletcher, which throws considerable light upon this:

What news? what news?
1*st Cit.* It holds, he dies this morning.
2*d Cit.* Then *happy man be his fortune*, I'm resolv'd.
Cupid's Revenge, act iv, p. 485.

Dole also was used for grief, or lamentation, as derived from dolor:

With mirth in funeral, and with dirge in marriage.
In equal scale weighing delight and *dole*. *Haml.*, i
Not thee that doost thy heaven's joy inherit,
But our own selves that here in *dole* are drent.
Spens. Astrophel, v. 309.

Milton also has used the word in this sense.

But in our life appeares:
Our errours misse correcting.
Then let the greatest know,
Dole on their ruine feedes.
Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

DOLE-BEER. Beer distributed to the poor.

I know you were one could keep
The butt'ry hatch still lock'd, and save the chippings,
Sell the *dole-beer* to aqua-vitæ men, &c.
B. Jons. Alch., i, 1.

†DOLE-BREAD. Bread similarly distributed. "Pain d'aumosne. *Dole-bread.*" *Nomenclator.*

DOLOUR. Grief pain, or lamentation.

When the tongue's office should be prodigal,
To breathe th' abundant *dolour* of the heart.
Rich. II, i, 3.

So all lamenting muses would me wailings leud,
The *dolours* of the heart in sight again to show.
Mirror for Magist., p. 485.

DOLPHIN. This word was long in current use for the Dauphin of France. In the old edition of The troublesome Raigne of King John, it is so throughout:

Lewis the *dolphin* and the heire of France, &c.
The turning tide bears back, with flowing chaunce,
Unto the *dolphin* all we had attain'd.
And fills the late low-running hopes of Fraunce.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, v. 44.

Against his oath from us had made departure
To Charles the *dolphin*, our chief enemie
Mirror for Mag., p. 313.

The title of *dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonne of the king of France, by Philip of Valoys, who began his raigne in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of *Dolphinie* and Viennois, who was called the *dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 45.

Yet I think that usage perfectly misapplied in explaining the following passage:

Why your *dolphin* is not lustier; 'fore me I speak in respect. *All's W.*, ii, 3.

On this Mr. Steevens says, "By dolphin is meant the dauphin," &c.; whereas it means only that the king is made as lusty as a dolphin, which is a sportive, lively fish; a similar idea probably suggested the following singular passage:

His delights
Were *dolphin-like*, and shew'd his back above
The element they liv'd in. *Ant. and Cl.*, v. 2.

The apparently incoherent stuff of "*Dolphin* my boy, boy, Sessy, let him trot by," is said to be part of an old song, in which the king of France thus addressed the Dauphin:

Dolphin, my boy, my boy,
Cessez, let him trot by.

So at least I conjecture it should be, not *cease*, as it is printed in Mr. Steevens's note. *Lear*, iii, 4. *Hey no nonny* was the burden of this ballad, as of some others now extant. Cokes, in Jonson's Barth. Fair, alludes to the same ballad, when he says, "He shall be *Dauphin my boy.*" Act v, sc. 4.

†DOMAGE. Damage, hurt.

What delight hath heaven,
That lives unhurt itself, to suffer given
Up to all *domage* those poor few that strive
To imitate it. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xiii, 457.

†DOMESTICAL. Domestic.

In our private and *domestical* matters.
Sydney's Apology for Poetry.

By whose good indeavours, vice is punished, vertue rewarded, peace established, forraigne broyles repressed, *domesticall* cares appeased.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

DOMINATIONS. One of the supposed orders of angelical beings, according to the established arrangement of the schools. In Heywood's Hierarchie of blessed Angels (1635), they form the titles of seven books; Michael the archangel presides over the eighth, and the angel Gabriel over the ninth. They are thus specified:—1. Cherubim; 2. Seraphim; 3. Thrones; 4.

Dominations; 5. Vertues; 6. Powers; 7. Principats. All but the first two are comprised by Milton in one fine-sounding line of address to them:

Thrones, *Dominations*, Princedoms, Virtues, Powers.

Titles supposed by some readers to have been invented by him; but Heywood had before introduced them into verse:

The seraphins, the cherubins, and thrones,
Potéstates, vertues, *dominations*,
The principats, archangels, angels, all
Resound his praise in accents musicall.
B. IX, p. 582.

Ben Jonson also had introduced them into an elegy:

Saints, martyrs, prophets; with those hierarchies
Angels, archangels, principalities,
The *dominations*, virtues, and the powers,
The thrones, the cherub, and seraphic bowers,
That planted round there sing before the Lamb.
On Lady Venetia Digby; Underw., ix.

It must be admitted, however, that these names were derived from a book long esteemed as of the highest authority, The Apostolical Constitutions, where we read

ἕτερα τῶν ταγμάτων πλήθη, ἄγγελοι, ἀρχάγγελοι, θρόνοι, κυριότητες, ἀρχαὶ, ἐξουσίαι, δυνάμεις.
Lib VIII, § 35.

And elsewhere to the same effect.

†DOMINO. It does not seem very clear when this word first came into use, but it was customary in France, as early as the sixteenth century, for ladies of rank and fashion always to wear masks over their faces when taking their promenade or travelling. The domino in masquerades appears not to have been known by this name in the latter part of the 17th century, when Dunton wrote and published.

Domino, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn. *Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

DOMMERAR, or DUMMERER, in the old cant of beggars, meant one who pretended to be dumb.

Higgen, your orator, in this interregnum,
That whilom was your *dommerar*, doth beseech you.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

These *dommerars* are leud and most subtyll people, the most of these are watchmen, and wyll never speake, unless they have extreame punishment, &c.
Caveat ag. Com. Cursitors.

Every village will yeeld abundant testimonies amongst us; we have *dummerers*, Abraham-men, &c.
Burton's Anat of Mel., p. 159.

†In the degree of beggars it is thought he will turne *dummerer*; he practises already, and is for that purpose many times taken speechlesse.
Stephens' Essayes. 1615, p. 274.

To DON. To do on, or put on. See to DOFF.

Menar. I did not think
This amorous surreiter would have *don'd* his helm
For such a petty war.
Ant. and Cl., ii, 1.

What! should I *don* this robe and trouble you?
Tit. And., i, 2.

Some shirts of mail, some coats of plate put on,
Some *donn'd* a cuirass, some a corslet bright.
Fairf. Tass., i, 72.

And, when he did his rich apparel *don*,
Put he no widow nor an orphan on.
Bp. Corbet's Poems, p. 39.

To DONE. An old form of to do.

He lives not in despair,
As *done* his servants.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 209.

Again:

Such are the praises lovers *done* deserve. *Ibid.*, 210.

But sped him thence to *done* his lord's behest.
Fairf. Tass., i, 70, early editions.

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. A celebrated hero of romance, in the Mirror of Knighthood, &c. *Donzel* is from the Italian, *donzello*, and means a squire, or young man; or, as Florio says, "A damosell, a bacheler," &c. He seems always united with Rosiclear.

Defend thee powerfully, marry thee sumptuously, and keep thee in despite of Rosiclear or *Donzel del Phebo*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 92.

Donzel del Phebo and Rosicleer! are you there?
The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 248.

So the Captain in Philaster calls the citizens in insurrection with him, "My dear *Donsels:*" and presently after, when Philaster appears, salutes him by the title of

My royal Rosiclear!
We are thy myrmidons, thy guards, thy roarers.
Philaster, v, p. 166-7.

†DOOLE. A boundary post.

Three miles on this side of Bath in the high road, on a high hill, are 3 stone *dooles*, that part 3 great shires, and there tooke I my leave of one with my left leg, possession of another with my right leg, and shaking the third with my left hand all at once, with one moving posture. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

DOOMSDAY. To take doomsday seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and *took doomsday* for the other.
The Puritan, Suppl. to Shaks., ii, 621.

†DOOR. *To set from the door*, to drive away.

After he had penetrated into this her hungry feminine enclination, having heard all, *to set her from the dores*, hee said: My spirituall mistresse, goe your wayes home, and the next night attentively hearken after our mattins bell, which will undoubtedly instruct you, in whatsoever you are to performe.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†DOOR-NAIL. *As dead as a door-nail* is a very old phrase.

But now the thought of the new come foole so much moved him, that he was *as dead as a doore-nayle*, standing on tip-toe, looking toward the door to behold arrivall. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

†*To* DOP. To dip, to duck.

Like tonny-fish they be which swiftly dive and *dop*.
North's Plutarch, [illegible]

DOP, *s.*, for dip, or a very low bow.

The Venetian *dop*, this.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 1.

A DOPER, or DOPPER. An anabaptist; that is, a dipper. Of the first customer in the Staple of News, the margin says, "1*st Cust.* A she-baptist." The Register afterwards says of her,

This is a *doper*, a she-anabaptist!
Seal and deliver her her news; dispatch.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 2.

A world of *doppers!* but they are there as lunatick persons, walkers only; that have leave only to hum and ha, not daring to prophesy, or start up upon stools to raise doctrine.
Ibid., Masque of the Moon, vol. vi, p. 62, Wh.

Thus a dab-chick or didapper was also called a *dob-chick*, or *dopperbird*. *Minshew*. Even Ray has called it a *didopper*. *Dict. Tril.*, ch. 9.

†DOPT. For *adopt*.

Stilt. Hold yee there, my lord, I am but a poore fellow and have but a simple living left me; yet my brother, were he a very naturall brother of mine owne, should hee bee *dopted*, I would *dopt* him, and herrite him, i'le fit him. *Trag-dy of Hoffman*, 1631.

DOR. A drone, or beetle. *Lye, Minshew*, and others.

What should I care what ev'ry *dor* doth buz
In credulous ears? *B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels*, iii, 3.

To give the dor, a cant phrase for to make a fool of a person, or pass a joke upon him, or outwit him.

There oft to rivals lends the gentle *dor*,
Oft takes (his mistress by) the bitter bob.
Fletch. Purp. Isl., vii, 25.

You will see, I shall now *give him the gentle dor* presently, he forgetting to shift the colours which are now changed with alteration of the mistress.
Ibid., v, 4.

Falsely interpreted, in some editions, as giving them leave to sleep. The changes of his mistress's colours are here also mentioned directly after. The whole progress of that curious design follows, and the joke turning against the person who made the attack, it ends with an exclamation of the *Dor!* the *Dor!* the palpable *Dor!* by which is meant, that he is palpably defeated.

I would not
Receive the *dor*, but as a bosom friend
You shall direct me. *B. & Fl. Lover's Progr.*, i, 1.

And then at the time would she have appeared (as his friend) to have given you the *dor*.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 3.

The *dor* is used also as a mock imprecation:

The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it: they are my own imaginations, by this light. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

To DOR. The same as to give the dor; to outwit, impose upon, &c. Skinner notices this word.

Here he comes, whistle; be this sport called *dorring* the dott'rel. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, iv, 2

Is this the finest tale you can devise?
What, hop'd you that with this I could be *dor'd?*
Harringt. Ariost., v, 39.

To obtain a *dor* was once also a school term for getting leave to sleep; from *dormire*.

†DORBELLICAL. Clumsy. *Dorbelish* is still used in this sense in the dialect of Lincolnshire.

I have reade over thy sheepish discourse . . . . . it was so ugly, *dorbellicall*, and lamish.
Nash. Pierce Penilesse. 1592.

†DORMANT WINDOW. A dormar window, or window in the roof of the house.

Old *dormant windows* must confesse,
Her beams their glimmering spectacles;
Struck with the splendour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glasse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

DORNICK. The Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. See DARNIX. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the Atlas Geographicus, which is *now* decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick*." *Atl. Geogr.*, vol. i, p. 948.

DORP. A village. The same as *thorp*. Saxon, *dorp*.

The captains of this rascal cow'rdly rout
Were Isambert of Agincourt, at hand;
Riflant of Clunass, a *dorp* thereabout. &c.
Drayt. Battle of Agincourt, vol. i, p. 75.

And *dorps* and bridges quite away should bear.
Drayt. Moone, p. 492.

And so it fell out with that ruin'd *dorpe*, or hamlet [Old Yarmouth].
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 160.

Amsterdam, a town, I beleeve, that there are few her fellows, being from a mean fishing *dorp* come—to be one of the greatest marts in Europe.
Howell's Letters, § i, 6, 1st ed.

[We agree in Mr. Hooper's interpretation of *dorp bores*, i. e., village boors, in the following passage.]

†All the *dorp* bores with terror fled.
Charm Fl., xi, 587.

DORRER. Sleeper, or lazy person. From *dor*.

There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves like *dorrers*.
R. Robinson's Transl. of the Utopia, Dibd. ed., i, p. 51.

DORTOUR. A sleeping-place, or dormitory. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,
And searched all their cels and secrets near.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 24.

DOSNELL, or DASNEL. A word which I have found only in the following proverb, and cannot exactly interpret.

The *dosnell* dawcock comes dropping in among the doctors. *Withals' Dict.*, p. 558, [ed. 1634.]

It is given as the translation of "Graculus inter musas, anser strepit inter olores." Also, in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 15, b. Ray has it

The *dasnel* dawcock sits among the doctors.
Prov., p. 55.

And illustrates it by "Corchorus inter olera."

DOSSERS. Panniers, or something of that kind. *Dossier*, Fr., from *dos*, a back. Cotgrave translates it by *hotte*, which is exactly a *pannier*.

The milkmaids' cuts shall turn the wenches off,
And lay their *dossers* tumbling in the dust.
Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 265.

See CUT.

Chaucer has the word, and makes a difference between *dossers* and panniers:

Or makin of these paniers,
Or ellis hutchis or *dossers*.
House of Fame, iii, 849.

You ha' some market here—some *dosser* of fish
Or fowl to fetch off. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, ii, 4.

Written also *dorsers*, as from the old French, *dorsier:*

By this some farmer's dairy-maid I may meet her,
Riding from market one day 'twixt her *dorsers*
B. & Fl. Night-walker, i, 1.

†DOSSER-HEADED. Literally pannier-headed, *i. e.*, empty-headed, foolish.

I will not play the hypocrite to you (gallants) nor be nice in revealing my youthfull amouretts, in regard I find you are not *dosser-headed* like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†DOTARD, or DOTTARD. Applied to trees, stumpy; cut down to the stumps.

Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees
Friar Bacons Brazen Heads Prophesie. 1604.

It beares huge nuts which have excellent food in them; it shoots out hard prickles above a fathom long, and those arme them, with the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees serve for firing.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Manie *dottarde* and decayde trees are within divers mannors surveyde which are contynuallie wrongfullie taken by the tenauntes. *MS. Lansd.*, 165, A.D. 1613.

†DOTARY. The act of doating.

These been for such as make them votarie,
And take them to the mantle and the ring,
And spenden day and night in *dotarie*,
Hammering their heads, musing on heavenly thing.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

DOTES. Qualification, endowments; Lat. Used by Ben Jonson, and it was thought by him only; but this his best editor, Mr. Gifford, denies, and says he has found it in earlier authors.

I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dotes* of such a servant. *Epicœne*, ii, 3.

I durst not aim at that, the *dotes* were such
Thereof, no notion can express how much
Their caract was.
Elegy on Lady Jane Pawlet, vol. vi, p. 18.

It has not hitherto been found or referred to in any other passages.

DOTTEREL. A bird said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, as to suffer itself to be caught, while intent upon mimicking the actions of the fowler.

In catching of *dotterels* we see how the foolish bird playeth the ape in gestures.
Bacon; quoted by Johnson.

Drayton describes the action of the bird very minutely:

The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
For as you creep, or cowr, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird doth do,
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set.
Polyolb., Song 25, p. 1164.

Hence currently used for a silly fellow, a dupe:

E. Our *Dotterel* then is caught
B. He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanc'd toward him, stretch'd forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions.
Old Couple, O. Pl., x, 483.

Dotterel is there the name of one of the persons, and evidently given to mark his character. Thus the cheating of Cokes in Barth. Fair, is called "dorring the *dott'rel*." See to DOR, above. The character of *Fitz-dottrel* is named with the same intention, in Jonson's The Devil's an Ass; and the folly of the bird in stretching out a leg if the fowler does so, is alluded to in the following line:

We have another leg strain'd for this *dottrel*.
Act iv, sc. 6.

That is, we have another project to insnare him. Thus in this passage also:

see, they stretch out their legs like *dotterels*.
B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, act iii.

†I heare you, why then (quoth she) cheiseife) do you mocke me, ye *dotrells*, saying like children, I will not, I will, I will, I will not, give me it, take it, ye say and unsay; ye doe and undoe. *Terence in English*. 1614.

DOUBLE-BEER. Strong beer, or ale. *Bierre double*, Fr. [*Double-double-beer*, strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer.]

Had he been master of good *double beer*,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here.
Corbet on the Death of J. Dawson

i. e., had been still alive.

DOUBLE-RIBBED. Great with child.

Now over and besides these mischeifes, this comes also in the very nicke; this same woman of Andros, whether shee be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child shee is by him; shee is now *double-ribbed*. *Terence in English*. 1614.

DOUBLE-RUFF. A sort of game at cards. There were also games called *English Ruff and Honours*, *French Ruff*, and *Wide Ruff*.

I can play at nothing so well as *double ruff*.
Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 295.

†DOUBLETS. An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

What? where's your cloak?
And. Going to foiles ev'n now, I put it off.
Mea. To tell you truth he hath lost it at *doublets*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†*To* DOUBT. To cause fear.

I'll tell ye all my fears, one single vaiour,
The vertues of the valiant Carattach
More *doubts* me then all Britain.
Beaumont and Fletcher, 1647.

DOUCET. A custard. In this and other senses variously spelt; as *douset*, *dowset*, *doulcet*; but in all equally derived from *dulcet*, sweet.

Fresh cheese and *dowsets*, curds, and clouted cream.
Drayt. Ecl., 9, page 1451.

†Heer's *dousets* and flapjacks, and I ken not what.
The King and a Poore Northerne Man, 1640.

Also used as a hunting term; the testes of a hart or stag:

I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day; although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and *doucets*.
B. Jons. Sad Sheph., i, 6.

To love a keeper your fortune will be,
But the *doucets* better than him or his fee.
Ibid., *Masque of Gipsies*. 6, p. 96.

Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer (v. *douced*), cites a passage from Lydgate, in which *doucete* evidently signifies some musical instrument:

There were trumpes and trumpettes,
Lowde shallys and *doucetes*.

Bailey has *dowset*, a kind of apple.

†DOUDON. A short, fat woman. This is marked as an old English word in the Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†DOUDY. A sloven?

If plaine, or homely, we saie she is a *doudie*, or a slut.
Riche his Farewell, 1681.

†DOVE. One of the popular paradoxes of the olden time was a dove without a gall. See on this subject a curious song in the Songs and Carols printed from the Sloane MS. for the Wharton Club, and the ballad quoted in the notes. In this ballad we have the lines—

I must have to my supper
A bird without a ga'.

Among the which, you bring in a *dove without a gall*, as farre from the matter you speake of, as you are from the mastry you would have; who although she cannot be angry with you, in that she hath no gall, yet can she laugh at you, because shee hath a spleene.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

DOVER-COURT, or, corruptly, DOVER-COT. A parish in Essex, near and leading to Harwich; where was once a miraculous cross which spoke, if the legends may be credited.

And how the rood of *Dovercot* did speak,
Confirming his opinions to be true.
Collier of Croyd., O. Pl., xi. 195

Whether this place was alluded to in the following proverb, or some court, conjectured by the editor of those proverbs to have been kept at Dover, and which was rendered tumultuous by the numerous resort of seamen, may be doubted:

Dover-court, all speakers and no hearers.
Ray, p. 246.

Possibly the church which contained that rood was the scene of confusion alluded to in the proverb; for we are told by Fox, that a rumour was spread that no man could shut the door, which therefore stood open night and day; and that the resort of people to it was much and very great. *Martyrs*, vol. ii, p. 392. However this be, the proverb was long current. It is alluded to in an old copy of verses inscribed on the wall of St. Peter's belfry at Shaftesbury, and quoted above, at the word CLAMOUR:

But when they clam, the harsh sound spoils the sport
And 'tis like women keeping *Dover-court*.

So in Stephenson's Norfolk Drollery, 1673:

I'm not a man ordain'd for *Dover-court*,
For I'm a hearer still where I resort.

And even as late as Queen Anne's time, in Mr. Bramston's Art of Politics.

Church nor church-matters ever turn to sport,
Nor make St. Stephen's chapel *Dover-court*.
Dodsley, Coll. of Poems, vol. i.

DOVER'S GAMES. Annual sports, held on Cotswold, in Gloucestershire,

instituted by captain Robert Dover, early in the reign of James I, and sometimes called Dover's Olympics. They were celebrated in a tract, now scarce, entitled "Annalia Dubrensia. Upon the yearly Celebration of Mr. Robert Dover's Olympic Games upon Cotswold Hill," &c.; where they are recommended by verses from Ben Jonson, Randolph, Drayton, &c., which appear in their respective works. The games included wrestling, leaping, pitching the bar, handling the pike, dancing by women, and various kinds of hunting.

To DOUT. To do out, to extinguish.

First, in the intellect it *douts* the light,
Darkens the house, dims th' understanding's sight.
Sylvest. Tobacco battri'd. p. 106.

Mr. Todd says, that *dout* the candle, and *dout* the fire, are phrases still common in several counties. Grose, in his Glossary, specifies Gloucestershire as using it; but gives *douters* as a northern word. I believe it is a general name for the instruments he describes, which extinguish a candle by pressing the wick.

DOWLE. The fibres of down in a feather, or any similar substance; perhaps only a corruption of down.

May as well
Wound the loud winds, or with be-mockt-at stabs
Kill the still-closing waters, as diminish
One *dowle* that's in my plume. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

Such trees as have a certain wool or *dowle* upon them, as the small cotton.
History of Manual Arts, 1661, p. 93.

There is a certain shell-fish in the sea, called pinna, that bears a mossy *dowl* or wool. *Ibid.*

E. Coles, after *dower*, inserts *young dowl*, which he translates lanugo. See Mr. Steevens's note on the above passage in the Tempest. See also Todd.

†DOWSE. To plunge or duck in the water. Still used in the dialects of the north of England.

Why, could we help it, when he leapt into the river?
Cl. Had your zeal been so hot to serve the king, as you do now make shew of,
You would have *dows'd* in over head and ears.
Carlell's Passionate Lovers, 1655.

And by this device, at length after extreame perils, came to the banke on the farther side. All the rest riding upon their horses that swum, and oftentimes by reason of the streame dashing round about them, *dowsed* under the water, and tossed to and fro, after they had beene weakned with this daungerous wet that they tooke, were cast upon the bankes against them. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

DOXY. A mistress. Originally taken from the canting language. See Decker's Belman, sign. E.

When daffodils begin to peer—
With heigh the *doxy* over the dale.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

She has studied
A way to beggar us both, and, by this hand,
She shall be, if I live, a *doxy*.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 2

M. Sirrah, where's your *doxy?* halt not with me.
O. Doxy & Moll; what's that?
M. His wench. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 109.

It may be observed, that Autolycus, who sings the song above cited, has a spice of the cant language in his dialect; for he says soon after, "I purchas'd this caparison, and my revenue is the *silly cheat;* Gallows and knock are too powerful on the highway." It should seem, by the passage quoted from the Roaring Girl, that *doxy* was not yet adopted into common language. Coles has it, *a doxy, meretrix.* Cotgrave has it, but not Minshew.

For the use of it among the beggars, see Beaumont and Fletcher in the Beggar's Bush, act ii, 1.

†*Prostitute doxies* are neither wives, maids, nor widdows; they will for good victuals, or for a very small piece of money, prostitute their bodies, and then protest they never did any such thing before, that it was pure necessity that now compell'd them to do what they have done, and the like; whereas the jades will prove common hacknies upon every slight occasion.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

To DRAB, from *drab*, which is still used. To follow loose women.

Ay, or drinking, fencing, swearing,
Quarrelling, *drabbing:*—you may go thus far.
Haml., ii, 1.

Nor am I so precise but I can *drab* too.
We'll not sit out for our parts.
Massing. Beneg., i, 3.

The miserable rogue must steal no more,
Nor drink, nor *drab*. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

DRADD. Dreaded. *Spenser*. See Todd.

Saw hys people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both *dradde*, and greatly beloved.
Holinsh., vol. i, d 2.

Also for affrighted.

DRAFF. Hog-wash, or any such coarse liquor. Milton used this word (see Johnson's Dict.), and it can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

You would think I had an hundred and fifty tatter'd prodigals, lately come from swine-feeding, from eating *draff* and husks. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv, 2.

And holds up snout, like pig that comes from *draff*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 516.

Spelt also draugh:

When as the cullian, and the viler clown,
That like the swine on *draugh* sets his desire.
Drayt. Ecl., 8, p. 1424.

DRAFFY. Coarse and bad. From sediment of liquor.

Of a lover.
The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, iii, last sc.

Qu. Whether for *disgrace* we should not read *distrust?*

†DRAGON-WATER. A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the 17th century.

Whilst beazer stone, and mightly mithridate,
To all degrees are great in estimate,
And triacles power is wonderously exprest,
And *dragon water* in most high request.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Mop. Shut up your doores then; Carduus Benedictus
Or *dragon water* may doe good upon him.
Thes. What meane you Mopsus?
Mop. Mean I? what mean you
To invite me to your house when 'tis infected?
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640

†*To* DRAIL. To trail.

And deadly wounded corps drag'd on the ground,
And after him his speare he *drailing* found.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†DRAKE. A small cannon.

Wee had six brasse *drakes* lay upon the deck; so that she was overtopt with waight.
A. Wilson's Autobiography.

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS'S, SHIP. The ship in which he sailed round the world was, by order of queen Elizabeth, laid up at Deptford, where it long continued an object of admiration. For some time, it appears to have been usual to make parties to dine or sup on board. When it was so far decayed as to be necessarily broken up, a chair was made of one of the planks, and presented to the University of Oxford.

We'll have our provided supper brought on board *sir Francis Drake's ship*, that hath compassed the world, where with full cups and banquets we will do sacrifice for a prosperous voyage. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 254.

Cowley has the following epigram on the chair:

Upon the Chair made out of Sir Francis Drake's Ship, presented to the University Library of Oxford, by John Davis, of Deptford, Esquire.
To this great ship, which round the globe has run,
And match'd in race the chariot of the sun,
This Pythagorean ship, (for it may claim
Without presumption so deserv'd a name,
By knowledge once, and transformation now)
In her new shape, this sacred port allow.
Drake and his ship could not have wish'd from fate
A more blest station, or more blest estate;
For lo! a seat of endless rest is given,
To her in Oxford, and to him in Heav'n.

DRALLERY. See DROLLERY.

†DRAME. Conjectured to mean a dreg.

Such rascold *drames* promoted by Thais,
Bacchus, Licoris, or yet by Testalis.
Barclay's Eclogues, 1570.

DRAPET. A table-cloth. From *drap*, Fr., or *drappo*, Ital.

Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* feastival,
Against the viands should be ministred.
F. Q., II, ix. 37.

DRAUGHT. A jakes, or cloaca.

Hang them, or stab them, drown them in a *draught*,
Confound them by some course. *Tim. of A.*, v, 2.
Sweet *draught!* sweet, quoth 'a! sweet sink, sweet sewer! *Tr. & Cr.*, v, 1.

Capell, for what reason I know not, has changed the reading to *draff* in his edition, and does not notice this, which is the reading of the old quarto, and required by the sense.

The word is used in the translation of the Bible, Matth. v, 17, where the original is ἀφεδρὼν, literally a jakes.

†A godly father sitting on a *draught*,
To do as need and nature hath us taught,
Mumbled (as was his manner) certaine prayers.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†DRAUGHTY. Pertaining to a draught; filthy.

Would it not grieve any good spirits to sit a whole moneth sitting out a lousie beggarly pamphlet, and like a needy physitian to stand whole yeares, tossing and tumbling the filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing house? *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606

To DRAW. A hunting term, for to trace the steps of the game.

A hound that runs counter, and yet *draws dry-foot* well. *Com. of E.*, iv, 2.

To *draw dry-foot* was, according to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the *dry foot*, without the scent. Dr. Grey would have it to follow by the scent; but a dry foot can have no scent. Who shall decide when doctors disagree? In this case, perhaps, sportsmen, to whom I refer it. A *drawn fox* is a hunted fox: "When we beat the bushes, &c., after the fox we call it *drawing*." *Gent. Recr., Hunting*, p. 17, 8vo. The tricks and artifices of a hunted fox were supposed to be very extraordinary; hence this expression:

No more truth in thee, than in a *drawn fox*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And Morose, a cunning avaricious old man, is called "That *drawn fox*." *Beaumont and Fletcher's Woman's Prize*, i, 2.

†DRAW. *To draw a book*, was to draw up a bill or lawyer's brief. *To draw to a head*, was, and is still, a term applied to a boil or ulcer. *To draw sheep*, to select sheep from the flock.

Entreating her, that she would vouchsafe in his name to deliver unto her husband that bagge of writings,

which were all necessarie for his cause in hand, and he entreated Mr. Doctor her husband, that hee would *draw a booke*, to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Aboutir. To wax ripe, or *draw to a head*, as an impostume, also, to end. *Cotgrave.*

Abgrego, to sever or take out of the flocke, to *draw shepe*. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

DRAW-GLOVES. A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

Draw-Gloves.
At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And prethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss.
Hesperides, p. 111.

In another poem:

We'll venter (if we can) at wit;
If not, at *draw-gloves* we will play. *Ibid.*, p. 252.

Again:

Puss and her prentice both at *draw-gloves* play.
Ibid., p. 306

It is alluded to here:

In pretty riddles to bewray our loves,
In questions, purpose, or in *drawing gloves*.
Drayt. Heroical Ep., p. 370.

In all the instances it seems to be a game between lovers.

†DRAW-LATCH. A thief.

Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stilt and I returne; and if I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

DRAY. A squirrel's nest. *Kersey's Dict.*

While he, from tree to tree, from spray to spray,
Gets to the woods, and hides him in his *dray*.
Browne, Br. Past., i, 5, p. 134.

In the summer time they (the squirrels) build them nests (which by some are called *drays*) in the tops of trees, artificially with sticks and moss.
Gentleman's Recr., p. 109, 8vo.

The nimble squirrel noting here,
Her mossy *dray* that makes.
Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 626.

Cowper has used it:

Climb'd like a squirrel to his *dray*.
Poems, I, 303.

So that probably it is not yet obsolete in the country.

DRAZEL. A slut, a vagabond wench. The same as DROSSEL, which see.

That when the time's expir'd, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals.
Hudibr., III. i, 947.

DREAD, as a substantive. A sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration. Thus Spenser to queen Elizabeth:

The which to hear vouchsafe, O *dearest dread*, awhile.
Faery Qu., Induction to B I.

DREADFUL, for fearful, or apprehensive.

Dreadful of daunger that might him betide,
She oft' and oft' adviz'd him to refraine
From chase of greater beasts. *Sp. F. Q.*, III, i, 37.

†*To* DREAN. To drain, to exhaust.

He try if griefe will *drean* his melting reines,
And hang a crutch upon his able back.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

Her thirsty soule, she sayd, would *dreane* a tun.
Ibid.

DREARING. Sorrow. See DRERE.

And lightly him uprearing,
Revoked life, that would have fled away.
—All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*.
Spens. Daphnaide, v. 187.

†DRECEN. To threaten. According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.

The queene *drecned* by her churchmen.
M. Marprelate's Epitome, ed. *Petheram*, p. 35.

†*To* DREE. In the dialects of the north of England, to *dree* is used in the sense of to journey towards a place, perhaps literally to draw. This is evidently its sense in the Robin Hood ballads.

In summer time, when leaves grow green,
And birds sing on every tree,
Robin Hood went to Nottingham
As fast as he could *dree*.
Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker.

Come thou hither to me, thou lovely page,
Come thou hither to me;
For thou must post to Nottingham
As fast as thou can'st *dree*.
The exploits of renowned Robin Hood.

To *dre*, to suffer, belongs to an olde period of the language.

Thus es ylk mane, als we may see,
Borne in care and kayteftee,
And for to *dre* with dole his dayes,
Als Job sothely hymselfe sayse.
Hampole MS. Linc., f. 277.

DRENT. Drowned, overwhelmed.

But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*.
Spens. Astroph., 310

With them all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded, and in dolour *drent*.
Spens. Tears of the Muses, 210.

†If monarchs so would take an instrument
Of truth composed to spy their subjects. *drent*
In foul oppression by those high in seat,
Who care not to be good, but to be great.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

†'Tis sinne hath drawne the deluge downe
Of all these teares, wherein we drowne,
Wherein not onely we are *drent*,
But all the Christian continent. *H. Peacham.*

DRERE, or DREARE. Sorrow.

A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly *drere*.
Sp. F. Q., I, viii, 40.

DRERIMENT. Sorrow.

Full of sad feare, and ghastly *dreriment*.
Sp. F. Q., I, ii. 44

And teach the woods and waters to lament
Your doleful *dreriment*. *Sp. Epithalamion*, v. 10.

The cloudy isle with no small *dreriment*
Would soon be fill'd. *Fl. Purple Isl.*, iii, 18.

DRERYHEAD. The same as the foregoing. One of the antiquated forms

which Spenser, and they who copied him, delighted to employ.

Ah wretched boy! the shape of *dreryhead*,
And sad example of man's sudden end.
Astroph., 133.

DRESSER. The signal for the servants to take the dinner from the kitchen, was the cook's knocking on the *dresser*, thence called the cook's drum.

And 'tis less danger,
I'll undertake, to stand at push of pike
With an enemy on a breach, that's undermin'd too
And the cannon playing on it, than to stop
One harpy, your perpetual guest, from entrance,
When the *dresser*, the cook's drum, thunders.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iii. 1. Giff. ed.

Then, sir, as in the field the drum, so to the feast the *dresser* gives the alarm. Ran tan tara, &c.
Chapm. May-day, iv, p. 91. repr.

Hark, they knock to the *dresser*.
Jov. Crew. O. Pl., x. 407.

Then must he warn to the *dresser*. Gen'lemen, and yeomen, to *dresser*. *Northumb. Housh. B.*, p. 423.

†DRESSING-BOARD. A dresser.

A *dressing boorde*, tabula culinaria: a dressing knife, culter diversorius vel popinarius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 187.

†DRIFLE. To drink excessively.

About this time, Dr. Basire, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the garrison's excessive drinking, called *drifling*, prevailed so, that the governours forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionablely.
Tullie's Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, p. 15.

†DRIFT. A course, or road.

Do it then, Faustus, with unfeigned heart.
Lest greater dangers do attend thy *drift*.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†DRIFT-WAY. A pack-way.

A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packe or *drift-way*, and is both a foot-way and horse-way.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†*To* DRILL. To trickle down.

With that, swift watry drops *drill* from his eye.
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

With gold and figures (which to touch were sin
The geometricke ridge of silver tride,
Fires o're their heads, and *drils* downe by the wals,
Which scalds the princes as it melting fals. *Ibid.*

DRILL. A kind of baboon. The word, though used by the writers of queen Anne's time, is now totally left off. It certainly was once common, but how derived, I know not, for it occurs in no old dictionary that I have seen. Smith, in his Voyage to Guinea (1744), speaking of the *mandrill* (which name Buffon has adopted), says he knows not why it is so called, "except it be for the near resemblance *of a human creature*, though not at all like an ape." P. 51. Evidently forming it from *man* and *drill*.

A diurnal-maker is the antimark [antimask] of an historian, he differs from him as a *dril* from a man.
Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

What a devil (quoth the midwife), would you have your son move his ears like a *drill*? Yes, fool, (said he) why should he not have the perfection of a *drill* or of any other animal? *Mem. of Scriblerus*, chap. 2. The comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference.
Sir W. Temple on Pop. Disc., sub initio.

Bp. Wilkins also has the word. Buffon has applied the name of *mandrill* to the *simia maimon* of Linnæus, though that baboon has a deep blue face; whereas Smith (whom he quotes for it) expressly says, that his *mandrill* had a white face; and tells a jest of a negro, which illustrates it. It was probably the *simia sphinx* of Linnæus, and Shaw (Gen. Zool., i, p. 16), who describes the face as of "a tawny flesh colour."

DRINKING HEALTHS. The following rules for drinking healths are extracted from an old book, entitled, The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie, by Barnaby Rich, 1623:

He that beginnes the health hath his prescribed orders: first, uncovering his head, he takes a full cup in his hand, and setting his countenance with a grave aspect, he craves for audience: silence being once obtained, hee beginnes to breath out the name peradventure of some honourable personage, that is worthy of a better regard than to have his name polluted at so unfitting a time, amongst a company of drunkards: but his health is drank to, and he that pledges must likewise off with his cup, kisse his fingers, and bowing himself in signe of a reverent acceptance: When the leader sees his follower thus prepared, hee sups up his breath, turnes the bottom of the cup upward, and in ostentation of his dexteritie, gives the cup a phillip to make it cry *twango*. And thus the first scene is acted.

The cup being newly replenished to the breadth of an haire, he that is the pledger must now beginne his part, and thus it goes round throughout the whole company, provided alwayes, by a canon set down by the founder there must be three at least still uncovered, 'till the health hath had the full passage; which is no sooner ended but another begins againe, and hee drinks an health to his *lady of little worth*, or peradventure to his light hele'd mistress.

This the author calls "The Ruffingly Order of drinking Healths, used by the Spendalls of this age."

This curious account was discovered by Mr. Reed, who gave it in his Notes on Decker's Honest Whore, O. Pl., ii, 274.

To DRINK TOBACCO. To smoke. Formerly a common phrase.

I did not as your barren gallants do,
Fill my discourses up *drinking tobacco*.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 143.

That is, by smoking at intervals.

I tell thee, Wentlope, thou canst not live on this side of the world, feed well, *drink tobacco*, and be honoured into the presence, but thou must be acquainted with all sorts of men. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 6.

In the Roaring Girl, one of the personages says of some tobacco, "This

will serve to *drink* at my chamber." O. Pl., vi, 29.

See the note on the Honest Whore, O. Pl., iii, 455.

He droop'd, we went; 'till one (which did excel
Th' Indians in *drinking his tobacco* well)
Met us. *Donne, Sat.*, i, 87.

I find it said, by an anonymous writer, that the Turks use this phrase. *Lit. Gazette*, Sept. 11, 1819, p. 588. I do not vouch for the fact.

†*Drinke you tobaccho* nere so secretly,
Yet by the smoake heele tell the quantitie.
Bastard's Chrestoleros, 1598.

†Old Adam liv'd nine hundred thirty yeere,
Yet ne'r *dranke* none, as I could read or heare:
And some men now live ninety yeeres and past.
Who never *dranke tobacco* first nor last.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A DROIL. A drudge. Some derive it from *drevel*, Dutch; but that seems too remote. Mr. Lemon deduces it from τρίβω, tero, but his etymologies are often made as if for sport, to try the patience of his readers. It may possibly be formed from to *draw*, but I have no great confidence in the conjecture. Junius puts drivel and droile as different forms of the same word; if so, the Dutch derivation is excellent.

Then I begin to rave at my stars' bitterness,
To see how [qu. so?] many muckhills plac'd above me,
Peasants, and *droyls*, caroches full of dunghills,
Whose very birth stinks in a generous nostril.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

She hates to live where she must call her mother that was thy *droile*.——That *droile* is now your brother's wife. *R. Brome, New Acad.*, ii, p. 40.

Droil is used also for labour:

Would you would speak to him though, to take a little More paines, 'tis I do all the *droile*, the durtwork.
Shirl Gent. of Ven., i, p. 10.

†*To* DROIL. To drudge.

How worldlings *droil* for trouble! That fond breast
That is possess'd
Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest.
Quarles's Emblems.

O who would *droil*,
Or delve in such a soil,
Where gain's uncertain and the pain is sure? *Ibid.*

†*To* DROLL. To trifle.

Arv. He attempted me.
Iber. Do not I know, he loves to *droll* with thee?
Arv. He would scarce *droll* away the sum he offer'd.
The Slighted Maid, p. 7

†DROLL. A merry fellow.

The two *drolls* apprehending that news, were as glad as if they had been invited to a wedding. They stayed in his chamber, without making the least noise, having in their hands those armes which were necessary for the execution of the design.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†DROLL. A puppet; at a later period it appears to have been used for a tom-fool.

Bartholomew Fair falls out very luckily this year for the lawyers, for now the term being out and not in hope shortly of coming in again, they have time enough to go to Smithfield to see the jack puddings, *drolls*, whores, and pick-pockets. *Poor Robin*, 1736.

A throng of searchers after truth
Were crowding at the alley's mouth,
Wherein the conventicle stood,
Like Smithfield *droll-booth*, built with wood
Hudibras Redivivus, part v, 1706.

DROLLERY. A puppet-show.

Alonz. Give us kind keepers, heavens! what were these?
Sebast. A living *drollery*. Now I will believe
That there are unicorns, &c. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

Also for a puppet:

Our women the best linguists! they are parrots;
O' this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drolleries*. *B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, i, 2.

Now heav'n have mercy on me and young men,
I'd rather make a *drollery* till thirty.
B. & Fl. Valentinian, ii, 2.

That is, "I'd rather keep a puppet-show."

This, being misprinted *drallery*, much puzzled some modern editors.

Also a lively sketch in drawing, or something of that kind:

And for thy walls,—a pretty slight *drollery*, or the German hunting in waterworks. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

DROP-MEAL. By portions of drops; from *mæl*, Saxon, a portion. Many more compounds of this form were formerly used than are now retained.

Makes water with great paines, and by *drop-meale*.
Dugre's Dialogues, p. 26.

See INCH-MEAL and LIMB-MEAL.

DROSSELL. A slut, a hussey.

Now dwells each *drossell* in her glasse.
Warn. Alb. Eng., ch. 47, p. 201.

See DRAZELL.

DROWSYHED. Drowsiness.

The royal virgin shook off *drowsyhed*,
And rising forth out of her baser bowre,
Lookt for her knight. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 7.

†DROWTH. Thirst. In the following passage it means want. *Drowthy* was used in the sense of thirsty.

Now noyse prevailes, and he is tax'd for *drowth*
Of wit, that with the cry spends not his mouth.
Carew's Poems, 1642.

Bus'ness now calling for my friend,
T' our conversation put an end;
So that I now began to think,
B'ing *drowthy*, on a little drink.
Hudibras Redivivus, part vii, 170.

DROYL. See DROIL.

DRUM, TOM OR JOHN DRUM'S ENTERTAINMENT. A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less of ignominy and insult.

Not like the entertainment of *Jacke Drum*
Who was best welcome when he went aw
Extracts relating to Thomas Coryate, edit. of 1776, vol. iii, Cc 8.

In the following passage it is used with a secondary allusion to the drum which Parolles undertook to fetch:

O, for the love of laughter, let him fetch his drum; he says he has a stratagem for 't: when your lordship sees the bottom of his success in 't, and to what metal this counterfeit lump of ore will be melted, if you give him not *John Drum's entertainment*, your inclining cannot be removed. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

In the last scene of this play, Shakespeare has made Lafeu calls Parolles *Tom Drum:*

Good *Tom Drum*, lend me a handkerchief. Act v, 3.—305, b.

Holinshed thus defines it; speaking of the hospitality of a mayor of Dublin, he says, that

His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house, *Tom Drum's entertainment*, which is, to bale a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders. *Hist. of Ireland*, B 2, col. 1, cit. cap.

Another speaks of it differently:

It shall have *Tom Drum's entertainment*, a flap with a fox-tail. *Apollo Shroving*, 1626.

Packe hence, away, *Jacke Drum's entertainment*, she will none of thee.

Comedy of Three Ladies of London, 1584, sign. D 2, b.

†Plato, when he saw the doctrine of these teachers neither for profit necessary, nor to bee wished for pleasure, gave them all *Drummes entertainment*, not suffering them once to shew their faces in a reformed commonwealth. *Gosson's Schoole of Abuse*, 1579.

There is an old interlude extant, entitled, *Jack Drum's Entertainment*, in which that personage appears as an intriguing servant, whose projects are usually foiled.

To DRUMBLE. To be confused, to go about anything confusedly or awkwardly. A provincial term, according to some, for to be dronish or sluggish.

What John, Robert, John! Go take up these clothes here quickly; where's the cowl-staff? look, how you *drumble?* *Merry W. W.*, iii, 2.

It is good fishing in *drumbling* waters. *Scottish Prov., Ray*, p. 296.

Also to mumble unintelligibly in speaking:

Gray-beard *drumbling* over a discourse. *Have with you to S. Wald.*

See Todd.

†DRUMLER. A small ship, supposed to represent the older dromon.

The cripple, an old *drumler* quite past service. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†DRUMSLER. A drummer.

The drum-player, or *drumsler*. *Nomenclator.*

†*To* DRUNKARDIZE. To act like a drunken person.

Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud,
Doth madly through the citie *drunkardize*,
Even as it is the Bacchanalian guise.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†DRY-FAT. This word was used in the sense of a box or packing case, which appears to be its meaning here.

While hotly thus they skirmish in the vault,
Quick Ebedmelech closely hither brought
A *dry-fat* sheath'd in latton plates with-out,
With-in with feathers fill'd, and round about
Bor'd full of holes (with hollow pipes of brass),
Save at one end, where nothing out should pass;
Which (having first his Jewish troops retir'd)
Just in the mouth of th' enter-mine he fir'd;
The smoak whereof with odious stink doth make
The Pagans soon their hollow fort forsake.
Du Bartas.

And if the informer or constable doe light upon one of her conceal'd *dry-fats*, punchions, fardels or (naughty) packs, and having seiz'd it by his office, and honestly laid it up safe in the store-house of Bridewell, yet the bawd will so compound in the businesse, that for a small love, and a little sufferance, sheele redeeme the commodity and have her ware againe in her owne hands. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†DRY-FELLOW. A miser.

Dryg fellow, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke *tridus homo*. *Huloet's Abecedarium*, 1552.

DRY FOOT, *to draw*. See DRAW.

Dry foot hunting is often mentioned.

Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 464.

A hunting, sir Oliver, and *dry-foot* too!
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 451.

DRY MEAT was thought to make persons choleric.

I tell thee, Kate, 'twas burnt and *dry'd* away;
And I expressly am forbid to touch it,
For it engenders choler, planteth anger;
And better 'twere that both of us did fast,
Since, of ourselves, ourselves are *cholerick*,
Than feed it with such over-roasted flesh.
Tam. Shr., iv, 1.

S. Dr. No, sir, I think the meat wants that I have. *Ant.* In good time, sir, what's that? *S. Dro.* Basting. *Ant.* Well, sir, then 'twill be *dry*. *S. Dro.* If it be, sir, pray you eat none of it. *Ant.* Your reason. *S. Dro.* Lest it make you *cholerick*, and purchase me another dry-basting. *Com. of E.*, ii, 2.—107, b.

†DRY-WASHER.

Nor call her not *drye-washer* in disgrace.
For feare shee cast the suddes into thy face;
By her thy linnen's sweet and cleanely drest;
Else thou wouldst stinke above ground like a beast.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To DUB A KNIGHT. He who drank a large potation of wine, or other liquor, on his knees, to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be *dubb'd a knight*, and retained his title for the evening.

I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in: I learn'd it at London last week. *Both.* I' faith! let's hear it, let's hear it. *Sam.* The bravest humour! 'twould do a man good to be drunk in it; they call it *knighting* in London, *when they drink upon their knees.* *Yorksh. Trag.*, sc. 1.

To this custom alludes the scrap of a song which Silence sings in the second part of Henry IV.

Do me right,
And *dub me knight*. v, 3.

The whole song or catch was perhaps that which is extant in Nash's Summer's last Will and Testament, and is as follows:

Monsieur Mingo for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass;

God Bacchus do me right,
And *dub me knight*
Domingo.

This Domingo, Silence corrupts to Sammingo.

DU CAT A WHEE, or DU GAT A WHEE. A scrap of corrupt Welch, of which the proper form is *Duw cadw chwi*, signifying, "God bless or preserve you." It is given once or twice by Beaumont and Fletcher to characters who were not likely to know anything of that language, as Mons. Thom., i, 2, and Custom of the Country, i, 3. We owe the interpretation to Mr. Colman, the last editor of those dramas. It occurs, as Welch, in the Night-walker, iii, 6.

†DUCATOON. A half-ducat. A foreign coin worth 2*s*. 6*d*. to 3*s*. The large ruffs are characteristic of the heads on the coins of the earlier part of the 17th century.

A face of severall parishes and forts.
Like to a sergeant shav'd at innes of court.
What mean the elders else, those kirk dragoons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like *Ducatons?*
Cleaveland's Poems. 1651.

DUCK, *s.* A bow.

As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*
Discov. of New World, p. 128.

Be ready with your napkin, a lower *douke*, maid.
R. Brome, New Ac., i, p. 19.

Used also by Milton, in Comus, 960.

***To* DUCK.** To bow. To *duck* down the head is still in use, but not as applied to bowing.

Smile in men's faces, smooth, deceive, and cog,
Duck with French nods, and apish courtesy.
Rich. III, i, 3.

The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

Still more *ducking*,
Be there any saints that understand by signs only?
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 2.

†DUCK-AND-DRAKE. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this puerile amusement.

Epostracismus. Lusus quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distringunt super aquæ æquor, numerumque saltuum, quos facit priusquam desidat, incunt: victoria penes illum relicta, qui saltuum multitudine superet. ἐποστρακισμὸς. A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. It is called *a ducke and a drake, and a halfe-penie cake.* *Nomenclator.*

†DUCK-LEGGED. Having short waddling legs.

That hath short legges (as they call him) *duck-legged*, myscelus. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 287.

†DUCKING-POND. Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

Then full of sawce and zeal up steps Elnathan,
(This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the *ducking-pond* made him a brother)
A deacon, and a buffeter of Sathan.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

DUDGEON. A peculiar kind of handle to a dagger. Kersey and Bailey say that a *dudgeon-dagger* was "a small dagger." So, perhaps, it was generally, but it was not thence called *dudgeon*. E. Coles renders "a *dudgeon-haft dagger*," by "Pugio cum *apiato* manubrio;" [*aptato* in one edition, but wrongly.] Abr. Fleming, in his Nomenclator, from Junius, says, "Manubrium apiatum, a *dudgeon-haft*." P. 275. Which the Cambridge Dictionary of 1693 explains, by saying, "A *dudgeon-haft*, manubrium appiatum, (r. apiatum) or *buxeum*." Here we have the key to the whole secret. It was a *box handle;* which bishop Wilkins completely confirms, in the alphabetical dictionary subjoined to his Real Character, where he has, "*Dudgeon*, root of box," and "*Dudgeon-dagger*, a small sword, whose handle is of the *root of box*." This is likewise confirmed by Gerrard, in Johnson's edition, who writes thus, under the article *Box-tree:*

The root is likewise yellow, and harder than the timber, but of greater beauty, and more fit for *dagger-hafts*, boxes, and such like uses, whereto the trunk and body serveth.——Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood *dudgeon*, wherewith they make *dudgeon-hafted* daggers. P. 1410.

Hence we need no longer wonder why Shakespeare uses it for a handle:

I see thee still,
And on thy blade and *dudgeon*, gouts of blood,
Which was not so before. *Macbeth*, ii, 1.

Lyly also:

The *dudgin hafte* that is at the *dudgin* dagger.
Mother Bombie, S. C.

Also the proverbial saying:

When all is gone, and nothing left,
Well fare the dagger with the *dudgeon hafte*.
R. Greene's Ghost of Coneye.

Pronounced ***heft***.

An his justice be as short as his memory, a *dudgeon-tayger* will serve him to mow down sin withal.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb. v, 1.

Fleming (above cit.) refers to "Mensa *apiata*," in another part of his book; which is an expression of Pliny, and perhaps meant a box table; though usually explained as marked with spots, like *bees*. The explanations and etymologies of *dudgeon*, by Skinner and Junius, are perfectly unsatisfactory.

To "take in *dudgeon*," seems but obscurely allied to this, though a forced connection may be made out.

Dudgeon seems afterwards to have been used, for brevity's sake, instead of *dudgeon-dagger*. Butler says of his hero's dagger, that

It was a serviceable *dudgeon*,
Either for fighting or for drudging.
Hudibr., I, i, v, 379.

And Aubrey, in his Biographical Memorandums, speaking of the fashion of wearing daggers, says,

I remember my old schoolmaster, Mr. Latimer, at seventy, wore a *dudgeon*, with a knife, and bodkin.
Letters from the Bodl., vol. ii, p. 382.

†DUDS. Rags; old clothes; clothes of any kind. Hence no doubt the name *duddery*, given formerly to one of the quarters occupied by booths in Sturbridge fair, near Cambridge, where articles of clothing were sold. See De Foe's Tour of Gr. B., p. 125.

The bawd being vexed, strait to her did say,
Come, off with your *duds*, and so pack away,
And likewise your ribbons, your gloves, and hair,
For naked you came, and so out you go bare.
Newest Academy of Compliments.

†*To* DUELLIZE. Vicars seems to use this strange word in the sense of to contend.

The furious *duellizing* chariots swift
Burst from their bounds, use not such headlong drift
In field careeres; nor horseman hall so fast
Runs, jets, curvets, or shakes the loose reins cast
On's horses main, nor loudlier jerks his whip.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

DUELLO, *s.* Duelling. The laws and maxims of this science were much refined upon in the time of Shakespeare, and were formed into so ridiculous a system, as to afford a constant subject for humorous satire to him and his contemporary dramatists. The most celebrated authors who wrote treatises upon the subject, were Jerome Caranza, and Vincentio Saviola. Certain forms and ceremonies were laid down as necessary for the reparation of wounded honour, which were considered as indispensable.

Zanch. It seems thou hast not read Caranza, fellow,
I must have reparation of honour
As well as this; I find that wounded.
Gov. Sir,
I did not know your quality; if I had,
'Tis like I should have done you more respects.
Zanch. It is sufficient by Caranza's rule.
B. & Fl. Love's Pilgrimage, v. 4.

So in Twelfth Night:

The gentleman will for his honour's sake have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it; but he has promised me, as he is a gentleman and a soldier, he will not hurt you. iii, 4.

The causes and dependencies were much mentioned, particularly *the first and second cause*, which were quite cant terms:

Cupid's butt-shaft is too hard for Hercules' club, and therefore too much odds for a Spaniard's rapier. *The first and second causes* will not serve my turn, the passado he respects not, the *duello* he regards not.
Love's L. L., i, 2.

A duellist, a duellist! a gentleman of the very first house, *of the first and second cause*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

Even the *seventh cause*, or a lie seven times removed, is spoken of by the Clown, in that most admirable ridicule of these affectations, in As you like it, v, 4, &c. An equality in all circumstances was insisted upon among the terms of the duello: thus, as one combatant is lame, in Love's Pilgrimage, above cited, both are to be tied into chairs. This punctilio is successfully ridiculed in Albumazar:

Stay; understand'st thou well nice points of duel?
Art born of gentle blood, and pure descent?
Was none of all thy lineage hang'd, or cuckold?
Bastard, or bastmado'd? Is thy pedigree
As long and wide as mine? for otherwise
Thou wert most unworthy; and 'twere loss of honour
In me to fight. More, I have drawn five teeth,
If thine stand sound, the terms are much unequal,
And by strict laws of duel, I am excus'd
To fight on disadvantage. Act iv, sc. 7, O. Pl., vii, 218.

This doctrine is strictly laid down in Ferne's Blazon of Gentrie, publ. in 1586:

The inequallitye of person is, whereas the defender is labouring or striken with any grevous malady or disease, as the gowte, apoplexia, fallinge sickneese, &c., or els if he bee maymed, lame, or benommed of his members. P. 321.

See CARANZA, SAVIOLA, DEPENDANCE, TAKING UP, &c.

DUKE. Used as a literal translation of *dux*, a general or commander. Thus, in the 15th chapter of Genesis, and elsewhere, those who are called *ἡγεμόνες*, leaders, in the Septuagint, and in the Hebrew, אלופי, which is equivalent, are in our translation

styled *dukes*. In the play of Fuimus Troes, Nennius, one of the sons of Lud, is called *duke Nennius*. O. Pl., vii, 448. And in another drama of that period, Æneas is alluded to by the title of Trojan *duke*.

O to recount, sir, will breed more ruth
Than did the tale of *that high Trojan duke*
To the sad-fated Carthaginian queen.
The Hog has lost his Pearl, O. Pl., vi, 446

Also, a name for the piece at chess now called rook, or castle, of which the origin is here given:

E. There's the full number of the game;
Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and *dukes*.
J. Dukes? they're called rooks by some.
E. Corruptively.
Le roch, the word, custodié de *la roch*,
The keeper of the forts.
Middleton's Game of Chess, Induction.

Here's a *duke*
Will strike a sure stroke for the game anon,
Your pawn cannot come back to relieve itself.
Ibid., Wom. bew. Women, ii, 2.

†DUKE. A bird of prey, usually explained the horned-owl. Fr. *duc*.

She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the *dukes*, and the sakers do murther, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind. *North's Plutarch, Romulus.*

DUKE HUMPHREY. The phrase of dining with duke Humphrey, which is still current, originated in the following manner. Humphrey, duke of Gloucester, though really buried at St. Alban's, was supposed to have a monument in old St. Paul's, from which one part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. In this, as the church was then a place of the most public resort, they who had no means of procuring a dinner, frequently loitered about, probably in hopes of meeting with an invitation, but under pretence of looking at the monuments. This point is thus distinctly explained by Stowe, where he describes the monuments in St. Paul's:

Sir John Bewcamp, constable of Dover, wardon of the portes, knight of the garter, sonne to Gwye Bewcamp, earle of Warwicke, and brother to Thomas, earle of Warwicke, in the body of the church, on the south side, 1358, where a faire monument remaineth of him: *he is by ignorant people misnamed to be Humphrey, duke of Gloster*, who was honourably buried at Saint Albon's, twentie miles from London; and therefore such as merrily profess themselves to serve *duke Humphrey* in Powles, are to be punished here, and sent to Saint Albon's, there to be punished againe, for theyr absence from theyr maister, as they call him.
Survey of London, p. 262.

It is said of some hungry-looking gallants,

Are they none of *duke Humphrey's* furies? do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 369.

Plotw. You'd not do
Like your penurious father, who was wont
To *walk his dinner out in Paul's*, whilst you
Kept Lent at home, and had, like folks in sieges,
Your meals weigh'd to you.
Newc. Indeed they say he was
A monument of Paul's.
Tim. Yes, he was there
As constant as *duke Humphrey*. I can show
The prints where he sate, holes i' the logs.
Plotw. He wore
More pavement out with walking, than would make
A row of new stone saints, and yet refus'd
To give to th' reparation. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 335.
To seek his dinner in Poules with *duke Humphrey*.
Gabr. Harvey's Four Letters, 1592.

See also Decker's Gul's Hornbook, and other authorities cited by Mr. Steevens in a note on Rich. III, act iv, sc. 4.

Bishop Hall describes the duke's hospitality with much humour:

'Tis Ruffio: trow'st thou where he din'd to day?
In sooth I saw him sit with *duke Humfray*.
Many good welcomes, and much gratis cheere,
Keeps he for everie straggling cavaliere;
An open house, haunted with great resort,
Long service-mix'd with musicall di-port.
Many faire younker with a feather'd crest
Chooses much rather be his shot-free guest,
To fare so freely with so little cost,
Than stake his twelvepence to a meaner host.
Satires, b. iii, s. 7.

See PAULS.

DULCET. Sweet, harmonious. Still used occasionally in poetry. Applied to every kind of sweetness.

Uttering such *dulcet* and harmonious breath.
That the rude sea grew civil at her song. *Mids.*, ii 2.

Such it is
As are those *dulcet* sounds at break of day
That creep into the dreaming bridegroom's ear,
And summon him to marriage. *Mer. Ven.*, iii, 2.
For surely such fables are not onely *doulcet* to pass the tyme withall, but gainfull also to their practisers.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encomium, H 3

DULLARD, *s.* One stupidly unconcerned and dull, in the midst of any interesting proceeding; a stupid person.

How now, my flesh, my child,
What mak'st thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me? *Cym.*, v, 5.
And thou must make a *dullard* of the world,
If they not thought,—&c. *Lear*, ii. 1.
What, *dullard!* would'st thou doat in rusty art?
Histriomastix, 1610.

Used also as an adjective. See Todd.

To DUMB. To silence, to make dumb.

Who neigh'd so high, that what I would have spoke
Was beastly *dumb'd* by him. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 5.
She sings like one immortal, and she dances
As goddess-like to her admired lays.
Great clerks she *dumbs*. *Pericles*, v, 1.

DUMB-SHOW. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely em-

blematical. They were very common in the earliest of our dramas. Of the former kind is that in the Prophetess of Beaumont and Fletcher, act iv, sc. 1, where the Chorus assigns the reason, telling the audience that he hopes they will admit it,

> And be pleased,
> Out of your wonted goodness, to behold,
> As in a silent mirror, what we cannot
> With fit conveniency of time, allow'd
> For such presentments, cloath in vocal sounds.

Thus also in Herod and Antipater:

> What words
> Cannot have time to utter, let your eyes,
> Out of this *dumb-show*, tell your memories.
> *Herod and Antipater.*

Subjoined to the play of Tancred and Gismunda, are dumb-shows intended to precede each act as introductions. See O. Pl., ii, 230.

The emblematical dumb-shows may be seen prefixed to each act of Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 109, and elsewhere. These exhibitions gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the *groundlings*, as he calls them,

> Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb shows* and noise. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

In his dramas there are few instances of them; that in Cymb., act v, sc. 4, and in the players' tragedy in Hamlet, are the chief. It was certainly a gross way of preserving the unity of time, yet not more so perhaps than that which Shakespeare preferred, as newer, the narrative chorus; which, though made elegant by his pen, is not very dramatic. In the following passage, the *dumb-show* forms the basis of a very curious sentiment: after a battle it is said,

> To him who did this victory bestow,
> Are render'd thanks and praises infinite.
> For in so great and so apparent odds
> The part man acts is the *dumb-shew* to God's.
> *Fansh. Lusiad.* iii, 82.

DUMP. Formerly the received term for a melancholy strain in music, vocal or instrumental.

> After your dire lamenting elegies,
> Visit by night your lady's chamber window
> With some sweet concert; to their instruments
> Tune a deploring *dump*; the night's dead silence
> Will best become such sweet complaining grievance.
> *Two Gent. of V.*, iii, 2.

We read of a *merry dump* in Romeo and Juliet, but that is evidently a purposed absurdity suited to the character of the speaker:

> O play me some *merry dump*, to comfort me. *Mus.* Not a *dump* we; 'tis no time to play now. iv, 5.
> Relish your nimble notes to pleasing ears;
> Distress likes *dumps*, when time is kept with tears.
> *Sh. Rape of Lucr.*, Suppl., i, 538.

Mr. Stafford Smith gave to Mr. Steevens the music of a *dump* of the sixteenth century, which he had discovered in an old MS.; and it is given in the notes on the above passage of the Two Gentlemen of Verona, in the last edition of Johnson and Steevens. It is without words. Mr. S. Smith was a man of very curious research into old music, and published a valuable set of old songs, collected from MSS. with the music, which were dedicated to the late king, in 1779.

A dump appears to have been also a kind of dance:

> He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,
> Or a French brawl. *Humour Out of Breath*, 1607.

But whether *Devil's dumps*, in the following passage, be interpreted devil's tunes or devil's dances, depends upon whether it be thought to refer to the music preceding, or the dance following; I think the latter.

> More of these *Devil's dumps!*
> Must I be ever haunted with these witchcrafts?
> *B. and Fl. Women pleased*, v, 3

Dumps, for sorrow, was not always considered as a burlesque expression:

> This, this, aunt, is the cause,
> When I advise me sadly on this thing,
> That makes my heart in pensive *dumps* dismay'd.
> *Tancred and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 177.

So also in the singular:

> The fall of noble Monodante's son
> Strake them into a *dumpe*, and made them sad.
> *Harr. Ariost.*, xliii, 147.
> †Leaving prince Agamemnon then in *dumpe* and in suspense. *Hall's Homer*, p. 19, 1581.
> †I rather desire to drawe you into delightes, then to drowne you in *dumphes* by revealyng of such unnaturall factes. *Riche his Farewell*, 1581.

It was even applied in the sense of elegy to poetical composition. Davies, of Hereford, has a singular poem of that species, entitled, "A *Dump* upon the Death of the most noble Henrie, Earle of Pembrooke," printed in Witte's Pilgrimage.

†DUMPISH. Melancholy.

> Through thornie paths, and deep, dark, *dumpish* glades.
> *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.
> And as it were a thrall unto this *dumpish* humor, is rowzed up with wine and meriment especially, and

infranchis'd again into a more ample and heavenly freedom of contemplation.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

DUN. *To draw Dun out of the mire*, was a rural pastime, in which *Dun* meant a dun horse, supposed to be stuck in the mire, and sometimes represented by one of the persons who played. See Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, p. 289, 4to. Mr. Gifford, who remembers having played at the game (doubtless in his native county, Devonshire), thus describes it, for the relief of future commentators:

A log of wood is brought into the midst of the room: this is *Dun* (the cart-horse), and a cry is raised that he is stuck in the mire. Two of the company advance, either with or without ropes, to draw him out. After repeated attempts, they find themselves unable to do it, and call for more assistance. The game continues till all the company take part in it, when *Dun* is extricated of course; and the merriment arises from the awkward and affected efforts of the rustics to lift the log, and sundry arch contrivances to let the ends of it fall on one another's toes. *Ben. Jons.* vol. vii, p. 283.

It is to this that allusion is made in Hudibras, part iii, canto iii, l. 110. where Ralpho says,

But Ralpho's self, your trusty squire,
Who has dragg'd your *dunship out o' th' mire.*

Which none of the editors appear to have understood, and therefore silently changed it to *donship*, according to which reading Dr. Nash explains the passage. But it was *dunship* in all the editions till 1710.

In an old collection of epigrams, it is proposed to play

At shove-groat, venter-point, or crosse and pile,
At leaping o'er a Midsummer bonefier,
Or at the *drawing Dun out of the myer.*

So Shirley:

Then *draw Dun out of the mire*,
And throw the *clog* into the fire.
St. Patrick for Ireland.

Which marks what *Dun* was.

It is alluded to in Romeo and Juliet:

If thou art *Dun, we'll draw thee from the mire*,
Or (save your reverence), love, wherein thou stick'st
Up to the ears. i, 4.
Dun's in the mire, get out again how he can.
B. and Fl. Woman H., iv, 3.

DUN IS THE MOUSE. A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*. Why it is attributed to a constable, I know not.

The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.
Mer. Tut, *dun's the mouse*, the constable's own word.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4.

Why then 'tis done and *dun's the mouse*, and undone all the courtiers. *Two Merry Milkmaids*, 1620.

In a passage of the play of Sir John Oldcastle, it seems to mean no more than, all is done, or settled. After arranging his followers, Murley exclaims, without any connection prior or subsequent, "*Dun is the mouse.*" *First Part of Sir John Oldcastle*, iii, 2, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 311.

"As *dun as a mouse*," is among Ray's Proverbial Similes, p. 221.

†DUNAKER. A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

The seventeenth a *dun-aker*, that maketh his vows
To go i' the country and steal all their cows.
The eighteenth a kidd-napper, spirits young men,
Though he tip them the pike, they nap him agen.
Then hark well, &c. *Poem of 17th cent.*

Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year, of hectors, trappanners, gilts, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lifters, filers, bulkers, droppers, famblers, *donnakers*, cross-biters, kidnappers, vouchers, nullikers, pymers, decoys, and shop-lifters; all Newgate-birds, whom the devil prepares ready fitted for Tyburn; ripe fruit, ready to drop into the hangman's mouth.
Poor Robin, 1693.

†DUNCE-COMB. An ignoramus. A word perhaps invented by honest Taylor the water-poet.

The cause, I heare, your fury flameth from,
I said, I was no *dunce-combe*, cox-combe Tom.
What's that to you (good sir) that you should fume
Or rage, or chafe, or thinke I durst presume
To speake, or write, that you are such a one?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

DUNG. Under this word, bread, and the other productions of the earth, are contemptuously alluded to in the following obscure passage:

Which sleeps, and never palates more the *dung*,
The beggar's nurse, and Cæsar's. *Ant. & Cl.*, v, 2.

Warburton, not understanding it, would have changed the word to *dug*, but more attentive critics afterwards perceived the true meaning. The passage which pointed out the interpretation was doubtless this:

Kingdoms are clay, our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast and man. Act i, sc. 1.

The idea is, that the productions of the earth are so much indebted to *dung* for their perfection, that they may fairly be called so. The critics have happily illustrated this by other quotations, as this from Timon of Athens:

The earth's a thief,
That feeds, and breeds by a composture stolen
From general excrement. iv, 3.

And this from the Winter's Tale:

The face to sweeten
Of the whole *dungy* earth.

And yet more elegantly by the obser-

vation of the Æthiopian king in Herodotus, B. iii, who, hearing of the culture of corn, said, he "was not surprised if men who fed upon *dung*, did not attain a longer life."

This word is not inserted here as being used in an obsolete sense, but in a singular one.

†DUNG-POT. A dung-cart. The word is said to be still in use in the Isle of Wight.

The rakers, scavengers, and officers hereunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holydayes) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets within their respective wards, parishes, and divisions, where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming.

Calthrop's Reports. 1670.

†DUNKER. Dark.

Or like the velvet on her brow: or, like
The *dunker* mole on Venus dainty cheek.

De Bartas.

DUNKIRKERS. The privateers of Dunkirk were long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, and sold again by Charles II; and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *Dunkirkers*.

The Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 267.

If he were put to it, would fight more desperately than sixteen *Dunkirkers*.

Honest Whore, part 2d, O. Pl., iii, 375.

Hence it is said to certain sailors, that they

Fear no hell but *Dunkirk*.

B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

†DUNMOW. The ceremony of awarding the flitch of bacon at Dunmow to the married couple who could attest to having lived together a year and a day without quarrelling or dissatisfaction with each other, is often alluded to by old writers. We have not met with the following proverb elsewhere.

Do not fetch your wife from *Dunmow*, for so you may bring home two sides of a sow. *Howell*, 1659.

†DUNSERY. Would naturally be taken for ignorance, but in the following passage it would seem rather to mean cunning.

C, the dominicall letter? It is true, craft and cunning do so dominere; yet, rather C and D are dominicall letters, that is, crafty *dunsery*.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

DUNSTABLE. Any thing particularly unornamented, particularly language, was often called *plain Dunstable*, in allusion to a proverb given both by Ray (p. 233) and Fuller. The latter, in his Worthies, under the Proverbs of Bedfordshire, gives this account of it:

As plain as *Dunstable* road. It is applied to things plain and simple, without welt or guard to adorn them, as also to matters easie and obvious to be found, without any difficulty or direction.

I find the phrase *plain Dunstable* noted, as occurring in the old translation of Stephens's Apology for Herodotus; but I had neglected to transcribe the passage.

†These men walked by-waves, and the saying is, many by-walkers, many balkes, many balkes much stumbling, and where much stumbling is, there is sometime a fall; howbeit there were some good walkers among them, that walked in the kings high way ordinarily, uprightly, plaine *Dunstable way*, and for this purpose I would shew you an history which is written in the third of the Kings. *Latimer's Sermons*

†*Plaine Dunstable*.

Your words passe my capatchity good zar,
But ich to prove need never to goe vur;
Cha knowne men live in honest exclamation,
Who now God wot live in a worser fashion.
The poore man grumbles at the rich mans store,
And rich men daily doe expresse the poore.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To DUP. To do up, to raise; analogous to don, doff, &c.

Then up he rose, and don'd his cloaths,
And *dupt* the chamber door. *Hand.*, iv, 5.

Capell changes it to *d'op'd*, for opened, without the least notice of the true reading; but *dup* is found elsewhere, as in Damon and Pithias:

What devell iche weene the porters are drunk, will they not *dup* the gate to day. O. Pl., i, 217.

Some gates and doors were opened by lifting up, as port-cullises, and that kind of half door swinging upon two hinges at the top, which still is seen in some shops. Hence the phrase of to *do up*, for to open, was not uncommon: other instances are given in the notes on the above passage of Shakespeare.

†DUPLE. For double. *Duple bignesse*, in the following passage, is the translation of *geminæ magnitudinis*, and means properly twins in magnitude, or equal in size to each other.

The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by Mattona and Sequana, rivers of a *duple* bignesse.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

DURANCE. Duration. *A robe of durance*, a lasting dress.

And is not a buff jerkin a most sweet *robe of durance?*
1 *Hen. IV.*, i, 2.

It appears that the leathern dresses worn by some of the lower orders of people, were first called *of durance*, or everlasting, from their great durability. Thus the Catchpole in the Comedy of Errors is described,

A devil in an *everlasting garment* has him,
One whose hard hand is button'd up with steel;
A fiend, a fairy, pitiless and rough,
A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in *buff*. iv, 2.

Hence a stuff of that colour made in imitation of it, and very strong, was called *durance:*

Where did'st thou buy this *buff?* let me not live but I will give thee a good *suit of durance.*

This is the address of a debtor to the officer who had arrested him, in Westward Hoe; whence it seems that the stuff *durance* was a new improvement, as a substitute for the buff leather. The following passages put out of doubt that there was a stuff so called:

Varlet of velvet, my moccado villian, old heart of *durance*, my strip'd canvas shoulders.
Devil's Charter, 1607.

As the taylor that out of seven yards stole one and a half of *durance.*
Three Ladies of London. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Durance is still familiarly used for confinement, especially in the phrase *durance vile*, for imprisonment.

DURE. Hard, or severe; perhaps from our common law, wherein the punishment of pressing was called *peine forte et dure.*

What *dure* and cruell penance dooe I sustaine for none offence at all. *Palace of Pleas.*, vol. i, Q 4.

To DURE. To continue, or endure.

Whoso hath felt the force of greedie fates,
And *dur'de* the last decree of grieslie death,
Shall never yeeld his captive arms to chaines,
Nor drawn in triumph deck the victor's pompe.
Hughes's Arthur, 1587, sign. D.

Whilst the sunshine of my greatness *dur'd.*
Rob. E. of Huntington, B 3.

To abide, or resist:

He that can trot a courser, break a rush,
And, arm'd in proof, dare *dure* a strawes strong push.
Marston's Satires. Sat. 1.

DUREFUL. Lasting.

For neither pretious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldring clay it was.
Sp. F. Q., IV, x, 39.

Spenser uses it in other places.

DURESSE. Hardship, constraint, or imprisonment. A term of our old law French, which crept also into common language.

Right feeble from the evill rate
Of food, which in her *duresse* she had found.
Sp. F. Q., IV, viii, 19.

See also IV, xii, 10.

DURET. A kind of dance.

The knights take their ladies, to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes, &c.
Beaumont, Masq. at Gray's Inn.

†DUSKISH. Obscure; cloudy. *Duskishness*, obscurity.

Take heede you adorn e not a *dvskish* name, with some humble simulation. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

The harts use dictamus. The swallow the hearbe celedonia. The weasell fennell seede, for the *duskishnesse* and bleanishnesse of her eyes. *Ibid.*

†*To* DUST. To beat.

Observe, my English gentleman, that blowes have a wonderfull prerogative in the feminine sex; for if shee be a bad woman, there is no more proper plaister to mend her, then this; but if (which is a rare chance) she be good, to *dust* her often hath in it a singular, unknowne, and as it were an inscrutable vertue to make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

DUST-POINT. A rural game. See BLOW-POINT. Played also by boys.

Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to nine holes fall,
At *dust-point*, or at quoits, else we are at it hard,
And false and cheating games we shepherds are debarr'd. *Drayt. Nymphal.*, 6, p. 1496.

He looks
Like a great school-boy that has been blown up
Last-night at *dust-point*. *B. & Fl. Captain*, iii, 3.

I suspect that both this and *blow-point* much resembled the illustrious game of *push-pin*. Mr. Weber, on the passage last cited, has a conjecture about blowing dust out of a hole, but it wants confirmation.

DUTCH GLEEK. A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of *gleek;* as if tippling were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*, where he plaied his cards so well, and vied and revied so often, that he had scarce an eye to see withall. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 96.

†DUTIES. This word is applied in rather an unusual manner in the following lines. Perhaps it means their offices.

And gave unto his men
Their *duties* when he died,
With large and lordlie recompence:
This can not be denied.
Epitaph on Bishop Jewell, 1571.

DWALE, or DWALL. The deadly nightshade; now called Atropa Belladonna. It is narcotic in a high degree, and was therefore called also "sleeping nightshade."

Dwale, or sleeping nightshade, hath round blackish stalkes, &c. This kind of nightshade causeth sleep.
Johnson's Gerard, lib. ii, cap. 56.

Hence used to express a lethargic disease:

A sleepie sicknesse, nam'd the lethargye.
Opprest me sore, and feavers fearce withall,
This was the guerdon of my glottonie.
Jehova sent my sleepie life this *dwall*.
Mirr. for Mag. King Jago., edit. 1587.

DYED BEARDS. Bulwer is very severe upon superannuated coxcombs in his time, for dyeing their beards to conceal their age. After citing Strabo for the practice in Cathea of dyeing them of many colours, he adds:

Nor is the art of falsifying the natural hue of the beard wholly unknown in this more civilized part of the world; especially to old, &c.

He then expatiates at large upon the folly of it, and says,

In every haire of these old coxcombs you shall meet with three divers and sundry colours; white at the roots, yellow in the middle, and black at the point, like unto one of your parrat's feathers.
Artificial Changeling, ch. xii.

See BEARDS.

DYE THE DEATH. See DEATH.

DYLDE; GOD DYLDE YOU. Corruptly for God 'ild you, or yield you a reward.

God dylde you, master mine.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 64.

See GOD ILD YOU.

E.

EACH, AT. An expression which, if it be right, can only mean, "Each joined to the other." It is the reading of the old editions in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Ten masts *at each* make not the altitude
Which thou hast perpendicularly fallen. *Lear*, iv, 6.

All that can be said for the phrase is, that, though it be singular, it is perhaps as probable as that it should have been substituted by mistake for any of the readings since proposed: such as, *attach'd, at least, on end, at reach.*

EAGER. Sour. From *aigre*, Fr.

And with a sudden vigour it doth posset
And curd, like *eager* droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Haml.*, i, 5.

Hence metaphorically:

If thou think'st so, vex him with *eager* words.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

So also in the first scene of Hamlet:

It is a nipping and an *eager* air.

EAME. See EME.

***To* EAN,** usually written to *yean*. To bring forth young. Applied particularly to ewes. The Saxon etymology demands *ean* rather than *yean*; the former is therefore restored in the following passage:

Who then conceiving did in *eaning* time
Fall party-colour'd lambs, and those were Jacob's.
Mer. Ven., i, 3.

See Todd.

EANLINGS. Young lambs just dropped or *ean'd*. The spelling should certainly be analogous to the other.

That all the *eanlings* which were streak'd and pied,
Should fall as Jacob's hire. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 3.

†EAR. Up to the ears, or over the ears, *i. e.*, beyond one's depth, irrecoverably, applied almost invariably to people in love. Over head and ears is the modern phrase.

Mis. Pu. O woman I am I know not what:
In love *up to the hard eares*. I was never in such a case in my life. *First ed. of Merry Wives.*

Our masters sonne Antipho at the first behaved himselfe well; but this Phedria out of hand got him a certain singing wench, skilfull in musicke, and fell in love with her *over the eares*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

She had neither seen nor spoken with the Palatine in her life; only she was in love with him *up to th eares* for the sake of his spreading glory.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

Deperit puellulam. Hee is *over head and eares* in love with thee maid: he loves her better then his owne life *Terence in English.*

***To* EAR.** To plough, or till. From the Saxon *erian*.

That power I have, discharge; and let them go
To *ear* the land, that hath some hope to grow,
For I have none. *Rich. II*, iii, 2.

Here it is used metaphorically, as to plough the sea:

Menecrates and Menas, famous pirates,
Make the sea serve them; which they *ear* and wound
With keels of every kind. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 4.
Whose crazed ribs the furrowing plough doth *ear*.
Drayt. Rob. D. of Normandy.

It is used several times in our translation of the Bible:

And will set them to *ear* his ground, and to reap his harvest. 1 *Sam.*, viii, 12.
The oxen likewise, and the young asses that *ear* the ground, shall eat clean provender. *Isai.*, xxx, 24.

I find it in the following passage used for *to hear*, or *give ear to*, as *to eye* is to look at:

But if
Thou knew'st my mistress breath'd on me, and that
I *ear'd* her language, liv'd in her eyes.
Fletch. Two Noble K., iii, 1.

EARABLE, from to EAR. Fit for cultivation with corn. The word is now changed to *arable*. In Heresbachius's Husbandry, translated by Barnabe Googe, the first book, out of four, treats "Of *earable* ground, tillage, and pasturage."

Hee [the steward] is further to see what demeanes of his lordes is most meete to be taken into his handes, so well for meddowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c. *Order of a Nobleman's House, Archæol.*, xiii, p. 315.

A plow land shall containe cc and lv acres of *earable* ground Then can there not lie, in any country

almost——so much *earable* land together, but there will he also enterminglcd therwith sloppes, slips, and bottomes, fitte for pasture and meading.

Letter sent by J. B. (1572) in *Censura Literaria*, vol. vii, p. 237.

†Also the indictment ought to expresse the quality of the thing entered upon, &c., whether it be a messuage, cottage, meadow, pasture, wood, or land *earable*.

Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†EAR-FINGER. The little finger. In Lat. *auricularis*.

Or if that cannot be found, let bloud of the veine which is betweene the ring finger and the *eare*-finger. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

EARING, *s.* Tilling, or cultivation.

For these two years hath the famine been in the land; and there are yet five years in the which there shall be neither *earing* nor harvest. *Genesis*, xlv, 6.

O then we bring forth weeds,
When our quick winds lie still; and our ills told us,
Is as our *earing*. *Ant. and Cl.*, i, 2.

It has been suggested to read *minds* here, instead of *winds;* which certainly much improves the sense, and seems almost necessary. "We bring forth weeds, when our quick [*i. e.* pregnant, or fertile] *minds* lie still, but telling us of our ills [*i. e.* faults] is like ploughing them," which leads to a good produce. How it can be made sense with *winds* it is not easy to say. The inversion of an m makes the whole difference.

To EARNE, for to Yearn. So Spenser writes the word; but *yearn* is considered as more proper, the y representing the Saxon initial in *gyrnan*, to desire.

And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battel brave.

Sp. F. Q., I, i, 3.

Besides being thus improper, it forms an unnecessary confusion with the verb to *earn*, to obtain by labour.

†But come unto the place, his heart doth *earne*,
Twice it was his thought backe to have gone.

Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†Nay, certain (sir) it is so; and I believe, your little bodie *earnes* after the same sport.

Chapman's Revenge, 1654.

†EARNEST-PENNY. Deposit money in a bargain.

So that nowe (by consyderacion of these thynges) I am thoroughly perswaded, that I can not accomplishe the duitee of a kynde and lovynge subjecte, unlesse I dooe with this simple token or poore *earnest pennie* geve due testimonie of my good hert toward your majestee. *Eliot's Dictionarie*, 1559, *Ded.*

Arra. An *earnest penie*, or a Gods penie, which is given to confirme and assure a bargaine.

Nomenclator.

To EARNEST, for to use in earnest.

Let's prove among ourselves our armes in jest,
That when we come to *earnest* them with men,
We may them better use. *Pastor Fido*, 1602, E 1.

†EAR-RENT. Losing the ears in the pillory. "You should pay *ear-rents*." *B. Jons. Alch.*, x, 1.

EAR-RINGS. The coxcombs in Shakespeare's time wore rings in their ears; to which Dogberry perhaps alludes, when he says of "one deformed, they say he wears *a key in his ear*," &c. *Much Ado ab. N.*, v, 1. Or it is a mere blunder, instead of wearing a *lock*. It is also alluded to here:

For if I could endure *an ear with a hole in't*,
Or a pleated lock, or a bare headed coachman,
That sits like a sign where great ladies are
To be sold with agreement betwixt us
Were not to be despair'd of.

B. and Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 2.

He means, "Could I bear to see ladies' men, or anything that marked their being near, then," &c.

EARTH. Perhaps made from to *ear*, (or plow) as *tilth* from to *till*. It is singularly used for land in the following phrase, "lady of my *earth*," for heiress or mistress of my land. It is used by Capulet, who, speaking of his daughter Juliet, says she is his only remaining child, and

She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*.

Rom. and Jul., i, 2.

Mr. Steevens says it is a Gallicism, *fille de terre* meaning an heiress. Dr. Johnson proposed an alteration of the text, which he called bold, and indeed with the greatest reason:

She is the hope and stay of my full years.

†SON-OF-EARTH. A person of mean birth, from the Latin *terræ filius*. "Clasp'd with this *son of earth*." *Bird in a Cage*, v, 1.

†EARTH-PUFF. A puff-ball fungus. "*Tuberes*, mushrooms, tadstooles, earthturfes, earthpuffes." *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†EAREWICKE, or EARWICK. The old form of earwig.

I'm afraid
'Tis with one worm, one *earewick* overlaid.

Cartwright's Poems. 1651.

†EASELESS. Uneasy.

Thus as I ceaselesse, *easelesse* pri'd about
In every nook, furious to finde her out.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

EASTER, or ESTER, for Eastern. Hence the name of Easter from its falling frequently in April, which, on account of the usual prevalence of easterly winds at that time, was

called the Easter month. So says Verstegan, chap. iii.

'Till starres gan vanish, and the dawning brake,
And all the *Easter* parts were full of light.
Harringt. Ariost., xxiii, 6.

Both borne farre hence, about the *Ester* parts.
Id., xviii, 75.

Some say, however, that it is rather derived from Eastre, a Saxon goddess, whose festival was celebrated in the month of April; and other derivations have been suggested. See Brady's Clavis Cal. under Easter Sunday.

The goddess is called *Eostre* by Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, and he confirms the naming of April *Eostre-monath*, from her. Vol. ii, p. 15, 4to ed. [There can be no doubt that the latter is the true derivation.]

EASTER-EGGS. See PASCH-EGGS.

EATH. A Saxon word, *eath*, easy. See UNEATH.

Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to do amiss.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 40.

For much more *eath* to tell the stars on hy.
Ib., IV. xii. 1.

For why, by proofe the field is *eath* to win.
Gascoigne's Works. a 8.

All hard assayes esteem I *eath* and light.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 46.

Who thinks him most secure, is *eathest* sham'd.
Id., x, 42.

†At these advantages he knowes 'tis *eath*
To cope with her quite severed from her maids.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

EATHS, *adv.* Easily, commonly.

These are vain thoughts or melancholy shews
That wont to haunt and trace by cloister'd tombs;
Which *eaths* appear in sad and strange disguises
To pensive minds, deceived with their shadows.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii. 262.

To ECHE. The same as to eke, or lengthen out.

And time that is so briefly spent,
With your fine fancies quaintly *eche*.
What's dumb in show, I'll plain in speech.
Pericles, act iii, chorus.

Here the rhyme fixes it. In other passages it has been silently changed to *eke*. In the chorus to the 2d act of Henry V the same thought and expression occur, but in the first folio is spelt *eech*:

Still be kind,
And *eech* out our performance with your mind.

It occurs again in the 4to edition of the Merchant of Venice, 1600. *Malone.*

†ECHOICAL. Having the nature of an echo.

An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one: as in an echo. *Nomenclator.*

†ECHOING, for *echoing*. Virgil, translated by Vicars, 1632.

ECSTASY. Madness. In this sense it is now obsolete, nor does it seem much less so in the kindred signification of reverie, or temporary wandering of fancy, which Mr. Locke calls "dreaming with our eyes open." B. II, c. xix, § 1. It is now wholly confined to the sense of transport, or rapture. In the usage of Shakespeare, and some others, it stands for every species of alienation of mind, whether temporary or permanent, proceeding from joy, sorrow, wonder, or any other exciting cause; and this certainly suits with the etymology, ἔκστασις.

From sorrow:

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air.
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A modern [*i.e.*, common] *ecstasy*. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

From wonder and terror, mixed with anger:

Follow them swiftly,
And hinder them from what this *ecstasy*
May now provoke them to. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

Madness, a particular fit or paroxysm of it:

C. How say you now, is not your husband mad?
A. His incivility confirms no less.—
* * * * *
C. Mark how he trembles in his *ecstasy*.
Com. E., iv, 4.

Fixed insanity:

That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled out of tune, and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth
Blasted with *ecstasy*. *Haml.*, iii, 1.

Again:

Ecstasy!
My pulse as yours doth temperately keep time,
And makes as healthful music. It is not madness
That I have utter'd; bring me to the test,
And I the matter will reword, which madness
Would gambol from. *Ibid*, iii, 4.

Most of these instances, and some others, are noticed by Johnson; but it is not mentioned that these senses are no longer given to the word.

EDDER, for a viper, is found in some old authors, and is evidently the same as *adder*, which is still in common use. Both from the Saxon, *ædder*. It is the only poisonous serpent of this country.

To EDIFY. To build. The primitive sense of the word, from its etymology; and long the only sense in use.

There was an holy chapel *edifi'*,
Wherein the hermite dewly wont to say
His holy things, each morne and eventyde.
Sp. F. Q., I, i, 34.

For see what workes, what infinite expence,
What monuments of zeale they *edifie*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vi, 33.

†EDIPOLS. Used in burlesque.

Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your *edipols*. *The Shoo-makers Holy-day*, 4to, 1621.

EDWARD SHOVELBOARDS, for Edward's Shovelboard shillings; a coin of Edward the Sixth. They were broad shillings, particularly used in playing the game of shovelboard. See SHOVELBOARD.

And two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and two pence a-piece of Yead Miller.
Mer. W. W., i, 1.

The expression was probably low and ludicrous at the time, by its being given to Master Slender.

†EEL. To hold an eel by the tail, to have a slippery person or business to deal with.

Cauda tenes anguillam: you have an *eele* by the taile.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 554.

Paulo momento huc illuc impellitur. Hee is as wavering as a wethercocke. He is heere and their all in a moment. Theirs as much holde to his word. as *to take a wet eele by the taile*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†EFFRONTIT. Impudent; barefaced. Fr. *effronté*.

From men besotted he doth honour steale,
And yet with his *effrontit* shamelesse face,
Seemes to command the divell that gave him place.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

EFT. Soon, quickly. Saxon. Frequently so used by Spenser, and occasionally by his contemporaries. See Todd.

But properly, afterwards, as here: [the correct meaning of *eft* is, again.]

Eft, when yeares
More rype as reason lent to choose our peares,
Ourselves in league of vowed love we knitt.
Sp. F. Q., II, iv, 18.

EFTEST. Certainly put as a corruption of deftest.

Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way.
Much Ado, iv, 2.

See DEFT.

EFT-SITHES. Ofttimes.

Which way *eft-sithes*, while that our kingdom dured,
Th' unfortunate Andromache alone
Resorted to the parents of her make.
Ld. Surrey, Æneid, 2.

EFTSOONS. Immediately, soon after; The Saxon *eft* properly meaning after. It was beginning to be obsolete in the time of Spenser, who, however, very frequently uses it. It occurs but rarely in the dramatic writers of that time.

Eftsoones I thought her such as she me told,
And would have kill'd her. *Sp. F. Q.*, I, ii, 39.

But seeing me *eftsoons*, he took his heels,
And threw his garment from him in all haste.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 137.

EGAL. Equal. French.

Troubled, confounded thus; and for the extent
Of *egal* justice, us'd in such contempt.
Tit. And., iv, 4.

So these, whose *egall* state bred envy pale of hue.
Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh., i, 279.

Wherefore, O king, I speake as one for all,
Sith all as one do beare you *egall* faith.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 113.

All men being yet for the most part rude, and in a maner popularly *egall*.
Puttenh. Art. of E. Poesy, B. 1, ch. xx.

EGALLY. Equally.

In every degree and sort of men vertue is commendable, but not *egally*; not only because men's estates are unegall, but for that also vertue itself is not in every respect of egall value and estimation.
Puttenh. Art. of E. Poesy, B. 1, ch. xx.

The same author uses *equal* also in the same page.

EGALNESS. Equality.

And such an *eagalnesse* hath nature made
Betweene the brethren of one father's seede.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 117.

†EGESTION. The part of the food ejected from the body after digestion. An old medical term.

Sharpe humours are knowne by sowre belkings, and much *egestion*, and very thinne. If it be caused of unmeasurable dissipation and spreading abroad, and that through heate which consumeth the meate like fire, and rarefieth the skin, then the *egestions* sent out by the belly, be lesse in quantitie then the meate that is eaten, and also the *egestions* the drier.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

EGG-SATURDAY. Festum ovorum, in the old calendars. A moveable feast, being the Saturday preceding Shrove Tuesday.

On the sixt of February, beeing *egge Satterday*, it pleased some gentlemen schollers to make a dauncing night of it. *Misc. Ant. Angl. in Christmas Pr.*, p. 68.

See PASCH-EGGS.

EGGS AND BUTTER were commonly eaten at breakfast, before the introduction of tea; but meat was more usual.

They are up already, and call for *eggs and butter*; they will away presently. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Buttered eggs were the breakfast of the fifth earl of Northumberland and his lady in Lent. See his Household Book, published by Dr. Percy.

EGGS FOR MONEY. Apparently a proverbial expression, when a person was either awed by threats, or overreached by subtlety, to give money upon a trifling or fictitious consideration.

Mine honest friend,
Will you take *eggs for money?* *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

That is, Will you suffer yourself to be

bullied, or cheated? The answer is suitable to this interpretation:

No, my lord, I'll fight.

An insult of this kind seems to be shown in the following passage:

And for the rest of your money, I sent it to one captain Carvegut; he swore to me his father was my lord mayor's cook, and that by Easter next you should have the principal, and *eggs for the use*, indeed, sir.
Mal. at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 432.

This seems the purposed insult of a bully, who thought any answer sufficient for the fool he took the money from; and the reply of him to whom this answer is reported, seems to show that it was a matter of notorious ignominy to be so put off:

O rogue, rogue, I shall have *eggs for my money*; I must hang myself. *Ibid.*

Who, notwithstanding his high promises, having also the king's power, is yet content to take *eggs for his money*, and to bring him in at leisure.
Stow's Annals, M m m 6

In the character of Coriat, prefixed to his Travels, where it is said in the text, 'He will *buy his eggs*, his puddings, &c., in the Atticke dialect," it is added, in a note, "I meane when he travelled. A thing I know *he scorned to do* since he came home." Sign. [b 5].

†EGG-STARCH.

Whose calves *eg-starch* may in some sort be taken
As if they had beene hang'd to smoake like bacon.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

EGLANTINE. The sweet briar. *Aiglantine*, or *aiglantier*, Fr., which Menage derives from acanthus. In modern French it is written *eglantine*, as in English. Bomare, in his Dictionary of Natural History, describes it as the *cynorrhodon*, or wild rose. The sweetness of the leaf is noticed by Shakespeare:

The leaf of *eglantine*, whom not to slander,
Out sweeten'd not thy breath. *Cymb.*, iv, 2

Herrick has an epigram upon it, which has merit:

From this bleeding hand of mine
Take this sprig of *eglantine*,
Which, tho' sweet unto your smell,
Yet the fretful bryar will tell,
He who plucks the sweets shall prove
Many thorns to be in love. *Works*, p. 99.

Milton has distinguished the sweet briar and the eglantine:

Through the sweet-briar, or the vine,
Or the twisted *eglantine*. *Allegro*, v, 47.

Eglantine has sometimes been erroneously taken for the honey-suckle, and it seems more than probable that Milton so understood it, by his calling it *twisted*. If not, he must have meant the wild rose. It is still a common word in poetry.

EGMA. A purposed corruption of enigma, which it immediately follows.

A. Some enigma, some riddle; come,—thy l'envoy, begin.
C. No *egma*, no riddle, no l'envoy; no salve in the male, sir. *Love's L. L.*, iii, 1

"In the male," certainly means in the packet or budget. Costard mistakes these words for the names of plasters for his broken shin, and prefers a plantain-leaf. See MALE.

†EGRITUDE. Sickness. Lat.

Now, now we symbolize in *egritude*,
And simpathize in Cupids malady.
The Cyprian Academy, 1647, p. 34.

†EILES. Beards of corn. See AILS. Dyce, Peele's Works, ii, 206, alters this word unnecessarily to *ears*.

EILD. See ELD.

EIRIE. The same as AIERY, q. v. In the following passage it means a hawk, or falcon; or, perhaps, brood of them:

Kings
Strove for that *eirie*, on whose scaling wings
Monarchs in gold refin'd as much would lay
As might a month an army royal pay.
Browne, Brit. Past., vol. ii, p. 23.

And again:

Nor any other lording of the air
Durst with this *eirie* for their wing prepare. *Ibid.*

EISEL. Vinegar. A Saxon word, used by Chaucer:

She was like thing for hungir ded,
That lad her life only by bred
Knedin with *eisel* strong and egre.
Rom. of the Rose, v, 215.

And Skelton:

He paid a bitter pencion
For man's redemption,
He dranke *eisel* and gall
To redeme us withal. *Poems*, sign. P 5.

It occurs also in an old ballad:

God that dyed for us all,
And drank both *eysell* and gall,
Bring us out of bale.
Ritson's Anc. Pop. Poetry, p. 35.

Dr. Johnson quotes a similar passage from sir Thomas More.

There is indeed no doubt that *eisel* meant vinegar, nor even that Shakespeare has used it in that sense:

Whilst, like a willing patient, I will drink
Potions of *eysell*, 'gainst my strong infection.
Sonnet 111.

But in the following passage it seems that it must be put for the name of a Danish river:

Show me what thou'lt do!
Wou't weep? wou't fight? wou't fast? wou't tear thyself?

Wou't drink up *Esil?* eat a crocodile?
I'll do't. *Haml.*, v, 1.

There is said to be a river *Oesil* in Denmark, or if not, Shakespeare might think there was. *Yssel* has been mentioned, but that is in Holland; and even Nile, but that is as remote from the reading as from the place. The question was much disputed between Messrs. Steevens and Malone, the former being for the river, the latter for the vinegar; and he endeavoured even to get over the *drink up*, which stood much in his way. But after all, the challenge to drink *vinegar*, in such a rant, is so inconsistent, and even ridiculous, that we must decide for the river, whether its name can be exactly found or not. To drink up a river, and eat a crocodile, with his impenetrable scales, are two things equally impossible. There is no kind of comparison between the others. In the folios it is printed *Esile*.

EKE. Also. Saxon.

And I to Page shall *eke* unfold,
How Falstaff, varlet vile,
His dove will prove, his gold will hold,
And his soft couch defile. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 3.
Most brisky juvenal, and *eke* most lovely Jew.
Mids. N. D., iii, 1.

This word occurs almost in every page of Spenser, and in the Mirror for Magistrates.

Accusing highest Jove and gods ingrate,
And *eke* blaspheming Heaven bitterly.
F. Q., II, vii, 40.
Eke lustfull life, that sleepes in sinks of sin,
Procures a plague.
Mirr. for Mag., Legend of Mempricius.
I lusted *eke*, as lasie lechers use. *Ibid.*

But it was then growing obsolete, and is therefore admitted by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages.

†ELA. The highest note in the scale of music. Our old dramatists frequently use the expression to denote the extreme of any quality.

ELD. Old age, old people; *eald*, Sax.

For all thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged, and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld*. *Meas for M.*, iii, 1.
And well you know,
The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
This tale of Hearne the hunter for a truth.
Mer. W. W., iv, 4.
Seems that through many years thy wits thee faile,
And that weak *eld* hath left thee nothing wise.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 16.

It is sometimes written *eild*:

Whose graver years would for no labour yield;
His age was full of puissance and might;
Two sons he had to guard his noble *eild*.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 35.

For age, or time of life in general, even infancy:

The angel good appointed for the guard
Of noble Raimond from his tender *eild*.
Fairf. T., vii, 80.

ELDER. To be crowned with elder was a disgrace.

You may make doves or vultures, roses or nettles, laurel for a garland, or *elder for a disgrace*.
Epil. to Alex. and Camp., O Pl., ii, 150.

Probably this was owing to the anecdote which Shakespeare has noticed, that Judas was hanged on a tree of that kind:

Well follow'd; Judas was hang'd on an *elder*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

This legend of Judas, however it originated, was generally received.

He shall be your Judas, and you shall be his *elder-tree* to hang on. *B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.*, iv, 4.
Our gardens will prosper the better, when they have in them not one of these *elders*, whereupon so many covetous Judases hang themselves.
Nixon's Strange Foot-post.

Shakespeare also makes it an emblem of grief:

Grow patience,
And let the *stinking elder*, grief, untwine
His perishing root, with the increasing vine.
Cymb., iv, 2.

That is, let grief, the elder, cease to entwine its root with patience, the vine. It is obscurely expressed, but does not seem to require the alterations which have been proposed.

†ELEGIOUS. Lamenting; melancholy.

If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouze
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye.
Quarles's Emblems.

The ELEMENT was often used formerly, for the air, or visible compass of the heavens; and I believe still is so in very low colloquial language.

The *element* itself, 'till seven years hence,
Shall not behold her face at ample view.
Twel. N., i, 1.
And the complexion of the *element*,
It favours like the work we have in hand,
Most bloody, fiery, and most terrible.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

That is, the look of the sky.

These watergalls in her dim *element*,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 562.

Milton has used it, Comus, 299. There was a notion, that all the elements were combined in the atmosphere, which therefore was the element of elements. When Cæsar says to Octavia, "The *elements* be kind to thee," he probably means only, "May you have fair and favour-

able weather in your voyage." *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 2. This seems to be the simple meaning, which some would obscure by refinement.

Coriolanus swears by the *elements*, which I fancy is equivalent to by the heavens:

> By the *elements*,
> If e'er again I meet him beard to beard,
> He's mine, or I am his. *Cor.*, i, 10.

ELEMENTS. Man was supposed to be composed of the four elements, the due proportion and commixture of which, in his composition, was what produced in him every kind of perfection, mental and bodily. The four temperaments, or complexions, which were supposed immediately to arise from the four humours (see HUMOURS), were also more remotely referred to the four elements. Thus, in Microcosmus, the four complexions enter, and, being asked by whom they are sent, reply, "Our parents, the four *elements*;" and each afterwards refers himself to his proper element: *Choler*, to fire; *Blood*, to air; *Phlegm*, to water; and *Melancholy*, to earth. O. Pl., ix, 122. No idea was ever more current, or more highly in favour, than this, particularly with the poets. Hence Sir Toby Belch inquires, "Does not our life consist of *the four elements?*" *Twel. N.*, ii, 3.

It is said, as the highest possible commendation of Brutus,

> His life was gentle; and the *elements*
> So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, This *was a man.*
> *Jul. Cæs.*, v. 5.

The following passage of Drayton's Baron's Wars has been remarked for its striking similarity:

> In whom so mix'd the *elements* all lay,
> That none to one could sovereignty impute;
> As all did govern, so did all obey;
> He of a temper was so absolute
> As that it seem'd, when Nature him began,
> She meant to shew *all that might be in man.* iii, 40.

It has been doubted which author copied the other; but the thought was so much public property at that time, as to be obvious to every writer. So Browne says of a lady, that such a jewel

> Was never sent
> To be possest by one sole element;
> But such a work Nature disposde and gave,
> Where all the *elements* concordance have.
> *Brit. Pasts.*, i, 1, p. 8.

The thought of Shakespeare's 44th and 45th Sonnets, which form but one poem, turns chiefly upon this supposed combination; among other things he says,

> My life being made *of four*, with two alone
> Sinks down to death oppress'd with melancholy.
> *Suppl. to Sh.*, i, 618.

So Higgins, in the Mirror for Magistrates:

> If we behold the substance of a man,
> How he is made of *elements* by kind,
> Of earth, of water, aire, and fire, than
> We would full often call unto our mind,
> That all our earthly joys we leave behind.
> *King Ferrex*, p. 76.

Massinger has further pursued the thought:

> I've heard
> Schoolmen affirm, man's body is compos'd
> Of *the four elements*; and, as in league together
> They nourish life, so each of them affords
> Liberty to the soul, when it grows weary
> Of this fleshy prison, &c. *Renegado*, iii, 2

And as the above passage composes the body thus, the following declares that some thought the soul had the same origin:

> One thinks the soul is air; another, fire;
> Another, blood diffus'd about the heart;
> Another saith, the *elements* conspire,
> And to her essence each doth give a part.
> *Sir John Davies. Im. of Soul, Exordium.*

Cleopatra, about to die, says,

> I'm fire and air; my other *elements*
> I give to baser life. *Ant. and Cl.*, v, 2.

On the contrary, when the mental qualities were in any way deranged, the *elements* were supposed to be ill mixed. Thus a madman is addressed in these terms:

> I prithee, thou *four elements* ill brew'd,
> Torment none but thyself; Away, I say,
> Thou beast of passion, &c.
> *B. & Fl. Nice Valour*, act i, p. 312.

ELIZABETH, SAINT. A Hungarian princess, daughter of Alexander II king of Hungary, a long account of whose life and miracles is given by Alban Butler, on the day dedicated to her memory, which is the 19th of November, from sources considered by him as authentic. She is called, in the French Service Books, *Saint Elizabeth, veuve.* By a species of adulation very absurd, as addressed to queen Elizabeth, (the bulwark of the Protestant cause,) this saint's day was kept as a festival in her reign.

Thene the 19th day, *beyng Saynt Elyzabeth's day*, th' erle of Comerland, th' erle of Essex, and my l. Burge, dyd chaleng all comers, sex courses apeace, whiche was very honorablye performed.
Lodge's Illustrations, vol. iii, p. 13.

The honour of a festival day seems not to have been granted to Elizabeth, mother of John the Baptist. Relics of the Hungarian saint are preserved at Brussels, and in the electoral treasury at Hanover! So says Butler.

ELF. To entangle in knots. such a *elf-locks*. It was supposed to be a spiteful amusement of queen Mab, and her subjects, to twist the hair of human creatures, or the manes and tails of horses, into hard knots, which 't was not fortunate to untangle.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins; *elf* all my hair in knots.
Lear, ii, 3.

†ELF-CAKE. An affection of the side, supposed, no doubt, to be produced by the agency of the fairies.

To help the hardness of the side, call'd the *elf-cake*.—Take the root of gladen, make powder thereof, and give the diseased party half a spoonful to drink in white-wine; or let him eat thereof so much in his potage at a time, and it will help him.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

ELF-LOCKS. Locks clotted together in the manner above mentioned. It is not probable that the terrible disease called *plica polonica* could have been alluded to, as some have supposed.

This is that very Mab,
That plats the manes of horses in the night,
And cakes the *elf-locks* in foul sluttish hairs,
Which once untangled much misfortune bodes.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4

She tore her *elvish knots* of haire, as blacke,
And full of dust, as any collyer's sacke.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 13.

His black haire hung dangling about his eares like *elfe-lockes*, that I cannot be persuaded but some succubus begot him on a witch.
Fennor's Compter's Common-wealth, in Cens. Lit., x, p. 301.

†ELOINE. To remove to a distance.

And bysydys thys hit ys not to be dowbtyde that he knowynge hymeselfe to be gyltye in the mater before rehersyde wyll *eloyne* owt of the same howse into the handys of hys secrett fryndys thowsandys of poundes.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 90.

How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus,
And how posterity shall know it too.
Donne's Poems, p. 23.

ELSE. Rather licentiously used for others.

Bastards and *else*. *K. John*, ii, 1.

ELTHAM MOTION. A contrivance shown at Eltham, and pretended to be a perpetual motion.

I dwell in a windmill! the *perpetual motion* is here, and not at *Eltham*. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, v, 3.

It is alluded to in one of Jonson's epigrams, under the name of *The Eltham Thing:*

See you yond' motion?—not the old fa-ding,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the *Eltham thing*. *Ep.*, xcvii.
And think them happy, when may be shew'd for a penny
The Fleet street mandrakes, that heav'nly *motion of Eltham*. *Verses prefixed to Coriat* [1 3].

EMBALLING. The ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation. The word was probably coined by Shakespeare for the occasion. Mr. Tollet objects to that interpretation, because, he says, a queen consort has not that ensign of royalty. But the sense of the passage enforces this meaning upon us, and Shakespeare might not think of that distinction. He would know that queen Elizabeth carried the ball, and might naturally conclude the same of other queens.

In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*; I myself
Would for Carnarvonshire, although there 'longed
No more to the crown but that. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 3.

This is Dr. Johnson's explanation, and it is clearly the best, among many. One of them is offensive, without being at all probable.

To EMBASE. To make base. *Debase* is now used instead of this.

But then the more your own mishap I rue,
That are so much by so mean love *embas'd*.
Spens. Sonnet, 82.

Thou art *embas'd*; and at this instant yield'st
Thy proud neck to a miserable yoke.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 263.

It was used by later writers, as South, and others, as may be seen in Johnson's Dictionary.

†This warlike order of souldiors is in these our dayes much *embas'd*. *Knolles's History of the Turks.*
†If a lascivious speaker learne a better and more graceful language, then that which wont to defile and *embace* an obscene tongue.
Reading's David's Soliloquie, 1627.

[Sometimes used in the sense of to lower.]

†When God, whose words more in a moment can,
Then in an age the proudest strength of man,
Had severed the floods, levell'd the fields,
Embas't the valleys, and embost the hils. *Du Bartas.*

To EMBAYE, for *embathe*. To bathe. Metaphorically, to delight.

Whiles every sence the humour sweet *embay'd*,
And slumbring soft my heart did steal away.
Sp. F. Q., I, ix, 13.

In the warm sun he doth himself *embay*.
Ibid., Muiopotmos, v, 206

Their swords both points and edges sharp *embay*
In purple blood, where'er they hit or light.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 62.

To EMBAYLE, or EMBALE. To enclose, or pack up as in a bale.

And her straight legs most bravely were *embayl'd*
In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne.
Sp. F. Q., II, iii, 27

EMBERINGS. The fasts of the ember weeks. See Todd.

†*To* EMBLEM. To remind by emblem.

Could he forget his death that every houre
Was *emblem'd* to it, by the fading flower?
Witts Recreations, 1654.

EMBOSSED. Blown and fatigued with being chased, so as not to be able to hold out much longer; or, according to some, swollen in the joints. From *bosse*, a humour, Fr. Mr. Malone deduces it from *emboçar*, Spanish; but it is not likely that we should have a hunting term from Spain. France was most probably our mistress in this, as well as many other sports, and we must have it from *emboucher*, or *embosser;* the former most probably, if Turberville's definition be right: "having the mouth full of foam." See IMBOST. A term of hunting.

When the hart is foamy at the mouth, we say, that he is *emboss'd*. *Turberville on Hunt.*, p. 242.

It seems in the following passage to mean "foaming with rage," and not anything of fatigue:

O he is more mad
Than Telamon for his shield; the boar of Thessaly
Was never so *embossed*. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 11.

In the next, it appears rather more likely to mean swelling with protuberances, which is the common and still current sense of the word:

Which once a day with his *embossed* froth
The sea shall cover. *Tim. of A.*, v, 3.

So we have "*emboss'd* carbuncle," in Lear, ii, 4.

Here it means worn out with fatigue:

I am *embost*
With trotting all the streets to find Pandolfo.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 235.

In the passage of Spenser which Upton thought so difficult, I have little doubt that to *emboss* means simply to fatigue:

But by ensample of the last dayes losse,
None of them rashly durst to her approch,
Ne in so glorious spoile themselves *embosse*.
F. Q., III, i, 64.

That is, "Nor fatigue themselves by attempting so glorious spoil."

EMBRASURES, for *embraces*.

Forcibly prevents
Our lock'd *embrasures*, strangles our dear vows.
Tr. and Cr., iv, 4.

To EMBRUE, in the sense of to strain, or distil.

Some bathed kisses, and did soft *embrew*
The sugred liquor through his melting lips.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 33.

EME, or EAM. An uncle. *Eame*, Sax. *Eam* is more proper, on account of the etymology, but *eme* is perhaps more common.

While they were young, Cassibelan their *eme*
Was by the people chosen in their sted.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 47.

Henry Hotspur, and his *eame*
The earl of Wor'ster. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, 22, p. 1070.

See the First Part of Henry IV.

Daughter, she says, fly, fly; behold thy dame
Foreshews the treasons of thy wretched *eam*.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 49.

The nephues straight depos'd were by the *eame*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 438.

Mr. Todd says it is still used in some parts of Staffordshire. Grose's, and other Glossaries, mark it as a northern word.

EMERALD. To look through one, apparently to look with pleasure and ease; perhaps from the pleasant green hue of the stone, or some supposed occult quality in it.

But alwaies, though not laughing, yet *looking through an emeraud* at others jarres. *Euph. Engl.*, ii. 1.

This is said of England, on account of her security in foreign contests.

†EMEROD. 1. An emerald.

Ameril. A stone that glasiers use to cut their glasse withal, callen an *emrod*. *Nomenclator.*

In the Lansd. MS., Brit. Mus., No. 70, there is a letter from Mr. Richard Champernowne to sir Robert Cecil, dated in 1592, referring to the discovery of some articles pillaged from a Spanish carrack, amongst which is one thus described: "An *emerod* made in the form of a cross, three inches in length at the least, and of great breadth."

2. An hæmorrhoid.

EMMANUEL. Formerly prefixed, probably from pious motives, to letters missive, and other public deeds.

C. What is thy name?
Cl. Emmanuel.
D. They use to write it on the top of letters; 'twill go hard with you. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

In the old play of The famous Victories of Henry V, &c., the broad seal of the king is called by this name:

I beseech your grace to deliver me your safe
Conduct, under your broad seal, *Emanuel*.

Which the king does, and issues the order almost in the same words. See the note on the above passage.

†EMMANUEL. The name of an ointment for wounds and sores, which appears to have been celebrated in the

latter part of the sixteenth century. The following directions for making it give rather a curious example of the old practice of medicine.

To make a treate called *emanuel*.—Take vervaine, dittany, pimpernell, centory the more, gratia dei, of each one handfull, hearbe John, avence, celondine, acus muscata, alalvia, plantaine, spurge, egrimonie, of each one handfull, grind al in a morter, and put them in a gallon of wine, and boyle them in a pan till the third part be wasted, then straine it through a canvas cloth, and set it over the fire, and put therto waxe foure ounces, pitch as much, rozen as much, olibanum two ounces, mastick two ounces, murrhe two ounces, aloes two ounces, turpentine two ounces, sheepes sewet halfe a pound, beate them all into powder, and boyle them all together save the turpentine, the which must be put in last of all, then straine the same through a cloth, and keepe it till you have neede thereof: and this is a speciall healer of all wounds and sores, bruses, and broken bones, and apostumes that be broken; also it hath a special vertue to draw, cleuse, and re-engender good flesh, it healeth and doth away all kind of aches whatsoever, al cankers and festers, it healeth morimals, it passeth al other oyntments; and if you wil have it soft, put thereto a quantity of oyle of roses, so much as you thinke good. Prooved. *The Pathway to Health*, bl.l.

To EMMEW. To restrain, to keep in a *mew*, or cage, either by force or terror.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*
As faulcon doth the fowl. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1

EMMOVE. A compound of *move*, used by Spenser, and in imitation of him by Thomson, when writing in his stanza, in the Castle of Indolence. See Todd.

EMONY, for Æmonia, or Hæmonia. Part of Thessaly, where was Pharsalia.

War that hath sought th' Ausonian fame to rear
In warlike *Emony*. *Cornelia*, O. Pl., ii, 244.

EMPEACH, *v.* To hinder; from *empescher*, Fr. It has been thought that this should be used, as a distinct word from *impeach*, for to accuse; but the similarity is perhaps too great for confusion to be avoided. Mr. Todd exemplifies this sense from Elyot and Spenser.

EMPERY. A kingdom; from *empere*, old Fr.

A lady
So fair, and fasten'd to an *empery*,
Would make the greatest king double.
Cymb., i, 7.

More commonly, sovereign authority, dominion:

Or there we'll sit
Ruling, in large and ample *empery*
O'er France, and all her almost kingly dukedoms.
Hen. V, i, 2.

Do exercise your mirthless *empory*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 246.

Bring all the nymphes within her *emperie*
To be assistant in her sorrowing.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5, p. 120.

Proud Mersey is so great in entering of the main,
As he would make a shew for *empery* to stand.
Drayt. Polyolb., 11, p. 861.

†EMPILL. To drug.

That, in the sugar (even) of sacred writ,
He may *em-pill* us with som bane-full bit.
Du Bartas.

EMPIRICUTICK, for empirical. Whether a licence of the author, or an intended error of the speaker, or a real error of the press, is not quite clear.

The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutick*. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

The first folios have it *emperickqutique*. The speaker is Menenius, who coins words at pleasure. Alluding to Aufidius, he says, "I would not have been so *fidiused* for all the chests in Corioli." *Ibid.*

EMPLOYMENT. Apparently used for implement.

See, sweet, here are the engines that must do 't
(Namely, an iron crow and a halter.)
My stay hath been prolonged
With hunting obscure nooks for these *employments*.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 220

So Malvolio, taking up the feigned letter of Olivia, says,

What *employment* have we here? *Twel. N.*, ii, 5.

Which however might bear its usual sense, without much violence. Warburton says it is equivalent to "What have we to do here?"

EMPRESA, the same as *impresa*. Device or motto on a shield, &c.

Thy name as my *empresa* will I beare.
Drayton's Matilda.

See IMPRESA.

EMPRISE. Enterprise. *Emprise*, Fr. Very commonly used by Spenser.

Therewith sir Guyon left his first *emprise*,
And turning to that woman fast her hent.
Sp. F. Q., II, iv, 12.

Not hope of praise, nor thirst of worldly good,
Inticed us to follow this *emprise*. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii, 83.

It is still a poetical word, having been used by Milton and Pope.

†A slender number for so great *emprise*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587

†EMPT. To empty.

To fill my pate with verse, and *empt* my purse.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ENACTURE. Action, or effect.

The violence of either grief or joy
Their own *enactures* with themselves destroy.
Ham., iii, 2.

†ENAGE. To make aged?

That never hail did harvest prejudice;
That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery ice
The fields *en-ag'd*; nor any stormy stowr
Dismounted mountains, nor no violent showr
Poverisht the land. *Du Bartas*

†ENAMBUSH. To place in ambush.

His *enambushed* enemies. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 257

ENAUNTER, *adv.* Lest. A word peculiar to Spenser; whether provincial or antiquated, has not been made out.

Anger nould let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage mought cooled be.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Feb., 199.

With them it fits to care for their heir,
Enaunter their heritage do impair.
Ibid., May, 77.

†**ENBREAME.** Strong; sharp.

We can be content (for the health of our bodies) to drink sharpe potions, receive and indure the operation of *enbreame* purges, to observe precise and hard diets, and to bridle our affections and desires.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing. 1577.

ENCAVE. To hide, as in a cave.

Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the gibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face. *Oth.*, iv, 1.

Compounds with *en* were almost made at pleasure, while our language was forming, and hardly require explanation.

†**ENCHARGE.** An injunction.

A nobleman being to passe through a water, commaunded his trumpetter to goe before and sound the depth of it, who to shew himselfe very mannerly, refus'd this *encharge* and push'd the nobleman himselfe forward, saying: No sir, not I, your lordship shall pardon me. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

†*To* **ENCHASE.** To ornament.

Like r.ch Autumnus golden lamp . . .
. . . . . When with his cheerful face.
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves he d.t. the skies *enchase.* *Chapm. Il.* v, 8.

ENCHEASON. Occasion. *Enchaison,* old Fr. See *Roquefort.*

Thou railest on right without reason.
And blamest hem much for small *encheason.*
Spens. Shep. K., May, 146.

Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hether led.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 30.

An antiquated word in Spenser's time.

†**ENCHEST.** To shut up in a chest.

Thou art Joves sister and Saturnus childe;
Yet can they breast *enchest* such anger still?
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†**END.** *Not to care which end goes forward,* to be reckless or negligent.

Negligentem eum fecit. He had made him retchles, negligent, carelesse, *not to regard which ende goes forward.* *Terence in English*, 1614.

Slowly, easily, gently, softly, negligently, as *caring not what ende goes forward.*
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 86.

†**ENDENIZE.** To establish in a country.

And having by little and little in many victories vanquished the nations bordering upon them, brought them at length to be *endenized* and naturalized in their owne name.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ENDIAPRED. Variegated, diversified in colour. See DIAPER.

Who views the troubled bosome of the maine
Endiapred with cole-blacke porpesies.
Cl. Tib. Nero, Tragedy, sign. G 2.

ENDOSS, *v.* To put on, or mark upon. *Endosser,* Fr. This and *endorse* are of the same origin; only *endorser* is older French than *endosser.* Both mean originally to put on the back, from *dorsum.*

Gave me a shield, in which he did *endoss*
His dear Redeemer's badge upon the boss.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 53.

Both here, and in his Colin Clout, l. 632, it is used for to put on by painting or engraving.

†**ENDUGINE.** Apparently equivalent to *dudgeon.* The word occurs twice in the following work.

Which shee often perceiving, and taking in great *endugine*, roundly told him that if hee used so continually to looke after her, shee would clappe such a paire of hornes upon his head.
Gratiæ Ludentes, 1638, p. 118.

†**ENEWED.** Coloured; hued.

And soo they rode thorowoute a forest, and at the last they were ware of two pavelions even by a pryory with two sheldes, and the one shylde was *enewed* with whyte, and the other shelde was reed.
Morte d'Arthur, i, 81.

To **ENFEOFF.** To grant out as a feoff fief, or estate; to give up.

Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoff'd himself to popularity. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2

†**ENFORCIVE.** Compulsive.

A sucking hind-calf, which she trussed with her *en forcive* seres. *Chapm. Il.*, viii, 212

ENFOULDRED. A word peculiar to Spenser, and conjectured to be made from *fouldroyer,* the antiquated form of *foudroyer,* in French. If so, it must mean "thundered out with it."

With fowle *enfouldred* smoake and flashing fire.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 40.

†**ENGAGED.** "Indebted." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†**ENGENY.** Ingenuity; invention; mechanical skill. See INGINE.

In midst of which, by rarer *engeny*,
Then Mars and Venus hang in Lemnian net.
Zouche's Dove, 1613.

ENGHLE, or ENGLE. I fear nothing better can be made of this word than a different spelling of *ingle,* which is often used as a favorite, and sometimes of the worst kind.

What between his mistress abroad, and his *engle* at home, high fare, &c.—he thinks the hours have no wings.
B. Jons. Silent W., i, 1.

Possibly it was a cant term among the players, for the boys belonging to the theatre:

What, shall I have my son a stager now? for the players to make *enghles* of. *Ibid., Poetaster*, i, 1.
No, you mangonizing slave, I will not part from 'em. You'll sell them for *enghles*, you. *Ibid.*, iii, 4.

The children who speak the prologue to Cynthia's Revels, call themselves *enghles:*

And sweat for every venial trespass we commit, as some author would if he had such fine *enghles* as we.
Prol.

Shakespeare, to his credit, has not the word at all, unless we turn the "ancient angel," in the Taming of the Shrew, into an *engle*, which I should much scruple to do. See INGLE.

To ENGHLE. To coax, or cajole, as a favorite might do. To *ingle* is used exactly in the same manner.

I'll presently go and *enghle* some broker for a poet's gown, and bespeak a garland.
B. Jons. Poetaster, ii, 2, at the end.

ENGIN, for ingin; from *ingenium*, wit.

These quaynt questions (wene I) the apostles would never have soluted with like quicknesse of *engin*, as our Dunsmen do. *Chaloner's Moriæ Enc.*, M 1.

See INGINE.

An ENGINE sometimes meant the rack.

Which, like *an engine*, wrench'd my frame of nature
From the fixt place. *Lear*, i, 4.
Shall murderers be there for ever dying,
Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines?*
B. & Fl. Night-walker, act iv.

In Temp., ii, 1, it may mean a rack, or other instrument of torture. It signified also a warlike engine, or military machine, used for throwing arrows, and other missiles:

When he walks he moves like an *engine*, and the ground shrinks before his treading. *Coriol.*, v, 4.

So also in Tr. & Cr., ii, 3.

Arcite is gently visag'd, yet his eye
Is like an *engine* bent. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 4.
Though he, as *engines arrows*, shot forth wit,
Yet aim'd withall the proper marks to hit,
His ink ne'er stain'd the surplice.
West's Poem, prefixed to Randolph's Poems, B 5.

†ENGINOUS. Ingenious; mechanical.

For that one acte gives, like an *enginous* wheele,
Motion to all, sets all the state agoing.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.
By open force, or projects *enginous*.
Chapm. Odys., i, 452.

ENGLAND'S JOY. The name of an old play, now lost; written perhaps by Nich. Breton.

Let me see—the author of the Bold Beauchamps,
And *England's Joy*.
P. The last was a well writ piece, I assure you;
A Breton, I take it, and Shakspeare's very way.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 172.
And poore old Vennor, that plain dealing man,
Who acted *England's Joy* first at the Swan.
Taylor, Water P., p. 162.

To ENGRAVE. To put into a grave, to bury.

The sixt had charge of them now being dead,
In seemly sort their corses to *engrave*.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 42.

See also II, i, 60.

Ten in the hundred lies here *engrav'd*,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd.
Epitaph on John a Coombe, attributed to Laksp., Prolog. to Sh., p. 180.
The quicke with face to face *engraved* he,
Each other's death that each might living see.
Mirror for Mag., p. 441.

To ENGROSS. To fatten, or make gross.

Not sleeping to *engross* his idle body,
But praying to enrich his watchful soul.
Rich. III, iii, 7.

Also, to make large, or heap together:

For this they have *engrossed* and pil'd up
The canker'd heaps of strange-atchieved gold.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

ENGROSSMENTS. Accumulations, heaps of wealth.

This bitter taste
Yield his *engrossments* to the ending father.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

That is, "Such is the unpleasant consequence of his gains, to a father at the close of life."

To ENHALSE. To clasp round the neck; from *halse*, a neck. See HALSE.

First to mine inne cometh my brother false;
Embraceth me; well met, good brother Scales,
And weeps withall; the other me *enhalse*,
With welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales.
Mirror for Magist., p. 406.

†ENHEDGE. To surround with a hedge.

These, all these thither brought; and their young boyes
And frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps *enhedg'd* it. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†ENJOIN. To join together, or unite.

My little children, I must shortly pay
The debt I owe to nature, nor shall I,
Live here to see you both *enjoyn'd* in one.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

ENMESH, *v.* To enclose in the meshes of a net. Found only in the following passage:

And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all. *Othello*, ii, 3.

†ENORME. Enormous. Fr.

At this answer, the pitifull citizens being astonied, and avouching they were not able after such wastings and burnings to provide any remedie of their exceeding great losses, by the meanes of such *enorme* and huge a preparation. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†ENORMIOUS. For enormous.

Observe, sir, the great and *enormious* abuse hereof amongst Christians, confuted of an Ethnicke philosopher. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†ENOUGH. "It is enough," *i. e.*, it is roasted or boiled enough. *Palsgrave.*

ENOW. Though Dr. Johnson considers this as the plural of *enough*, and gives examples accordingly, there is no doubt that it is now obsolete, except in some provincial dialects. We now say men enough, horses enough, &c. Probably it never was more than a different pronunciation of enough, there being no etymological reason for the two senses. The last syllable was sounded like the adverb *now*.

Am. When wilt thou think my torments are *enow?*
Echo Now.
Rand. Amyntas, act v, sc. 8.

In some counties they say *enew.*
†The great Turk keeps not mistresses *enow.*
The Slighted Maid, p. 6.

†ENPRENABLE. Impregnable. *Heywood*, 1556.

To ENRACE. To implant. *Enraciner*, Fr. Spenser says of the human soul,

Which powre retaining still, or more or lesse
When she in fleshly seede is eft *enraced*,
Through every part she doth the same impresse,
According as the heavens have her graced.
Hymn on Beauty, l. 113.

To ENSCONCE. To fortify, to protect as with a fort; a *sconce* signifying a kind of petty fortification. Written also *insconce*.

And yet you, rogue, will *ensconce* your rags, your cata-mountain looks, your red-lattice phrases, and your bold, beating oaths, under the shelter of your honour.
Mer. W. W., ii, 2.
I will *ensconce* me behind the arras. *Ibid.*, iii, 3.

So in All's W., ii, 3.

Against that time do I *ensconce* me here,
Within the knowledge of mine own desert.
Sh. Sonnet, 49.
Convey him to the sanctuary of rebels.
Nestorius' house, where our proud brother has
Ensconc'd himself. *B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coronat.*, v, 1.
And therein so *ensconc'd* his secret evil,
That jealousy itself could not mistrust.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 558.

†ENSAMPLE. The common word answering to the modern *example*.

As for an *ensample*, unto great men God alloweth hunting and hauking at sometimes.
Latimer's Sermons.
And mayntenantly herewith the Saxons encouraged with suche comfortable speache as Hengist uttered amongst them, required to have battayle without delay; whose *ensample* the Brytains following.
Holinshed's Chron., 1577.
So many are wonte to speake by those persons whiche have fallen to the committyng of some haynous enormitie; as for an *ensample*, of advoutry, inceste, thefte, or manslaughter.
Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

To ENSEAM. To fatten, or grease; from seam, grease.

In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed. *Haml.*, iii, 4.

Also, as from *seam*, a juncture made by sewing, to unite or enclose. "Come, I'll *enseam* you," are the words of Monsieur, to Bussy d'Ambois, introducing him to the ladies; meaning, "Come, I'll unite you to their party," or, as the French call it, *faufiler*. Hence surely it ought to be interpreted encloses, or contains, in the following passage of Spenser:

And bounteous Trent, that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams.
F. Q., IV, xi, 35.

The commentators, who here explain it *fattens*, do not seem to have observed that the word is applied not only to the fishes, which might be *fattened*, but also to the streams. See SEAM and INSEAME.

ENSEAR, or perhaps ENSERE. Dr. Johnson explains it *sear up*, or cauterize; but I suspect that no more is meant than *dry up*, from *sere*, dry.

Ensear thy fertile and conceptious womb,
Let it no more bring out ungrateful man.
Timon, iv, 3.

ENSHIELD, for enshielded. Covered as with a shield. Some have conjectured *inshelled*, which word occurs in Coriolanus. The difference is not important.

As these black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty, ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 4

To ENSNARLE. To insnare, or entangle. Spenser uses the word *snarl* in the sense of twisted or knotted, applied to hair:

They in awayt would closely him *ensnarle*,
Ere to his den he backward could recoyle.
F. Q., V, ix. 9

†*To* ENSTATE. To establish.

After this, for the better encouraging of learning, and the *enstating* of this her college in a flourishing condition, she gave several scholarships for the maintenance of poor students. *Broome's Travels.*

†ENSTOCK. To put in the stocks.

Not that (as Stoiks) I intend to tye
With iron chains of strong necessity
Th' Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In destinies hard diamantin rock. *Du Bartas.*

†ENSWEETEN. To make sweet.

The manner also of sleepe must bee duely regarded, to sleepe rather open mouth'd than shut, which is a great help against internall obstructions, which more *ensweeteneth* the breath, recreateth the spirits, comforteth the braine, and more cooleth the vehement heate of the heart. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

ENTAYLD, *part.* Engraved, cut in like a seal. *Intagliato*, Ital.

All bar'd with golden bendes, which were *entayl'd*
With curious antickes. *Sp. F. Q.*, II, ii, 27.
Over the doore whereof yee shall find the armes of my husband *entayl'd* in marble.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, H h 7.

Spenser uses *entail* also for carving. *F. Q.*, II, vii, 4.

†His importunity soe far prevailed,
She seemd contented for to be *entayled.*
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 82.

†*To* ENTERBLINNE. To intermingle.

Do not anticipate the worlds beginning;
But, till to-morrow, leave the *enter-blinning*
Of rocky mounts and rouling waves so wide.
Du Bartas.

ENTER-DEALE, *s.* Meditation, design; or perhaps rather intercourse, dealing together. See INTER-DEAL.

For he is practiz'd well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply
To learn the *enterdeale* of princes strange,
To mark th' intent of counsels, &c.
Sp. Moth. Hubb. T., 788.

†**ENTHEAN.** Inspired.

Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy, to her
That level'd had their way.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

ENTHRONISED, *part.* Enthroned.

Should be there openly *enthronised* as the very elected king. *Knolles, Hist. of the Turks*, 922.

Accented *enthrónised*. See INTHRONIZED.

To **ENTRAIL,** *v.* To entwine, or twist together.

And each one had a little wicker basket
Made of fine twigs, *entrailed* curiously.
Spenser's Prothalamion, v 25.
Before they fastned were under her knee
In a rich jewell, and therein *entrayl'd*
The ends of all the knots. *Ibid., F. Q.*, II, iii, 27.

ENTRAILE. Fold, or twist. *Intrafasciare*, Ital., or *entraille*, Fr.

Whose folds displaid,
Were stretch'd now forth at length without *entraile*.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 16.

The bowels might be called *entrails* from being so curiously twisted as they are, unless the word was borrowed from the French.

To **ENTREAT.** To treat or use well or ill. The second sense of the word in Johnson.

Uncle, you say the queen is at your house,
For Heav'n's sake fairly let her be *entreated*.
Rich. II, iii, 1
Who for the same him foully did *entreate*.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 922.

Hence, to entertain or to receive, metaphorically:

In which she often us'd from open heat
Herselfe to shroud and pleasures to *entreat*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 53.

†**ENTREATANCE.** Treatment; behaviour.

For (said he) that may by petition and faire *entreatance* be easily obtained of that heroicall prince . . . which will never be got from him by force of armes.
Knolles, Hist. of the Turks.

ENTREATMENT. Entertainment, conversation.

From this time
Be somewhat scanter of your maiden presence;
Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate
Than a command to parley. *Haml.*, i, 3.

So also *entreaty*, in Johnson.

†*To* **ENTROUP.** To form in troops.

And whiles at the very point of the medley on both sides, the horsemen strongly *entrouped* themselves, and the footmen stoutly fortified their owne sides, making a front by joyning their bucklers most close and fast together. *Holland's Ammianus Marc.* 1609.

†**ENUCLEATE.** To solve; to unriddle.

Sel. What makes your grave lordship in it, I do beseech you? But sir, mark me, the kernel of the text *enucleated*, I shall confute, refute, repel, refel.
Chapman's Rev. for Honour, 1654.

†**ENVIOUS.** Angry, indignant.

And as keen dogs keep sheep in cotes or folds of hurdles bound,
And grin at every breach of air, *envious* of all that moves. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 159.

ENVIRON, *adv.* All around. Exactly the French adverb *environ*. The original French word was *viron*, of which this is a compound. See Menage, *Origines*.

Lord Godfrey's eye three times *environ* goes,
To view what count'nance ev'ry warrior bears.
Fairf. Tass., ii, 80.

The verb and substantive from this origin are still in use.

ENVOY. See L'ENVOY.

ENVY, for hatred, or ill-will. Not now used in that sense; but envy too frequently produces hatred.

I forgive all.
There cannot be those numberless offences
'Gainst me, I can't take peace with; no black *envy*
Shall make my grave. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 1.

And here I cannot but applaud the ingenuity of Dr. Johnson's conjecture, who, for the clearing up of the passage, supposes *take* and *make* to have changed places.

I can't *make* peace with; no black *envy*
Shall *take* my grave.

To take would then mean to blast, as it does not unusually. In the same sense *envy* occurs again in that play:

Madam, this is a mere distraction,
You turn the good we offer into *envy*. iii, 1.

Many such instances are given in the notes, and at Merch. Ven., iv, 1, and O. Pl., ii, 319. Hence *enviously* is used by Shakespeare for angrily, indignantly:

And hems, and beats her heart,
Spurns *enviously* at straws. *Ham.*, iv, 5.

†*To* **ENVY** was also used in the sense of to hate.

I suppose it is bicause you are aged, and nowe are not able to doe as other yong men and women do, and this maketh you to *envy* it so much.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.
He speake to him, and gently him salute,
Tho in my heart I *envie* much the man.
True Tragedie of Richard III, 1594.

EPHESIAN. Evidently a cant term, probably signifying a toper, or jovial companion, as Dr. Johnson conjectured.

Art thou there? it is thine host, thine *Ephesian*, calls.
Mer. W. W., iv, 5.

On the above passage Mr. Steevens says, that this word is like Anthropophaginian, which precedes it, merely a sounding word, to astonish Simple. This is refuted by the recurrence of it in 2 Hen. IV, where the context sufficiently explains it. Inquiring

who are with Falstaff, the prince says,

P. H. What company?
Page. Ephesians, my lord, of the old church.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

He means "Jolly companions of the old sort." Why they were termed *Ephesians* is not clear; and it would be in vain to conjecture the origin of so idle and familiar an expression.

EPICED, or EPICEDE. A funeral song. *Epicedium*, Lat.

And on the banks each cypresse bow'd his head,
To heare the swan sing his own *epiced*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, v, p. 112.

Mr. Todd gives instances of *epicede*. The Latin form, *epicedium*, has been more commonly used.

†EPISCOPIZE. To act the part of a bishop.

Who will *episcopize*, must watch, fast, pray,
And see to worke, not oversee to play.
Scot's Philomythie, 1616.

†*To* EQUALIZE. For to equal.

Outsung the Muses, and did *equalize*
Their king Apollo. *Chapm. Ep. ded. to Iliad.*
No woe her miserie can *equallize*,
No griefe can match her sad calamities.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†EQUINAL. Pertaining to a horse.

Chalchas devisde the high *equinall* pile,
That his huge vastnesse might all entrance bar.
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

EQUIPAGE appears to have been a cant term, which Warburton conjectured to mean stolen goods. Dr. Farmer proves that it was a cant word, but does not quite ascertain its meaning.

Why then the world's mine oyster, which I with sword will open. I will retort the sum in *equipage*.
Mer. W. W., ii, 2.

Mr. Steevens thinks it means attendance; that is, "If you will lend me the money, I will pay the sum by waiting on you;" and quotes a passage in support of it, where it means rather state.

†ERINGO. The eringo (*Eryngium maritimum*) was much used as a delicacy, and was believed to possess strong aphrodysiac qualities.

Let the sky rain potatoes, hail kissing-comfits, and snow *eringoes*; let there come a tempest of provocation *M. W. of W.*, v, 5.

And yet I heare, sir Amorosus, you cherish your loynes with high art, the only ingrosser of *eringoes*, prepar'd cantharides, cullesses made of dissolved pearle and brus'd amber, &c.
Marston, The Favne, ii, 1.

ERRA PATER. This was formerly very current as the name of an old astrologer, but who was meant by it, cannot so easily be determined. In Sion College Library there is a tract, entitled *Erra Pater's Predictions* (see Reading's Catalogue). But this, on examination, proves to be nothing more than a companion to the English Almanack, dated 1694. [There were much older editions.] The title is, "A Prognostycation for ever, made by *Erra Pater*, a Jewe born in Jewry, Doctor in Astronomy and Physic, very profitable to keep the body in health." Black letter. But the contents are only the usual idle rules for health, with an account of the fairs and highways subjoined. Almanacks also borrowed this name, with *equal* reason. Mr. Warton says of Borde's Astronomical Tracts, that he thinks they were "epitomized and bound up with *Erra Pater's* almanacs." *Hist. Engl. Poetry*, iii, 77.

Then walks a turn or two in *Viâ Lacted*.
And after six hours' conference with the stars,
Sleeps with old *Erra Pater*.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., i, 2.

This was a hidden blessing, whose effects are not yet to be seene. 'Tis one of *Erra Pater's* predictions, 'tis intailed upon his issue.
Taylor's Cast over the Water, Dedication to the Reader, p. 156.

Butler mentions him with Tycho Brahe:

In mathematics he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe, or *Erra Pater*.
Hudib., i, 1, l. 119.

But he had given that nick-name to William Lilly, the astrologer. He says, "O the infallibility of *Erra Pater*, Lilly!" *Mem. of* 1649 *and* 50, p. 97. In the above passage, however, it is most probable that he alluded to the original *Erra Pater*, for it does not appear that the other was more than an occasional sarcasm. An *Erra-Pater* sometimes meant an almanack:

Yea, lest I erre in rules of husbandrie,
An *Erra Pater* keeps me companie,
To tell me which are good days, which are ill.
Honest Ghost, p. 105

†Besides, we have an old prognosticater,
An erring father, quasi *Erra Pater*.
His everlasting almanack tels plaine,
How many miles from hence to Charles his waine:
From Luna unto Mercury how farre,
To Venus, Sol, and Mars that warlike starre;
From Mars to merry thunder-thumping Jove;
And thence to sullen Saturne highest above.
This if I lye not, with advice and leasure,
Old *Erra Pater* to an inch did measure.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†If no great person die this month, either in Europe, Asia, Africa, or America, you may light tobacco with old *Erra Pater*, and make bum-fodder of all our almanacks. *Poor Robin*, 1738.

ERST. Formerly; the superlative of the Saxon *ere*, which means before: therefore properly *erest*, first. It occurs so perpetually in all early authors, that instances seem hardly necessary:

Thy company, which *erst* was irksome to me,
I will endure. *As you l. it*, iii, 5.
That *erst* did follow thy proud chariot wheels.
2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

Shakespeare has not used it very frequently; it was beginning in his time to be antiquated. Yet it is still retained in poetry.

†ESBRANDILL. To shake or disquiet. Fr. *ébranler*. Queen Elizabeth uses the term in a letter dated 1588.

ESCAPE. An irregularity, or transgression; an escape from the strict ties of duty. Often written *'scape*.

Rome will despise her for this foul *escape*.
Tit. And., iv, 2.
O thou great thunderer! dost thou behold
With watchfull eyes the subtile *'scapes* of men.
Tancred and Gismunda, O. Pl., ii, 197.

†ESCHANSONNERY. The butlery. The *eschansonnery celler* is mentioned in a MS. printed in the Rutland Papers, p. 26, as containing "in wyn iiij. septiers."

To ESCHEW. To avoid or shun. From *eschever*, old French, which meant the same. Dr. Johnson has preferred the false etymology, *escheoir*, though Skinner, his usual guide, pronounces *eschever* the better. It is indeed undoubted; the word, and all its derivatives, may be seen in Cotgrave. The French word is itself deduced by Menage from *excavere*, to take care. See him in *echever*.

What cannot be *eschew'd* must be embrac'd.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.

The word occurs often in the translation of the Bible. See Job, i, 1 and 8, and ii, 3, and in 1 Pet., iii, 11.

Those dangers great you say to be foreshowne, &c.
—Cannot be knowne, or cannot be *eschewed*.
Harr. Ariost., iv, 26.

ESCOTED. Paid. From *scot*, a contribution, which is formed, as Du Cange says, from the Anglo-Saxon, *sceat*, money. See his Glossary, in *Escotum* and *Scot*: hence scot and lot.

Who maintains them? how are they *escoted*.
Haml., ii, 2.

ESILE, or OISEL. Probably a Danish river. See EISEL.

ESLOYNE, *v.* To remove. *Esloygner*, old Fr.

From worldly cares he did himself *esloyne*,
And greatly shunned manly exercise.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 20.

Donne has used it in the form of the more modern French, without the *s*, *eloigner*.

How I shall stay, though she *eloigne* me thus
And how posterity shall know it too.
Donne, Valediction to his Book.

Mr. Todd has found *eloignment* even in Shenstone.

†But ah the Heavens are too far *esloign'd*
Above our reach, nor can our humane sence
Attain to see what is decreed above.
Phillis of Scyros, by J. S., 1655.

ESPERANCE. Hope. French. Shakespeare uses it as if perfectly adopted into our language. In the Scottish dialect it was, as Dr. Jamieson shows.

An *esperance* so obstinately strong,
That doth invert th' attest of eyes and ears.
Tro. and Cress., v, 2.
To be worst,
The lowest, and most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear. *Lear*, iv, 1.

Where it is used as a word of battle by Percy, it has the final *e* pronounced, as a French word. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 2.

ESPI'AL. A spy. From the French, *espier*.

—By your *espials* were discovered
Two mightier troops than that the dauphin led.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 3.
Her father and myself, lawful *espials*,
Will so bestow ourselves, that, &c. *Haml.*, iii, 1.
They hurt no man that is unarmed, onles he be an *espiall*. *More's Utopia, by Robinson*, P 7.
The Frenche king, advertised by *espials* of their determination, prepareth also for the warres.
Holinsh., vol. ii, M 1.

Also for observation, or discovery. See SPIAL.

†ESPRED. Spread. For *yspred*.

He layde him then downe by the altars side
Upon the white hindes skin *espred* therefore.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

ESPRYSED. Taken. *Esprise*, old Fr.

But she that was so mutch or more *esprysed* with the raging and intollerable fire of love.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, S s 8.

ESSAY. To take the *essay* of a dish, or to try it, was the office of the *maître d'hôtel*, or, in very great houses, of the master carver, *écuyer tranchant*. It appears to have been done by dipping in a square piece of bread, and tasting it. When the company is seated, he is to

Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose. *G. Rose's Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth* 1682, p. 20.

Often contracted to *'say*. See SAY.

ESSES. The turnings of a river are oddly and quaintly compared by Browne to the collar of SS, or esses, worn by the knights of the Garter:

> Or to a mead a wanton river dresses,
> With richest collers of her turning *esses*.
> *Brit. Past.*, I, iv, p. 94.

Minshew tells us that they were worn by "great counsellors of estate, judges of this land," &c., but he does not say why they were formed like SS.

ESSOINE, or ESSOIGN. Excuse, indulgence for not appearing. From the French, *essoine*, or *exoine*. This has been variously derived, from ἐξομνύσθαι, from exonerare, or exideonare, barbarous Latin; but the best etymologists, as Du Cange, Menage, Vossius, Spelman, agree to deduce it from the barbarous Latin, *sunnis*, *sumnis*, or *somnis*, which meant an impediment. Sunnis itself is derived from *saumnis*, delay, Germ., or, as Hickes says with less probability, from *sunia*, truth, Mœso-Goth.

> From everie worke he chalenged *essoyne*,
> For contemplation sake. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 20.

Essoign is still a term in the common law; the *essoign-days* being those days on which the court sits to take *essoigns* or excuses for such as do not appear according to the summons of the writ. The topics of essoign are classed into five kinds:—1. *De ultra mare;* 2. De terra sancta; 3. De malo veniendi; 4. De malo lecti; 5. De servitio regis. For being beyond sea, in the holy land, infirm, sick in bed, or on the king's service. There is an officer called clerk of the essoigns, by whom these pleas are registered. *Law Dict.*

> †For swearing and for forswearing, and blaspheming the blessed name of the eternall God, where no excuse can serve, no advocate can plead, no proxey or *essoyne* is to be granted, but presently the guilty caitif is commanded to utter darkenesse and perpetuall torments.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

ESTIMATE. Used for estimation, value.

> And in it are the lords York, Berkeley, and Seymour,
> None else of name and noble *estimate*.
> *Rich. II*, ii, 3.—424, b.

†ESTOPLE. A stoppage, or impediment.

> But *estoples* of water courses, doe in some places grow by such meanes, as one private man or two cannot by force or discretion make remedie.
> *Norden's Surveiors Dialogue*, 1610.

ESTRADIOTS. A kind of dragoons used by the French. Menage derives it from the Italian, *stradiotti*, which, according to Guiccardini, were Greek soldiers in the service of Venice, who retained the appellation proper to them in their own language, *stratiotæ*, στρατιῶται. Otherwise, it seems more obvious to derive them from *estrade*, or *strada*, as being light troops employed *battre l'estrade, to scour the ways*, for intelligence, and other purposes. [The Greek derivation is correct.]

> Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, *estradiots*, and footmen. *Comines, by Danet*, F f 3.

Ph. de Commines describes the particular manner in which they were armed.

ESTRIDGE. The ostrich.

> All plum'd like *estridges*, that with the wind
> Bated, like eagles having newly bath'd.
> 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
>
> To be furious,
> Is to be frighted out of fear; and in that mood
> The dove will peck the *estridge*. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 11.
> Let them both remember that the *estridge* disgesteth hard yron to preserve his health. *Euphues*, N 4, b.
> Should the *estridge* snatch off the gallant's feather, the beaver his hat, the goat his gloves, the sheep his sute, the silkworm his stockings, the neate his shoes—he would be left in a cold condition.
> *Fuller, Holy War*, p. 154.
> †'Tis dyet onely for an *estrich* tooth,
> It cannot cog, yet very much doth smooth.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

ESTRO, *s.*, for *œstrum*. Literally the gadfly; metaphorically, any violent and irresistible impulse.

> But come, with this free heat,
> Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasme,
> (For these are phrases both poetical)
> Will we go rate the prince.
> *Marston's Parasitaster*, ii; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 337.

ETERNE. Eternal.

> But in them Nature's copy's not *eterne*.
> *Macb.*, iii, 2.
> On Mars's armour, forg'd for proof *eterne*.
> *Haml.*, ii, 2.
> O thou *Eterne!* by whom all beings move.
> *Browne, Brit. Past.*, I, iv, p. 89.
> For which we ought in all our haps rejoice,
> Because the eye *eterne* all things foreseeth
> *Mirour for Mag.*, p. 384.

†ETERNESS. The quality of being eternal.

> Corruption, and *eternesse*, at one time,
> And in one subject, let together, loosse?
> *Byron's Tragedy*

†ETRIED. For tried.

> Hereby you see th' unsteady trust in warre,
> Hereby you see the stay of states *etride*.
> *Mirour for Magistrates*, 1587.

ETTICKE, or ETHIKE, *adj.* Hectic. *Etique*, Fr. Here evidently ague fits.

> A sicknesse, like the fever *etticke* fittes,
> Which shakes with cold when we do burne like fire.
> *Promos and Cassand.*, iii, 1.
> What saide I? lyke to *etticke* fittes? nothing neare.
> *Ibid.*
> Quhil sic thyngis war done in Scotland, Ambrose kyng

of Britonis fell in ane dwynand seiknes namyt the *ethic* fevir. *Bellenden*, cited by Dr. Jamieson.

This *ethic*, or *ettick* fever was, in fact, the consumption, but was also called an ague. An old medical book says, "Of the Consumption or Ethic Hectica. This is one of the most perilous agues that may light upon a man." *Moson's General Practice of Physick*, part vi, cap. xi, p. 679.

I have the fever *ethike* right,
I burne within, consume without,
And having melted all my might,
Then followes death, without all doubt.
Willobie's Avisa, cant. 48.

ETTIN. A giant. From *eten*, Sax. id. So derived by Dr. Leyden, in his Glossary to the Complaynt of Scotland. Dr. Jamieson rather inconsiderately objected to this etymology; but both Lye and Benson give *eten*, *gigas*, which they derive from *etan*, to eat. The origin is therefore undeniable.

For they say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him. *B. & Fl. Knight of B. P.*, i, 1.
And, whether thou with doughty knight,
Arm'd or unarm'd, shalt enter fight;
Nay, with a gyant or an *ettin*,
Thou shalt be ever sure to beat him.
Cotton, Scoffer Scoft.

Eyttin is also preserved in the Scottish dialect, of which many examples are given by Jamieson, quarto Dict. As *ettin*, from its etymology, implies cannibalism, every giant might not deserve the name. [This is not correct.] See also Chalmers's Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay.

EVARGY. An affected expression, supposed to be used for facility; from εὐεργὸς, easy. I rather suspect the passage to have been corrupted at the press.

In plainer *evargy*, what are they? speak.
Miser. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 96.

EUBIDES. A collective name for some of the western islands of Scotland A corruption of *Ebudæ*, which is the name given to them by Pliny. They are now called *Hebrides*, which is perhaps only a further corruption.

As in th' Albanian seas,
The Arrans, and by them the scatter'd *Eubides*.
Drayt. Polyolb, B. IX, p. 837.
The Orcades, and all those *Eubides*, imbrac'd
In Neptune's aged arms. *Ibid.*, B. X, p. 844.

†EVECKE, or EVICKE. A species of wild goat.

Ibex, rupricapræ alterum genus, rota, Varroni, ut creditur, quam vocem sunt qui in platycerota com mutarunt. αἴξ ἴξαλος, Home. Une espece de chevrel A kind of wild goate, and supposed to be that which they call the *evecke*. *Nomenclator*, 1586.
Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden stand,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) into the breast he smote. *Chapm. Il.*, iv, 122.

***To* EVEN.** To equal, or make equal.

Madam, the care I have to *even* your content, I wish might be found in the calendar of my past endeavours. *All's W.*, i, 3.
There's more to be consider'd; but we'll *even*
All that good time will give us. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

In Othello, ii, 1, the folios read,

Till I am *eaven'd* with him, wife for wife;

instead of "*even* with him," as in the quarto and the modern editions.

But now the walls be *even'd* with the plain.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 212.
The stately walls he rear'd, levell'd, and *even'd*.
Heywood, Iron Age, part ii.

EVEN, *adj.* Equal. Singularly used in the phrase *even Christian*, for fellow Christian; a customary expression.

And the more pity; that great folk should have countenance in this world to drown or hang themselves, more than their *even Christian*. *Haml.*, v, 1.
Proudly judging the lives of their *even Christen*, disdaining other men's virtue, envying other men's praise. *Sir Thos. More's Works*, fol., p. 88.
And where thei maie not fighte against the Turke, arise in greate plumpes to fighte against their *even Christen*. *Ibid.*, p. 277.
Were no trustie frende to you, nor charitable man to mine *even Christian*.
Hall's Chronicle, Hen. VIII, p. 261.

It is in fact a remnant of older language; for Mr. Todd shows that Wickliff used *even servant* for fellow-servant.

†EVEN. *On an even*, i. e., on an equality; on par.

We *on an even* lay venture soules and bodies,
For so they doe that enter single combats.
Carlell's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

EVIL EYED. Envious, malicious. Envy is denoted by an evil eye in the New Testament, and is warranted by the original. "Is thine eye evil because I am good." *Matth.*, xx, 15. See also Mark, vii, 22, and other passages.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most stepmothers,
Evil-ey'd unto you. *Cymb.*, i, 2.

†EVILNESS. Perversity of disposition

I perceyve that nothing is to be had or gotten in absenting from sermons, but *evilnesse* and losse of good doctrine and instructions, which I have done through vaine ydle pastymes and playes.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†EVIRATE. Emasculated.

In this conflict there dyed of our part also, men of no small account, among whom was Valerianus, the principall of all the guard in ordinarie, and a certaine esquier or targuetier, borne a verie *evirate* eunuch, but such an expert and approved warriour, that he might be compared either with old Sicinius or Sergius.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†EVITE. To avoid. Lat. *evito.*

Wonder of wonders! what we ought *t'evite*
As our disease, we hug as our delight.
Quarles's Emblems.

†EVITERNALL. Everlasting.

He that so many galling steps hath trac'd,
That in so many countries earst hath bin,
And to his *eviternall* fame is grac'd,
To be well welcom'd unto Bossoms inne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

EUPHUISM. An affected style of conversation and writing, fashionable for some time in the court of Elizabeth, from the fame of Lyly's two performances, entitled *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*. This we learn only on the authority of Mr. Blount, who published six of his plays in 1632: he says, "Our nation are in his debt for a new English which he taught them. *Euphues and his England* began first that language. All our ladies were then his scollers, and that beautie in court who could not *parley Euphuesme*, was as little regarded as shee which now there speaks not French."

The work which had this extraordinary effect, is well characterised by R. Dodsley, in his preface to the old plays, who says, "It is an unnatural, affected jargon, in which the perpetual use of metaphors, allusions, allegories, and analogies, is to pass for wit; and stiff bombast for language." It may be added, that the author perpetually takes the liberty to allude to things that never had existence but in his own brain, as acknowledged and known, of which the following is a curious specimen:

The peacock is a bird for none but Juno, *the dove for none but Vesta: none must wear Venus in a table but Alexander; none Pallas in a ring but Ulysses:* for as there is but one phœnix in the world, so *there is but one tree in Arabia where she buildeth.*

Here the circumstances in italic were, I believe, never thought of but by this author; which affectation of learning, without any sound foundation, has the coldest effect imaginable. The same he does with respect to the names and properties of natural productions. I have remarked above, in CAMOMILE, that Shakespeare meant to ridicule Lyly in what he introduces about it in 1 Hen. IV. And in the character of Osrick, and Hamlet's burlesque of his affected language, we have a complete specimen of *Euphuism*. *Haml.*, v, 2. Very fine people were sometimes said to be *Euphuis'd*:

When the Arcadian and *Euphuis'd* gentlewomen have their tongues sharpened to set upon you
Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. vi.

By Arcadian it should appear that a fashion was taken from the *Arcadia* of Sidney, as well as the *Euphues*. In Beaumont and Fletcher, *Euphues* is said in ridicule to be part of the furniture of an affected courtier:

H'as nothing in him, but a piece of *Euphues*,
And twenty dozen of twelvepenny ribband.
Honest Man's Fortune, v, p. 451.

Drayton gives sir Philip Sidney the credit of putting an end to *Euphuism*; but, alas! without discarding affectation, for the *Arcadia* is almost as absurdly affected as *Euphues*.

The noble Sidney with this last arose,
That *hérоë* for numbers and for prose,
That throughly pac'd our language, as to show
The plenteous English hand in hand might go
With Greek and Latin; and did first reduce
Our tongue from *Lilly's* [Lyly's] *writing* then in use:
Talking of stones, stars, plants, of fishes, flies,
Playing with words, and idle similies;
As th' English apes, and very zanies be,
Of ev'ry thing, that they do hear and see,
So imitating his [Lyly's] ridiculous tricks,
They speak and write all like mere lunaticks.
Drayton, Of Poets and Poesy, p. 1256

Ben Jonson strongly lashes this affectation of his times, in his Discoveries:

I do hear them say often, some men are not witty because they are not every where witty, than which nothing is more foolish. If an eye or a nose be an excellent part in the face, therefore be all eye or nose? I think the eyebrow, the forehead, the cheek, chin, lip, or any part else, are as necessary and natural in the place. But now nothing is good that is natural; right and natural language seems to have the least of the wit in it; that which is writhed and tortured is accounted the more exquisite. Vol. vii, p. 88.

†EW. Used here as the name of a flowering plant.

The flowers of plants having the resemblance of butterflies, conduce to fruitfulness; as our English gandergoose, the flower of beans, woodbine, *ew*, and ragwort.
Saunders's Physiognomie, 1653.

EWES. The price of ewes in the time of Shakespeare is preserved in the following passage:

A score of good *ewes* may be worth ten pounds.
2 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

†EXAGITATED. Violently agitated. The same writer has *exagitation*.

Then fear could ere have done, and did presage
Th' ensuing storms *exagitated* rage.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

EXCALIBOUR, or ESCALIBOUR. The name of king Arthur's sword, whose spear and shield had also their proper names; the one being called *Rone*, the other *Pridwin*.

The richness of the arms their well-made worthy wore,
The temper of his sword, the try'd *Escalibour;*
The bigness and the length of *Rone,* his noble spear,
With *Pridwin,* his great shield, and what the proof could bear. *Drayton, Polyolb.,* iv, p. 733.

This sword was given to Arthur by the Lady of the Lake, to whom Merlin directed him to apply for it; the account is given in B. I, ch. 23, of the "Historie of Prince Arthur." *Lond.,* 1634. Other adventures relating to this sword are told in B. IV, ch. 69, 70.

The swords of the heroes of romance usually had names; thus, *Morglay* was the sword of sir Bevis, and *Durindana* of Orlando.

You talk of Morglay, *Excalibur,* Durindana, or so; tut! I lend no credit to that is fabled o' 'em; I know the virtue of mine own. *B. Jons. Every M. in H.,* iii, 1.

As all heroes were made to resemble the knights of romance, by the writers of the middle ages, Geoffry of Monmouth gave the name of *Crocea Mors* to the sword of Julius Cæsar. Hence in Fuimus Troes:

Where is false Cæsar's sword, call'd *Crocea Mors,*
Which never hurt, but kill'd? O. Pl., vii, p. 487.

So also in the Mirror for Magistrates, Nennius says,

I had his sword, was named *Crocea Mors.*
Leg. of Nennius, p. 128.

†EXCHANGE-WENCHES. The women who kept stalls at the exchange, and whose reputation was not very good.

Now every *exchange-wench* is usher'd in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess. *England's Vanity,* 1683, p. 32.

EXCLAIM. Exclamation.

Alas, the part I had in Gloster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims.*
Rich. II, i, 2.
I, their *exclaims*
Move me as much, as thy breath moves a mountain.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

EXCREMENT, from *excresco.* Everything that appears to vegetate or grow upon the human body; as the hair, the beard, the nails.

Why is Time such a niggard of hair, being as it is so plentiful an *excrement.* *Com. of E.,* ii, 2.
Dally with my *excrement,* my mustachio.
Love L. L., v, 1.
Whose chin bears no impression of manhood,
Not a hair, not an *excrement.* *Soliman & Perseida.*
But above all things wear no beard; long beards
Are signs the brains are full; because the *excrements*
Come out so plentifully. *Randolph's Amyntas,* i, 3.

Which passages explain the following, where the usage is more obscure:

Let me pocket up my pedlar's *excrement.*
W. Tale, iv, 3.

that is, my pedlar's beard; and in Hamlet,

Your bedded hair, like life in *excrements,*
Starts up and stands on end. *Haml.,* iii, 4.

that is, as if there was life in these excrements.

†EXCUSATORY. Made for an excuse.

Yet upon further advice, having sent an *excusatory* letter to the king, they withdrew themselves into divers parts beyond the seas.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

EXECUTION. The sacking of a town.

Or in *execution*
Old bed-rid beldames, without teeth or tongues,
That would not fly his fury. *B. & Fl. Mad Lover,* i, 1.

It is said to be so used by Ben Jonson, but I have not met with the passage. It was probably a military term.

EXERCISE. The puritans had week-day sermons, which they made a great point of frequenting, and termed exercises. In ridicule of them a profligate character says,

We of the pious shall be afraid to go
To a long *exercise,* for fear our pockets should
Be pick'd. *Wits,* O. Pl., viii, 509.
In sincerity
I was never better pleas'd at an *exercise.*
Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl., xi, 169.

These *exercises* are noticed in the Canons of the Church. See Todd. It probably means sermon in the following passage:

I thank thee, good sir John, with all my heart.
I am in debt for your last *exercise;*
Come the next Sabbath, and I will content you.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

EXHIBITION. Stipend or allowance of money. Still used in the universities, where the salaries bestowed by some foundations are called *exhibitions.*

What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me.
Two Gent., i, 3.
Go to, behave yourself distinctly, and with good morality, or I protest I'll take away your *exhibition.*
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 1.
Nay, take all,
Though 'twere my *exhibition,* to a ryal
For one whole year. *B. & Fl. Spanish Curate,* i, 1.

Thus,

Hir'd with that self *exhibition*
Which your own coffers yield. *Cymb.,* i, 7.

"Hired with that very same allowance of money." And when Lear complains of being "confin'd to *exhibition,*" he means, put upon a stated allowance. *Lear,* i, 2. The same is the intent of Othello when he requires for his wife,

Due reference of place, and *exhibition.* *Oth.,* i, 3.

†EXIGENCE. An extremity.

Obtain'd the full summe he demanded, promising in very short time to return it, and threatning to be

revenged of his landlord for reducing him to such an *exigence*. *History of Francion*, 1655.

EXIGENT; frequently used for exigence. Situation of difficulty; as in the following:

Why do you cross me in this *exigent*? *Jul. Cæs.*, v, 1.

But Shakespeare, or some one of his time, has used it for extremity, in the sense of end or termination:

These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 5.

The following passage is cited as parallel, and probably is so:

Hath driv'n her to some desperate *exigent*.
Wisdome of Dr. Dodypole, 1600.

The next is so without doubt, as the speaker alludes to his own immediate death:

And now arrived upon the armed coast,
In expectation of the victorie
Whose honour lies beyond this *exigent*,
Through mortall danger, with an active spirit,
Thus I aspire to undergoe my death
C. Tourneur, Atheist's Tragedy, I 4.

†**EXILED** Slender; weak.

Which (to my *exiled* and slender learning) have made this little treatise againste diceplaying, dauncing, and vaine playes or enteriudes.
Northbrooke, against Dicing, 1677.

†**EXISTIMATION**. Esteem; estimate.

As thoughe the hole *existimacion* of theyr wisdome were in jeopardy to be overthrowne, and that ever after they should be counted for very diserdes.
More's Utopia, 1551.

†**EXITIAL**. Fatal; ruinous.

Like to a threatning meteor in the aire,
Which where it lights *exitiall* ruin brings.
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

†**EXORNATION**. Embellishment.

Idlenesse againe is the sister of doltishnesse, both enemies to art; whereas exercise, conference, and experience make both arte and wit to yeeld forth fruit and *exornation*.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

EXPECT, *s*. Expectation.

Be't of less *expect*,
That matter needless, &c. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.

I have not seen another instance of it. It has been thought that Shakespeare considered it as an allowable licence to make substantives from verbs, and *vice versâ*. He generally followed the practice of his time.

EXPEDIENCE. Expedition, celerity.

Three thousand men of war
Are making hither, with all due *expedience*.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

The French are bravely in their battles set,
And will with all *expedience* set on us. *Hen. V*, iv, 3.

Also, in the sense of enterprise, undertaking:

In forwarding this dear *expedience*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

That is, the expedition to the Holy Land.

I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen.
Ant. and Cl., i, 2.

EXPEDIENT, *adj*. Expeditious, quick; like the preceding substantive.

Expedient manage must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Rich. II, i, 4.

His marches are *expedient* to this town.
John, ii, 1.

EXPEDIENTLY. Expeditiously; still with the same analogy.

Do this *expediently*, and turn him going.
As you l. it, iii, 1.

†**EXPENED**. Christened. This singular corruption is not unfrequently met with in old parish registers, and the error may have originated in the misinterpretation of the Greek Χρ, the first two letters of the name of Christ, which were not unfrequently used for the name itself. In the same way we find Xpofer for *Christopher*.

†**EXPENSEFUL**. Expensive; lavish.

Hereupon the States made up the sum presently, which came in convenient time, for it serv'd to defray the *expencefull* progresse he made to Scotland the summer following. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To **EXPIRE**, *v. a*. To exhaust, or wear out.

Now when as time flying with winges swift
Expired had the term that these two Javels
Should, &c. *Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale*, 308.

So also Shakespeare in Romeo and Juliet, and Selden. See Todd.

†*To* **EXPISCATE**. To fish out; to inquire.

Expiscating if the renown'd extreme
They force on us will serve their turns.
Chapm. Il., x, 181.

To **EXPLATE**. To explain, or unfold, for *expleat* or *unpleat:* a word supposed to be peculiar to Jonson. Mr. Gifford says that *explation* is in Coles's Dictionary; but it is not in some editions which I have seen.

Like Solon's self *explat'st* the knotty laws
With endless labours. *Epigr.* 65, *on Sir Ed. Coke.*

†**EXPLOIT**. To perform.

He returned to Sitifis, and assembled the souldiors there inhabiting, together with those whom he brought with him; and impatient of farther delayes he made hast to *exploit* some warlike service.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

Which enterprise he judged verye necessarie to be *exployted*, for better keeping of the Brytaynes in obedience. *Holinshed*, 1577.

EXPOSTURE. Exposure; the being exposed.

Determine on some course
More than a wild *exposture* to each chance
That starts i' the way before thee. *Coriol.*, iv, 1.

As this word is found only here, it has been supposed to be an error of the press, for *exposure*, but it is the reading of the first folios.

†EXPROBRATE. To reproach.

Bud. When that he
Shall loath thy foul embraces, and avoid
Thy sight, as somthing that doth *exprobrate*
His sins unto him. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.
Hip. Howe'r don't *exprobrate* our poverty,
Though all our wealth hath been the Persians spoyl.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

†EXPUATE. Spit out.

And force a gate in jumps, from towre to towre,
A poore and *expuate* humor of the court.
Chapman's Byron's Conspiracy, 1608.

†EXPUGNATION. The conquest of a town.

In the history of Agathocles, it is also recounted, that Amiclar the Carthagenian, being one day at the *expugnation* of Siracusa, he heard a voyce which said to him in a dreame: To-morrow thou shalt sup in Siracusa, which came to passe.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†EXPUGNER. One who reduces a fortress.

I have my lord, and doubt not he will proove,
Of the yet taintlesse fortresse of Byron,
A quicke *expugner*, and a strong abider.
Chapman's Byron's Conspiracy, 1608.

To EXPULSE. To expel, or drive out. *Expulsus*, Lat.

For ever should they be *expuls'd* from France.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 3.
For he was *expulsed* the senate. *North's Plut.*, p. 499.
If he, *expulsing* king Richard, as a man not meet for the office he bare, would take upon him the scepter.
Holinshed, vol. ii, V v 8.

EXSUFFLICATE, *adj.* Contemptible, abominable. From *exsufflare*, low Lat., which Du Cange explains "contemnere, despuere, rejicere." It is derived, he says, from the old ecclesiastical form of renouncing the devil, in the ancient baptism of catechumens, when the candidate was commanded by the priest to turn to the west, and thrice *exsufflate* Satan (*exsufflare*, or *insufflare*). He refers to Cyril, and others of the fathers, for authority. The English word is found only in this passage of Shakespeare:

When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown abuses. *Othello*, iii, 3.

This not being understood, *exsuffolate* was proposed by Hanmer, and adopted by Johnson and others; but the other (or rather *exufflicate*) is the reading of the old copies, and is probably right. Rider and Thomasius both acknowledge *exufflo* as equivalent to *efflo*, but as a word then disused. Sulpicius Severus has *exsufflo*, in his third Dialogue, but confesses that it is not pure Latin. It was, however, a regular ecclesiastical term.

In Schmidius's Lexicon Ecclesiasticum Minus, *exsufflare* is thus explained: "Mos erat antiquorum, in signum detestationis, in expulsione malignorum spirituum, quemadmodum etiam in baptismi ritibus ecclesiæ Romànæ solet adhiberi à sacerdote, olim quoque à catechumeno." He also quotes Cyril, Augustin, and others; and adds, that it is still done by the priest in the Roman Church.

To EXTEND. To seize. A law term.

Labienus (this is stiff news)
Hath with his Parthian force *extended* Asia.
Ant. & Cl., i, 2.

But when
This manor is *extended* to my use,
You'll speak in humbler key.
Mass. New Way to p. O. D., v, 1.

Also, to praise, probably from the idea of extending or augmenting the commendation or qualities of a person. The following passage contains a singular contradiction of expressions:

I do *extend* him, sir, *within* himself. *Cymb.*, i, 1.
Wonderfully to *extend* him, be it but to fortify her judgement. *Ibid.*, i, 5.

EXTENT. A seizure. This is also a legal expression.

Make an *extent* upon his house and lands.
As you l. it, iii, 1.
And the sheriff with them is come to serve an *extent* upon your land. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 96.

Used also to signify a violent attack, such as is made in serving an *extent*:

In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace. *Twel. N.*, iv, 1.

EXTERN. An abbreviation of external, outward.

The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*. *Othello*, i, 1.

It is exemplified in the new edition of Johnson, from Bacon, bishop Taylor, and Howell.

†EXTINCT, *n. s.* Extinction.

To the uttermost *extinct* of life.
Ford's Honor Triumphant, 1606.

To EXTIRP. To extirpate. Lat.

But it is impossible to *extirp* it quite, friar, 'till eating and drinking be put down. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 2.
But be *extirped* from our provinces.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 3.
Began to hate the benefit, and in place
Of thanks devise t' *extirp* the memory
Of such an act. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.
Which to *extirpe*, he laid him privily
Down in a darksome lonely place far in.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 25.

†EXTRAORDINARY. In the sense of foreign, applied to mercenary troops.

Milites adventitii, Cic. externi, Eid. extraordinarii. ἐπίλεκτοι, Dioni: ἐπίσακται, Plutarc Soudarts

estrangiers. Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers.
Nomenclator.

†EXTRAVAGANCY. A caprice.

Baiamond was then in his *extravancies*, and would take boat, alleging it was more cool and pleasant to return by water than by land.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

EXTRAVAGANT, in the literal sense of its etymology, wandering about, going beyond bounds. *Extra vagans.*

Th' *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine. *Haml.*, i, 1.
To an *extravagant* and wheeling stranger.
Othello, i, 1.

†EXTREAT. Extraction. *Extrait*, Fr.

Some clarkes doe doubt, in their devicefull art,
Whether this heavenly thing, whereof I treat,
To weeten mercie, be of justice part,
Or drawne forth from her by divine *extreate*.
Sp. F. Q., V, x, 1.

†EXTRINSECATE. Coming from without. Lat.

Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvaile wrought.
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol, 1600.

†EXTRIP. To spoil. Or perhaps a misprint for *extirp*, to extirpate.

Subdueth Soba; foyls the Moabite;
Wholly *extrips* the down-trod Jebusite. *Du Bartas.*

†EXULCERATE. Galled; mortified.

Or, if that should misse, yet Ursicinus, alreadie *exulcerate*, and carrying rancour in his heart, be utterly abolished, to the end that no scruple should remaine behind, greatly to be feared.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

EXUFFLICATE. See EXSUFFLICATE.

EYAS. A young hawk. From *ey*, Sax., an egg, as being newly hatched. Such is the derivation given by Church and others. It is certain also that Latham and other writers on falconry use *eyas;* yet it is more likely that *an eyas* is only an erroneous pronunciation of *a nias*, the latter having a direct derivation from the French, whence other terms of falconry are deduced. The former is more remote and fanciful. See Ney, in Ritson's Glossary to his Metrical Romances. Mr. Malone testifies that it is sometimes written *nyas*. See his note on the following passage. He adds, "Some etymologists think *nyas* a legitimate word." The above account was written long ago, and I see with pleasure that Mr. Todd adopts the same opinion. See his Johnson, in *Eyas*.

But there is, sir, an aëry of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of the question. *Haml.*, ii, 3.
Like *eyas* hawk up mounts into the skies,
His newly budded pinions to assay.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 34.

The French word is thus defined: "On appelle *oiseau niais*, un oiseau de fauconnerie qu'on prend au nid, et qui n'en est encore sortie. Ce mot paroît formé du *nid* même, où le *d* ne se prononce pas." *Prevôt, Manuel Lexique.*

EYAS-MUSKET. A young hawk. From *eyas* and *musket*, a young sparrow-hawk; which is derived from *mouschet*, Fr., of the same meaning. See Minshew. *Muscetus* in low Latin means the same. See Du Cange. Musquet, a gun, comes from the same *mouschet;* and *muschetta* meant a missile weapon of war before the invention of artillery; all in allusion to falconry. *Du Cange* and *Menage.* Metaphorically, this word *eyas-musket* is used as a jocular term for a small child.

How now, my *eyas-musket!* what news with you?
Mer. W. W., iii, 3.

See NIAS and MUSKET.

An EYE. A small tint of colour; probably as much as is just sufficient for the eye to discern.

Ant. The ground indeed is tawney.
Seb. With an *eye* of green in 't. *Temp.*, ii, 1.
None of these beards will serve
There's not an *eye* of white in them.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 146.
Red, with an *eye* of blue, makes a purple.
Boyle, quoted by Steevens.

†EYE. The brightest ornament.

Your daughter was the verie *eye* of the solemnitie
Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

†EYE. To see with half an eye, was an old and common phrase for to see easily.

Are not the little dice cast downe upon the table, that every man may see them that hath but *halfe an eye*, and may easily tell every pricke and poynt upon them? and therefore I cannot see howe any man should thereby be deceyved.
Northbrooke's Treatise against Dicing, 1577.
Yet one with *half an eye* may see, wee cannot be secure, while such huge fleets of men of war, both Spanish, French, Dutch, and Dunkirkers, etc.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†EYE-BITING. Fascination; the effect of the evil eye.

Fascinus, Virg. Horat. Morbus quo pueri emaciantur, cujus originem obliquis invidorum oculis tribuerunt veteres, cujusmodi oculos urentes vocat Persius. *βασκανία*, Plutarch. *παρὰ τὸ τοῖς φάεσι καίνειν.* Hesychio etiam *κραυγὴ* dicitur. A bewitching or *eye-biting:* a disease wherewith children waxe leane and pine away, the originall whereof they in olde time referred to the crooked and wry lookes of envious and malicious people. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Master Scot, in his Discovery, telleth us that our English people in Ireland, whose posterity were lately barbarously cut off, were much given to this idolatry

in the queen's time, insomuch that, there being a disease amongst their cattle that grew blinde, being a common disease in that country, they did commonly execute people for it, calling them *eye-biting* witches.
Adey's Candle in the Dark, p. 104.

EYE-BRIGHT. An unknown personage, coupled with another of the name of Pimlico, and both mentioned as of great celebrity at Hogsden.

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden
In days of Pimlico and *Eye-bright*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v. 2.

What illustrious personages bore these names, has not yet been discovered; but the former has given his appellation to more than one suburban district. One is near Hogsden, as here mentioned, another in the way from Westminster to Chelsea.

Eyebright was also the name of an herb, called in the Linnean system, *euphrasia officinalis*, and alluded to by Milton, for its virtue in clearing the sight:

Then purg'd with *euphrasy* and rue
The visual nerve, for he had much to see.
Par. Lost, xi, 415.

†EYEFUL. Visible, remarkable.

With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamrick bough
As *eyeful* trophies. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 396.

EYERIE. See AIERY. A nest, or a young brood of eagles or hawks. This form of the word is more correct, though the other is more prevalent, the origin being *ey*, an egg.

For as an *eyerie* from their seeges wood,
Led o're the plains, and taught to get their food
By seeing how their breeder takes his prey
Now from an orchard doe they scare the jey.
Then, &c. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 4, p. 115.

Dryden uses it as a nest:

Some lugg'ard hawk, who had her *eyry* nigh,
Well pounc'd to fasten, and well wing'd to fly.
Hind and Panther, part iii.

EYES, KISSING OF. The commentators on Shakespeare have very sagaciously told us that, "It was formerly *the fashion to kiss the eyes*, as a mark of extraordinary tenderness." See the note on the Winter's Tale, iv, 3. Say rather, that it was the natural impulse of affection in all ages, without any regard to fashion. Greek and Latin authors might be quoted in proof of it.

EYLIADS. Ogles, wanton looks of the eyes; a word which, being uncommon, is corruptly spelt in all the old copies of Shakespeare: as *iliads, aliads*, &c. The best guide for the orthography is the French original *œillade*; which Cotgrave translates "a sheep's-eye."

Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 3.

It occurs again in Lear, iv, 5, where the folios spell it *eliads*, and *iliads*; the quarto *aliads*. See OEILIAD.

EYSELL. See EISEL.

F.

FABELL, PETER. The name of a celebrated scholar, and reputed magician of Edmonton, of whom it was reported that he outwitted the devil. He is the hero of the old comedy entitled the Merry Devil of Edmonton; and by the manner in which he is mentioned in that play, one should conceive him to have lived at a more distant period than his history notes.

'Tis *Peter Fabell*, a renowned scholar,
Whose fame hath still been hitherto forgot
By all the writers of this latter age.

It then states that he was called "the merry fiend of Edmonton," and adds,

If any here make doubt of such a name,
In Edmonton, yet fresh unto this day,
Fix'd in the wall of that old ancient church,
His monument remaineth to be seen;
His memory yet in the mouths of men.
Merry Devil, O. Pl., v, 249.

By the prologue to Jonson's Devil is an Ass, the comedy appears to have been extremely popular; as is known also by other proofs:

And shew this but the same face you have done
Your dear delight, *The Devil of Edmonton*.

The comedy was anonymous, and the author is still unknown. It has been falsely ascribed to Shakespeare and to Drayton.

A monument, reputed to be his, was shown in Edmonton church, in the time of Weaver and of Norden; but it was without inscription, and therefore could throw no light on his history. The fullest account of him is given in a very scarce old tract, entitled, "The Life and Death of the Merry Devil of Edmonton, &c., by T. B." This tract was reprinted in 1819, by Mr. Nichols, with an exact copy of the original woodcut. T. B signs himself at the end Thomas Brewer. He says of Fabell, "In

Edmonton he was borne, lived, and died, in the reigne of king H. VII." This is the only date relating to him. But Warton mentions a thin folio of two sheets, black letter, entitled, "Fabyl's Ghoste, printed by John Rastal in 1553." Brewer says,

He was a man of good discent; and a man, either for his gifts external or internall, inferior to few. For his person he was absolute. Nature had never showne the fulnesse of her skill more in any then in him. For the other, I meane his great learning (including many misteries), hee was as amply blest as any.

See also Robinson's History of Edmonton, 1819, p. 111.

Short as the period was between his death and the publication of Brewer's tract, a sufficient number of fabulous tales had been invented of him, as may be seen there.

†FABELL, for *favel*. Favour. A word which was becoming obsolete in the sixteenth century.

And ye shal understand that *fabell* is an olde Englyshe worde, and signifieth as much as favour doth nowe a dayes. *Taverner's Adagies*, 1552.

†FABULIZE. To tell fables.

The silly foole, who fondly giving credit to them, they fish, draw, wring from, deceive, get into their fingers, and receive mony out of their purse, then endlesly among themselves, they *fabulize*, nourish the mistery, laugh, play, jeast, dance, leap, skip.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†FABURTHEN. A word apparently compounded of *fa* and the word *burthen* (of a song), and equivalent to the *cum notâ* which occurs in college and cathedral statutes. It became gradually used in the sense of lofty, high-sounding.

Et ibi cantavimus in honore Dei et sancti Georgii, miles Christi gloriose, *in faburthyn*. . . . . Et ibi cantavimus in capella, etc.. Beata Dei genetrix Maria, *in faburthen*. *Itenerary of W. Way, printed by the Roxburgh Club*, pp. 95, 97.

But I let that passe lest thou come in againe with thy *faburthen*, and hit me in teeth with love, for thou hast so charmed mee, that I dare not speake any word that may bee wrested to charity, lest thou say, I meane love. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

He condemneth all mens knowledge but his owne, raising up a method of experience with (mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburthen* words, as Hierovanti doth) above all the learned Galenists of Italie, or Europe. *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 1596.

†FACE. To show one's face, in the sense of to appear, and to throw in the face, for to reproach, are phrases of considerable antiquity.

Is not the young heir
Of that brave general's family, Giulio,
So poor, he dares not *show his face* in Naples?
The Slighted Maid, p. 19.

Upon my parents I've brought disgrace,
I hope none will *throw it in their face*,
For if they do they'll be to blame,
I beg that I may bear the shame.
Ballad of Sarah Wilson.

To FACE IT WITH A CARD OF TEN. A common phrase, which we may suppose to have been derived from some game (possibly *primero*) wherein the standing boldly upon a *ten* was often successful. A *card of ten* meant a tenth card, a ten. See that word. Warburton was wrong in saying a ten was the highest, for *coat cards* are of equal antiquity.

A vengeance on your crafty wither'd hide.
Yet I have *fac'd it with a card of ten*. *Tam. Shr.*, ii.

Some may be *coats*, as in the cards; but then
Some must be knaves, some varlets, bawds, and ostlers,
As aces, duces, *cards o' ten to face it*
Out, i' the game which all the world is.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

Skelton is also quoted for the expression:

First pycke a quarrel and fall out with him then.
And so *out face him with a card of ten*.

I conceive the force of the phrase to have expressed originally, the confidence or impudence of one who with a ten, as at brag, *faced*, or *out-faced* one who had really a faced card against him. To face meant, as it still does, to bully, to attack by impudence of face.

Face not me: thou hast brav'd many men; brave not me; I will neither be *fac'd* nor brav'd.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

FACES ABOUT. A military word of command, equivalent to *wheel*.

Or when my muster-master
Talks of his tacticks, and his ranks and files,
His bringers-up, his leaders-on; and cries,
"*Faces about*, to the right hand," "the left,"
Now, "as you were." *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iv, 4.

Ralph, exercising his men in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, uses both this phrase and the curious one of "as you were."

"Double your files;" "*as you were*;" "*faces about*," Act v.

Good captain, *faces about*,—to some other discourse.
Every Man in his H., iii, 1.

Cutting Morecraft, *faces about*,—I must present another. *B. & Fl. Scornful Lady*, act v.

Sweet virgin,
Faces about, to some other discourse.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 50.

Thou know'st nothing but the earthly part, and can'st cry to that, *Faces about*.
Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 376.

Said to a captain.

Mr. Pye has noticed this phrase in the 19th of his Sketches, p. 95.

In the Soldiers' Accidence, the officers are directed to give the word of command in these terms, used, says the

author, both here and in the Netherlands.

Faces to the right.
Faces to the left.
Faces about, or } which is all one.
Faces to the reare.}

Gifford's note on Every Man in his H., act i, sc. 1.

FACT. Unusually put for guilt.

As you were past all shame
(Those of your *fact* are so) so past all truth.
Wint. Tale, iii, 2.

If the reading be right, it means "those who commit such facts as you have;" but the expression is singular. Some have conjectured *sect*, but sect is only used as an ignorant corruption of sex. *Fact* might possibly be used for *faction*, party, or set, but I do not recollect an authority. *Pack* is certainly wrong. [The following examples illustrate Shakespeare.]

†For the not punishing this *fact* (almost)
The tribe of Benjamin were slaine and lost.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†And thus to her sad sister doth she say;
(Cheere in her cheeks, her *fact* hid in her face.)
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†FACTOTUM. This word has taken the place of the older phrase *dominus fac totum*.

He was so farre the *dominus fac totum* in this *juncto* that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire.
Foulis' Hist. of Plots of our Pretended Saints, 2d edit., 1674.

We spoil all, if we forget Robert Passellew, who was *dominus fac totum* in the middle—and *fac nihil* towards the end—of the reign of Henry III.
Ibid., p. 278.

Before the pope had a great house there, and became *dominus factotum*, dominus Deus noster Papa.
Head of Nile, 1681, p. 41.

†FACULTIES. Chapman uses this word for the properties of inanimate objects. Thus (Il., i, 234) speaking of the sceptre of Achilles, he says,

And had his *faculties*
And ornaments bereft with iron.

†FACUNDITY. Eloquence.

Upon my *facundity*, an elegant construction by the fool. So, I am cedunt arma togæ:
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

To FADGE. To suit, to fit. This was perhaps never any better than a low word, and as such is hardly obsolete yet. Etymologists derive it from the Saxon.

How will this *fadge?* my master loves her dearly,
And I, poor monster, fond as much on him.
Twel. N., ii, 2.

We will have, if this *fadge* not, an antick. I beseech you follow.
Love's L. L., v, 1.

In good sooth, sir, this match *fadged* him.
Promos & Cass., part i, v, 5.

With flattery my muse could never *fadge*.
Drayt. Eclog., 3, p. 1393.

I am one of those, whose opinion is, that divine poesie doth never *fadge* so well—as in a youthful, wanton, and unbridled subject.
Florio, Transl. of Montaigne, b. i, ch. 28.

†A beggar, quoth you, this yeare begines to *fadge*.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 50.

[It was hardly obsolete at the end of the seventeenth century.]

†Well, sir, how *fadges* the new design? have you not the luck of all your brother projectors, to deceive only your self at last.
Wycherley, Country Wife, 1688.

FADING. The name of an Irish dance, and a common burden for a song. In the Irish Masque performed before James I at court, an Irishman says,

But tish marriage bring over a doshen of our besht mayshters to be merry, perht tee shweet faish, ant be; and daunsh a *fading* at te wedding.
B. Jons. Works, vol. v, p. 421.

George, I will have him dance *fading; fading* is a fine jig, I'll assure you, gentlemen.
B. & Fl. Knight of B. Pestle, iv, 1.

So Jonson:

See you yond motion? not the old *fading*,
Nor captain Pod, nor yet the Eltham thing,
But one more rare.
Epigr., 97.

It is used as the burden of a song, in the following passage:

Not one amongst a hundred will fall,
But under her coats the ball will be found.
With a *fading*, &c.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 262.

And is so mentioned in the Winter's Tale, iv, 3. Mr. Gifford thinks that both the song and the dance were naught.

†FAGARIES. Apparently the name of a dance, vagaries.

She was stark mad for that young fellow Paris,
And after him she danc'd the new *fagaries*.
Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 25

†FAGGOT-STICK. A staff.

Brave Bragadocia whom the world doth threaten,
Was lately with a *faggot-sticke* sore beaten.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FAGGOT-WASTED. Arranged in pleats like a bundle of faggots?

Their dublettes sometyme *faggot-wasted* above the navill, sometymes cowe-beallied belowe the flanckes.
Riche, Farew. to Militarie Prof., 1581.

FAGIOLI. French beans. The Italian name for that vegetable. The old English name was kidney beans (see Gerrard); but when they came as an Italian dish they were called *fagioli*, when among French cookery French beans.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, bovoli, *fagioli*, caviare.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

Bovoli, in the same place, means periwinkles, or snails.

FAIL, *s.* Failure.

Goodly and gallant shall be false and perjur'd
From thy great *fail*.
Cymb., iii, 4.

Mark, and perform it, (see'st thou?) for the *fail*
Of any point in 't shall, &c.
Wint. T., ii, 3.

And again:

What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon his kingdom. *Ibid.*, v, 1.

We still say *without fail*, but in the other senses it is not used.

FAIN, *adj.* Glad. This word is still used in some phrases, but not simply, as in the following:

Yea, man and birds are *fain* of climbing high.
2 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

Ah York, no man alive so *fain* as I. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.

And in her hand she held a mirrhour bright,
Wherein her face she often viewed *fain*.
Spens. F. Q., 1, iv, 10.

For the other senses of *fain*, see Todd's Johnson.

FAIR, *s.* Fairness, beauty. Very common with Elizabethan authors.

My decayed *fair*
A sunny look of his would soon repair.
Com. E., ii, 1.

Thus:

But when Adonis liv'd, sun and sharp air
Lurk'd like two thieves to rob him of his *fair*.
Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl., i, 456.

See also his 18th Sonnet.

Then tell me, love, shall I have all thy *fair?*
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 15.

The lovely lillie, that faire flower for beautie past compare,
Whom winter's cold keene breath hath kill'd and blasted all her *faire*.
Mirror for Mag., Ind. to Winter's N., p. 556.

Some well I wot, and of that some full many,
Wisht or my *faire* or their desire were lesse.
Lodge's Glaucus and Silla.

These, and many other instances which might be produced, prove that *fair*, which was the reading of the old copies in the following passages, ought not to be changed.

Demetrius loves your *fair*, O happy *fair*.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

And,

Let no face be kept in mind.
But the *fair* of Rosalind. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

Some modern editors in the former place substituted "you *fair*," and in the latter "the *face*."

To **FAIR.** To make fair, or beautiful.

For since each hand hath put on nature's power,
Fairing the foul with art's false borrow'd face,
Sweet beauty hath no name, no holy hour.
Sh. Sonnet, 127.

FAIRY-CIRCLES. Certain green circles, frequently visible on short grass, and supposed to have been made by the dancing of fairies. In reality, formed by the growth of a particular fungus.

Ye demy-puppets, that
By moonlight do *the green sour ringlets* make,
Whereof the ewe not bites. *Temp.*, v, 1.

Near to this wood there lay a pleasant mead,
Where fairies often did their measures tread,
Which in the meadows *made such circles greene*,
As if with garlands it had crowned beene.
Browne's Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 41.

To **FAITH.** To give credit to. Peculiar to this passage:

Thou unpossessing bastard! dost thou think
If I would stand against thee, would the reposal
Of any trust, virtue, or worth in thee,
Make thy words *faith'd?* *Lear*, ii, 1.

†**FAITHFUL.** One of the popular terms for a drunkard.

"This fellow is one of *the faithfull*, as they prophanelie terme him," said Opinion; "no Heliogabalus at meat, but he will drinke many degrees beyond a Dutchman."
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

FAITOR. A malefactor, a traitor; literally only a doer. *Faiteur*, Fr.

Down, down, dogs! down, *faitors!*
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Into new woes unweeting I was cast
By this false *faytor*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 47.

A false infamous *faitour* late befell
Me for to meet. *Ibid.*, II, i, 30.

FALCON. A species of cannon.

Having names given them, some from serpents, and ravenous birds, as culverines or colubrines, serpentines, basilisques, *faulcons*, sacres, &c.
Camden, Rem., p. 208.

To **FALL,** active. To strike down, or let fall. Dr. Johnson has not noted this sense as obsolete, but it is so.

The common executioner
Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck,
But first begs pardon. *As you l. it*, iii, 5.

Aye, but yet
Let us be keen, and rather cut a little,
Than *fall* and bruise to death. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 1.

Which explains the following passage:

Infect her beauty,
You fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the pow'rful sun
To *fall* and blast her pride. *Lear*, ii, 4.

That is, "Drawn by the sun in order to beat down and blast her pride." This usage was not uncommon. See Johnson.

†**FALL TO.** To begin anything.

The little boy his dinner drew,
And gave it the old man,
Saying, Dear father, pray *fall to*,
Eat heartily, if you can.
The Fryar and the Boy, 1st part.

FALL, or **FALLING-BAND.** A part of dress, now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. It seems that at one time both were worn together. Bellafront says,

So, poke my ruff now. My gown, my gown! have I my *fall*, where's my *fall*, Roger? O. Pl., iii, 281.

So also,

Nay, he doth weare an embleme 'bout his neck;
For under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a *falling-band*, forsooth!
Marston, Sat, iii, p. 148.

Why Women wear a Fall.
A question 'tis why women wear a *fall?*
The truth on't is, to pride they're given all,
And pride, the proverb says, will have a *fall*.
Witts Recreat., Epigr. 246.

Evelyn says, "This new mode succeeded the cumbersome ruff; but neither did the bishops or judges give

it over soon, the lord keeper Finch being, I think, the very first." *Disc. on Medals*, p. 108. There is also a passage in the works of Taylor the water poet, which says that the *falling band* preceded the ruff. P. 108. It certainly followed too.

And, do you hear? you must wear *falling bands*, you must come into the *falling* fashion; there's such a deal of pluning these ruffs, when the fine clean *fall* is worth all; and again, if you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your *falling band requires no poking stick* to recover its form: believe me, no fashion to the *falling band*, I say.

Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 99.

Yet a passage is quoted where a woman is said to have

Sat with her poking stick, stiffening a *fall*.

Laugh and lie down.

It is sometimes called "The French *fall*." O. Pl., iv, 423.

†Onely Morizet's ingenuity furnish'd him with the invention to put his handkerchief about his neck, which serv'd instead of a *falling band*.

Comicall Hist. of Francion, 1655.

To FALSE. To falsify, to betray.

She *fals'd* her faith, and brake her wedlock's band.

Edw. IV, 1626, sign. P 1.

Whom prince's late displeasure left in bands
For *falsed* letters and suborned wyle.

Spens. F. Q., II, i, 1.

It was probably intended to be used as a verb in the following passage; the adjective will make sense, but not so clearly:

'Tis gold
Which buys admittance; oft' it doth; yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

FALSE-BRAY. A term in fortification, exactly from the French *fausse-braie*, which means, say the dictionaries, a counter-breast-work, or, in fact, a mound thrown up to mask some part of the works.

And made those strange approaches by *false-brays*,
Reduits, half-moons, horn-works, and such close ways.

B. Jons. Underwoods, p. 446, Wh.

See BRAY.

†*To* FALSIFY. To betray.

But assoone as he had got them within his reach, he *falsified* his faith. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*

To FAMBLE is a word acknowledged by most of the old dictionaries, for to stammer. Coles has it: "To *famble* in one's speech, *in sermone hæsitare*." But I have not met with it in other authors.

FAMBLES, in the old cant language of the beggars, meant *hands*. See Beggar's Bush, ii, 1; and O. Pl., vi, 110. ["*Famble-cheats*, rings or gloves." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*, 1694.]

†*To* FAME. To give fame to.

Here then receive this one worke, royall James,
Which now reflects upon thee, and more *fames*
This church and kingdom, then thy birth, crown, pen,
Or what else makes thee the good king of men.

Scots Philomythie, 1616

†FAMILIAR. The assistant of a magician.

O, if in magick you have skill so rare,
Vouchsafe to make me your *familiar*.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 160.

As often as Francion did propound any thing unto him, he would turn himself towards one of the most faithfull of all his grooms, and would say unto him, Guerin, Guerin, surely this man is a *familiar*.

History of Francion, 1655.

FAMILY OF LOVE. A fanatical sect, founded by one David George, of Delph, in Holland. He died Aug. 2d, 1556, and his tenets are supposed to have been first received into England about 1580. His followers were called *Familists*, or of the Family of Love, from the affection they bore to all people, however wicked, and their obedience to all magistrates, however tyrannical. See Ross's View of all Religions, p. 256, ed. 6.

Almost of all religions i' the land, as papist, protestant, puritan, Brownist, anabaptist, millenary, *family of love*, Jew, &c. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 284.

Kersey has the word *familists*.

To FAMOUS. To make famous, to celebrate.

To *famouse* that house that never hath been found without men approved in chivalry.

Euphues, Golden Legacy, B 4.

The halcyon *famosed*
For colours rare, and for the peacefull seas
Round the Sicilian coast, her brooding dayes.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, i, p. 23.

The painfull warrior *famosed* for worth.

Shakesp. Sonnet, 25.

Hither did those oares and ships, so *famoused* through the whole world, and praised by the verses of all ages, bend their course.

Coryat, Oration in praise of Travell [in 7], vol. i.

†What age wil not prayse immortal sir Philip Sidney, whom noble Salustius (that thrice singular French poet) hath *famoused*. *Nash. Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

FAN. The fan of our ancestors was not at all in the shape of the implement now used under the same name, but more like a hand-screen. It had a roundish handle, and was frequently composed of feathers.

The feathers of their (the ostriches) wings and tailes, but especially of their tailes, are very soft and fine; in respect whereof they are much used in the *fannes* of gentlewomen. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 40.

The handles were often silver:

While one piece pays her idle waiting-man,
Or buys a hood or *silver-handled fan*.

Hall's Satires, v, 4.

It appears that these fans were sometimes very costly, the handles being of gold, silver, or ivory inlaid; sometimes as much as 40*l*. in value. See

Nichols's Progress of Eliz., vol. ii. *Churchyard's Acc.*, p. 53.

Hence they were an object of plunder:

And when Mrs. Bridget lost the handle of her *fan*, I took't upon mine honour thou hadst it not.
Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

Mrs. Bridget's handle apparently produced half a crown, for Pistol immediately asks,

Didst thou not share? hadst thou not fifteen pence?
Ibid.

Four of these fans are delineated in the notes on this passage, from Titian, and other ancient designs, in Johnson and Steevens's edition.

The feathers of these fans are very frequently mentioned:

For a garter
For the least *feather* in her bounteous *fan*.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iii, 4.

Ravish a *feather* from a mistress' *fan*.
And wear it as a favour. *Moss Boudm.*, i. 1.

See Harr. Epig., i, 70.

It was a piece of state for a servant to attend, on purpose to carry the lady's fan when she walked out; this was one of the offices of her gentleman usher. The Nurse in Romeo and Juliet affects this dignity. Act ii, sc. 4.

The mistress must have one to carry her cloake and hood, another her *fanne*. *Servingman's Comfort*, 1598

It appears that men were sometimes effeminate enough to use such a fan. Phantastes, a male character, is so equipped in the old play of Lingua; and Greene reproaches the men of his day for wearing plumes of feathers in their hands, which in wars their ancestors wore on their heads. *Farewell to Folly.* Looking-glasses were sometimes set in these fans, in the broad part, above the handle, near the setting on of the feathers:

In this glasse you shall see, that the *glasses* which you carry in your *fans of feathers*, shew you to be lighter than feathers. *Euph. Engl.*, F f 1.

Lovelace addressed a copy of verses to his mistress's fan, which he describes as made of ostrich's feathers dyed sky-blue, with a looking glass set in it:

A crystal mirror sparkles in thy breast.
Poems, p. 34.

Coryat very awkwardly describes Italian *fans*, which, as far as can be collected from his account, seem to have been such as are now in use, but were quite new to him:

Here will I mention a thing, that although perhaps it will seem but frivolous to divers readers that have already travelled in Italy, yet because unto many that neither have beene there, nor ever intend to go thither while they live, it will be a meere novelty, I will not let it passe unmentioned. The first Italian *fannes* that I saw in Italy did I observe in this space, betwixt Pizighiton and Cremona. But afterward I observed them common in most places of Italy where I travelled. These fannes both men and women of the country doe carry to coole themselves withall in the time of heate, by the often fanning of their faces. Most of them are very elegant and pretty things. For whereas the fanne consisteth of a painted piece of paper and a little wooden handle; the paper which is fastened into the top is on both sides most curiously adorned with excellent pictures, either of amorous things tending to dalliance, having some witty Italian verses, or fine emblems written under them; or of some notable Italian city, with a brief description thereof added thereunto. These fannes are of a meane price. For a man may buy one of the finest of them for so much money as countervaileth our English groate. *Crudities*, vol. i, p. 134.

He then proceeds to speak of umbrellas.

The ladies of ancient Rome used fans made of feathers, like those above described as worn by the English ladies. Propertius speaks of

Pavonis caudæ flabella superbæ. *El.*, II, xxiv, 11

FANCIES. A name for a sort of light ballads, or airs.

And sung those tunes to the over-scutcht huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his *fancies*, or his goodnights. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

One part of the collection called Wit's Recreations, is entitled, "*Fancies* and Fantastics." Another publication gives us, "Wits, Fits, and *Fancies*."

FANCY, *s.* Used for love, as depending much on fancy.

Fair Helena in *fancy* following me.
Mids. N. D., iv. 1.

In Troilus and Cressida we have it as a verb:

Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fix'd a soul. v. 2.

We may observe, therefore, that the famous passage supposed to delineate queen Elizabeth,

In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*,
Mids. N. D., ii, 2.

means, "free from the attacks of love."

†*To* FANCY. To imagine.

Hav. I *fancy'd* you a beating; you must have it.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

FAND. An irregular preterite of *find*, for *found*. It was very common with the Elizabethan poets.

At last, (nigh tir'd,) a castle strong we *fand*,
The utmost border of my native land
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 55.

We conquer'd all the realme my foes we *fand*.
Which were in armes stout, valiant, noble wights
Mirr. for Mag., p. 94.

The author means, "All whom we found my foes." Spenser used it

also. Dr. Jamieson shows that it is also Scotch.

To FANG. To tear or seize, with teeth or fangs.

Destruction *fang* mankind! earth yield me roots!
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

So Decker:

Bite any catchpole that *fangs* for you.
Match me a Lord.

FANGLE. Trifle, or toy; trifling attempt. From the Saxon. See Johnson.

What *fangle* now thy thronged quests to winne,
To get more roome, faith, goe to Inne and Inne.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 230.

A hatred to *fangles* and the French fooleries of time. *Wood's Athenæ*, II, col. 456.

FANGLED, *part.* Trifling.

A book? O rare one!
Be not, as is our *fangled* world, a garment
Nobler than that it covers. *Sh. Cym.*, v, 4.

Hence *new-fangled*, which is still in use, means properly, fond of new toys or trifles.

†FANKIT. Sheathed or confined?

Brave Parcy rais'd his *fankit* sword,
And fell'd the foremost to the ground.
The Death of Parcy Reed, a ballad.

†FANTASTICALITY. The character of being fantastic.

Which in mocking sort described unto Fido the *fantasticallity* of each man's apparell, and apishnesse of gesture. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

FANTASTICO. A fantastical, coxcombical man. Ital. This is the word of the old editions, which had been changed without reason.

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*; these new tuners of accents. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantasticos*, convers'd with humorists.
Decker's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 148.

FAP seems by the context to mean drunk, but has yet not been fully traced. It was probably a cant term.

Why, sir, for my part I say the gentleman had drunk himself out of his five senses——and being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashier'd. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 1.

It has been attempted to derive it from *vappa*, but that, as Mr. Douce observes, is too learned. I have not met with it in any Glossary.

To FARCE. To stuff. *Farcer*, Fr.

The entertissued robe of gold and pearl,
The *farsed* title running 'fore the king.
Hen. V, iv, 1.

Farced means there pompous or swelling.

And with our broth, and bread, and bits, sir Friend,
Y'ave *farced* well; pray make an end.
Herrick's Works, p. 169.

What broken piece of matter so e'er she's about, the name of Palamon lards it, so that she *farces* every business withal, fits it to every question.
Two Noble Kinsm., iv, 3.

Farcing his letter with like fustian, calling his own court our most happy and shining port, a port of refuge for the world. *Sandys' Travels*, p. 47.

It is *farced* with fables, visions, legends, and relations
Ibid., p. 54.

†These might well *farce* and cram their mawes with far more aliment, because their ventricles, cels, veines, and other organs of their bodies were farre more ample and spatious. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639

†*To* FARD. To paint the face.

That I assure you I thought they would have fleyed me to search betweene the fel and the flesh for *fardings*. *Gascoigne's Works*, 1587.

Who bare a rock in steed of royall mace,
And for a man with woman changeth grace
In gestures all; he frisles and he *fards*,
He oynts, he bathes, his visage he regards
In crystall glasse. *Du Bartas*

Her husband having been now three or four years beyond the seas (sick with absence from her whom his desires longed after), came over again, and found that beauty, which he had left innocent, so *farded* and sophisticated with some court drug which had wrought upon her, that he became the greatest stranger at home. *Wilson's History of James I.*

FARDEL, or FARTHEL. A burden. *Fardellus*, low Latin; from which, probably, the Italian *fardello*, the French *fardeau*, and the Dutch *fardeel*.

There is that in his *farthel* will make him scratch his beard. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

Who would *fardels* bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary life?
Haml., iii, 1.

Other men's sins we ever beare in mind,
None sees the *fardel* of his faults behind.
Herrick's Poems, p. 298.

To FARDEL, or FARDLE. To pack up. From the noun.

For she had got a pretty handsome pack,
Which she had *fardled* neatly at her back.
Drayton, Nymphal., 7, p. 1500.

To FARE. To proceed.

At last resolving forward still to *fare*.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 11.

One knocked at the door, and in would *fare*,
Ibid., I, iii, 16.

[To behave.]

†His bottles gone, stil stands he strangely *faring*,
Hands heav'd, necke bent, mouth yawning, eies broad staring. *Heywood's Troia Britanica.*

FARLIES. Strange things. From *faerlic*, strange, Saxon. *Ferly* is in Chaucer, C. T., 4171, and in Gavin Douglas.

Whilst thus himself to please, the mighty mountain tells
Such *farlies* of his Cluyd, and of his wondrous wells.
Drayt. Polyolb., 10, p. 847.

It occurs in the old metrical version of the Ten Commandments, by William Wisdom, as an adjective.

Attend my people and give eare,
Of *ferly* things I will thee tell.
Ps. by Sternh. & Hop.

Minshew erroneously supposes it to be made from *yorely*. See Lye's Junius, where it is abundantly illustrated from the Scottish dialect. *Ferly* occurs also in Percy's Reliques, vol. ii.

†FARTHING. See THREE-FARTHINGS.

FASHIONS. Corrupted from *farcins*, Fr. for the *farcy*, a disease to which horses are subject.

Troubled with the lampass; infected with the *fashions*.
Tam. Shr., iii, 2.

Fashions was then counted a disease, and horses died of it. *Decker's Gul's Horn-book*

Sh. What shall we learn by travel?
An. Fashions.
Sh. That's a beastly disease.
Old Fortunatus, 1600; *Anc. Dr.*, iii, 158.

A song on the various modes of dress concludes with the same bad pun:

Thus are we become
As apes of Rome,
Of France, Spain, and all nations;
And not horses alone,
But men are grown
Diseased of the *fashions*.
Acad. of Compl., 1713, p. 218.

†FAST. Tenacious, retentive.

Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells, so that you may walk by a whole row of them, and find nothing of their sweetness, yea, though it bee in a morning's dew. *Bacon, Essay* xlvi.

FAST AND LOOSE. A cheating game, whereby gipsies and other vagrants beguiled the common people of their money. It is said to be still used by low sharpers, and is called *pricking at the belt or girdle*. It is thus described:

A leathern belt is made up into a number of intricate folds, and placed edgewise upon a table. One of the folds is made to resemble the middle of the girdle, so that whoever should thrust a skewer into it would think he held it fast to the table; whereas, when he has so done, the person with whom he plays may take hold of both ends and draw it away. *Sir J. Hawkins.*

The drift of it was, to encourage wagers whether it was *fast* or *loose*, which the juggler could make it at his option.

Like a right gipsey, hath, at *fast and loose*,
Beguil'd me to the very heart of loss.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 11.

Charles the Ægyptian, who by juggling could
Make *fast or loose*, or whatsoe'er he would.
An old Epigr. quoted by Mr. Steevens.

In Promos and Cassandra, part i, the hangman says,

At *fast and loose* with my *Giptian* I mean to have a cast,
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the Marymas fast.
Act ii, sc. 5.

He like a gypsy oftentimes would go,
All kinds of gibberish he hath learn'd to know;
And with a stick, a short string, and a noose,
Would show the people tricks at *fast and loose*.
Drayton's Moncalf, p. 500.

To this piece of the sharper's trade Falstaff means to recommend Pistol, when he says,

Go—a short knife and a thong,—to your manor of Pickt-hatch—go. *Merr. W. W.*, ii, 2.

In Scot's Discoverie of Witchcraft, ch. xxix, p. 336, is described the manner of playing at *fast and loose* with handkerchiefs. The phrase is not yet disused, but its origin is unknown to many.

†FATAL. Decreed by fate.

With which the slaughter makes
Of armies *fatal* to his wrath.
Chapm. Il., viii, 344; *Conf.*, ix, 241.

†FATHER. In Kent, says Howell, they have a proverb touching gavelkind,—

The *father* to the bough,
The son to the plough.

FATIGATE. Fatigued, wearied.

Then straight his double spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Cor.*, ii, 2.

†FAUCHIN. A faulchion, or sabre.

Having (as I said) boarded our ship, hee entred on the larbord quarter, where his men, some with sabels which we call *fauchins*, some with hatchets, and some with halfe pikes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

FAVELL. Favour. This corruption seems only to have existed in the one phrase to *curry favell*. Now changed to *curry favour*. [It is a good old word.]

Whereunto were joined also the hard speeches of her pickthanke favourits, who to curry *favell*, spared not, &c. *Knowles, Hist. of Turks*, p. 108.

But if such moderation of words tend to flattery or soothing, or excusing, it is by the figure *paradiastole*, which therefore, nothing improperly we call the *curry-favell*, as when we make the best of a bad thing, or turne a signification to the more plausible sence.
Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 154.

Yet sometimes a creeper and a *curry-favell* with his superiors. *Ibid.*, p. 245.

This phrase has been traced to Chaucer, and has been fully discussed by Mr. Douce in his Illustrations of Sh., i, 474. *Favel* being a name for a yellow (or light bay) horse, and joined with *curry*, he supposes it derived from the stable. But it was originally *fabel*, so there is still some doubt as to its origin. [Understood to be from Lat. *fabula*.] To *curry favell*, as derived from the stable, could only mean to *curry* a favorite horse of that colour. But why not to curry a *Bayard*, or any other coloured favorite?

†Were I oute of my hermyte wede,
Off thy *favyll* I wold not dred.
MS. Ashmole, 61, xv cent.

†FAULT. At a fault, *i. e.* not as it ought to be; deficient.

A courtiers man came to queene Isabels harbinger, and tolde him that the chamber which he assign'd his maister was much *at a fault*; with that the harbinger pointing him to a gibbet that stood before the court-gate, answered: If your masters chamber be *at a fault*, see yonder wher stands a gibbet.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

To FAULT. To commit a fault.

If shee find *fault*,
I mend that fault; and then shee saies I *faulted*
That I did mend it.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., ii, 4.

He that *faulteth*, *faulteth* against God's ordinance, who hath forbidden all faults.
Holinsh., vol. ii, K k k k 7.

So deeply *faulteth* none, the which unwares
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.
Gasc. Works. F 8.

†FAULTER One who commits a fault

Oh for some few offenders do not blame
All of their sex; let not a general shame
For some few *faulters* their whole brood inherit,
But every one be censured as they merit.
Ovid de Arte Amandi, 1677, p. 64.

FAVOUR. Look, countenance.

For surely, sir, a good *favour* you have, save that you have a hanging look. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 2.

But there's no goodness in thy face; If Antony
Be free and healthful,—so tart a *favour*
To trumpet such good tidings. *Ant. & Cleo.*, ii, 5.

A tart favour, is a sour countenance. See Todd, *Favour*, 9.

Appearance in general:

And she had a filly too that waited on her,
Just with such a *favour*. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, v, 6.

†I well remember once I kissed Venus
In Paphos ile, but I forgett her *favour*.
The Play of Timon, p. 24.

To FAVOUR. To resemble, to have a similar countenance or appearance.

And the complexion of the element,
It *favours* like the work we have in hand.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

Good faith, methinks that this young lord Chamont *Favours* my mother, sister, doth he not?
B. Jons. Case is alter'd, iii, 1.

The mother had been dead some time.

FAUSEN. Apparently, for coarse, clumsy, &c. It is explained by Kersey as a substantive, meaning a sort of large eel.

All of which were *fausen* sluts, like Bartholomew-fair pig-dressers. *Gayton, Festiv. Notes*, p. 57.

Mr. Todd quotes Chapman for it, in the sense given by Kersey:

He left the waves to wash
The wave-sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole. *Transl. of Iliad* [xxi, 190].

FAUTORS. Abettors, supporters. Lat.

Lewes the Frenche kinges sonne, with all his *fautours* and complices. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, Q 3

Her *fautors* banish'd by her foes so high.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 482.

It is rathe an unusual than an obsolete word, being used in later times. [It is commonly used in Chapman's Homer for a patron or protector.].

†FAWKNER. A falconer.

Now negligent of sport I ly,
And now as other *fawkners* use.
Donne's Poems, p. 45.

†FAWTING. Favouring.

They turne away their friendly *fawting* eye,
And others eache as fixed foes defie.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

FAY. Faith. Usually as an oath, *by my fay*.

These fifteen years! by my *fay*, a goodly nap.
Tam. Shrew, Induct., 2.

Ah sirrah, by my *fay*, it waxes late;
I'll to my rest. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 5.

Shall we to the court, for, by my *fay*, I cannot reason.
Haml., ii, 2.

Spenser, however, has used it without that connection:

From her unto the miscreant himselfe,
That neither hath religion nor *fay*.
F. Q., V, vii. 19.

FAYLES. A kind of game at tables.

He's no precisian, that I'm certain of,
Nor rigid Roman Catholic. He'll play
At *fayles* and tick-tack; I have heard him swear.
B. Jons. Every Man in H., iii, 3.

Mr. Douce has thus explained it from a MS. in the British Museum:

It is a very old table game, and one of the numerous varieties of back-gammon that were formerly used in this country. It was played with three dice, and the usual number of men or pieces. The peculiarity of the game depended on the mode of first placing the men on the points. If one of the players threw some particular throw of the dice, he was disabled from bearing off any of his men, and therefore *fayled* in winning the game; and hence the appellation of it.

In Mr. Gifford's note on the above passage of Jonson it is said: "It was a kind of *tric-trac*, which was meant by *tick-tack* in the same passage." Mr. Douce refers also to the English translation of Rabelais. Strutt mentions it, and refers to the same MS., but gives no particulars. *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 283.

FEAKE. A word of which I have met with no example but this:

Can set his face, and with his eye can speake.
And dally with his mistres' dangling *feake*,
And wish that he were it, to kisse her eye,
And flare about her beauties deitie.
Marston, Sat., I, repr., p. 138.

So it is also in the original edition. The context seems to point to the hanging curl called a lovelock, or some part of the head-dress.

[It is here used in a different sense.]

†Three female idle *feaks* who long'd for pigs head.
Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 134.

To FEAR, *v. a.* To terrify, to frighten.

We must not make a scare-crow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey.
Meas. for M., ii, 1.

I tell thee, lady, this aspect of mine
Hath *fear'd* the valiant. *Merch. of V.*, ii, 1.

And frame my steps to unfrequented paths,
And *fear* my heart with fierce inflamed thoughts.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 161.

Art not asham'd that any flesh should *fear* thee?
Mad World, O Pl., v, 381.

FEARE-BABES, *s.* A vain terror, a bugbear, fit only to terrify children. From the above sense of to *fear*.

As for their shewes and words, they are but *feare-babes*, not worthy once to move a worthy man's conceit. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 299

FEARFUL. Dreadful, causing fear.

A mighty and a *fearful* head they are.
1 Hen. IV, iii, 2.

My queen
Upon a desperate bed; and at a time
When *fearful* wars point at me. *Cymb.*, iv, 3.

Now like great Phœbus in his golden carre,
And then like Mars the *fearfull* god of warre.
Drayton's Matilda.

But we must not give it this sense, as some commentators have, in the Tempest, where Miranda says of Ferdinand, "He's gentle, and not *fearful*." i, 2. Dr. Johnson's explanation is certainly best: "As he is gentle, rough usage is unnecessary; and as he is brave, it may be dangerous." This connects it with the preceding words, "make not too rash a trial of him."

†FEARFUL. Full of fear; timid.

For on their left hand did an eagle soar,
And in her sees a *fearful* pigeon bore.
Chapm. Odyss., xx.

FEARLE. Perhaps wonder, from the same origin as *farlie*.

By just descent these two my parents were.
Of which the one of knighthood bare the *fearle*,
Of womanhood the other was the pearle.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 273.

FEASTINGS EVEN. This obsolete term for Shrove Tuesday evening was perhaps peculiar to North Britain, as we find it only in an account of Scotland, and there explained in the margin.

The cattle of Roxburgh was taken by sir James Dowglas on *Feastings even*.
Holinsh. Hist. of Scotl, sign. U 5.

The feasting of that season much scandalised the worthy Bourne. See Popular Antiq., last octavo ed., p. 232.

FEAT. Neat, dexterous, elegant. From the Fr. *fait*.

So tender over his occasions true,
So *feat*, so nurselike. *Cymb.*, v, 5

And look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

Defined by Barrett, "proper, well-fashioned, minikin, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Used by Steele in the Tatler:

In his dress there seemed to be great care to appear no way particular, except in a certain exact and *feat* manner of behaviour and circumspection.
No. 48, p. 428, Nich. ed.

To FEAT. To make neat, &c.

A sample to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them. *Cymb.*, i, 1.

This word not being understood, the modern editions in general read *featured*, till lately.

†FEATHER-COCK. A coxcomb.

I both know and well discerne your humour and genius; thou wouldest make me one of Diomedes or Antiphanes scholler, in imitating of these Ganimedes, finicall, spruce-ones, muskats, syrenists, *feathercockes*, vaineglorious, a cage for crickits.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

FEATHER-MAKERS. Feathers were much worn by gentlemen in their hats, by ladies in their fans, &c., so that *a plume of feathers* is used as a phrase for a beau. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1. The manufacturers of these commodities for sale were chiefly puritans, and lived in Blackfriars. See BLACKFRIARS.

Now there was nothing left for me, that I could presently think of, but a *feathermaker* of *Black-friars*, and in that shape I told them surely I must come in, let it be opened unto me; but they all made as light of me as of my feather, and wondered how I could be a *puritan*, being of so vain a vocation.
B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol v, p. 404.

All the new gowns i' th' parish will not please her,
If she be high-bred, (for there's the sport she aims at)
Nor all the *feathers in the Fryars*.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

FEATLY. Neatly, dexterously, &c.

Foot it *featly* here and there. *Temp.*, i, 2.

FEATURE is said, in a note on As you like it, iii, 3, to be synonymous with feat, or action. I do not recollect any instances of that usage; and the passage may as well be explained, by supposing only that the word *feature* is too learned for the comprehension of the simple Audrey.

Am I the man yet? doth my simple *feature* content you?
Aud. Your *features!* Lord warrant us, what *features!*
iii, 3.

Feature is sometimes used for form, or person in general:

Bid him
Report the *feature* of Octavia. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 5.

She also doft her heavy haberjeon,
Which the fair *feature* of her limbs did hide.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix.

As a magical appearance:

Stay, all our charms do nothing win
Upon the night; our labour dies!
Our magick *feature* will not rise.
B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

On the preceding charm Jonson's own note says,

Here they speake as if they were creating some new *feature*, which the devil persuades them to be able to do often, by the pronouncing of words, and pouring out of liquors on the earth. *4th Charms.*

FEAZE. See PHEEZE.

To FEAZE. To cause. *Faiser*, Fr.

Those eager impes whom food-want *feaz'd* to fight amaine. *Mirror for Magist.*, p. 480.

FEDERARY. An accomplice, or confederate.

More, she's a traitor, and Camillo is
A *federary* with her. *Wint. T.*, ii, 1.

See FEODARY.

†FEDIFRAGOUS. Breaking treaties.

And let great Jove heare thus, whose thunders great
Do truces tie, fright the *fedifragous*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

FEE. A regular salary. From *feof*.

Gives him threescore thousand crowns in annual *fee*.
Haml., ii, 2.

Two liveries will I give thee every year,
And forty crowns shall be thy *fee*.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 47.

†FEE-BUCK.

Pyl. You rate your looks, perhaps, have faces of
All prizes, pay your debts with countenance;
Put off your mercer with your *fee-buck* for
That season, and so forth. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

FEE-GRIEF. A private grief, appropriated to some single person as a fee or salary. Apparently an arbitrary compound.

What, concern they
The general cause? or is it a *fee-grief*,
Due to some private breast? *Macb.*, iv, 3.

To FEEBLE. To weaken; we now say to enfeeble.

Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here,
That in your chambers gave you chastisement?
K. John, v, 2.

Making parties strong,
And *feebling* such as stand not in their liking
Below their cobbled shoes. *Cor.*, i, 1.
An old man *feebled* with age. *North's Plut.*, p. 671.

FEEDER. A servant. It was much disputed between Mr. Steevens and Mr. Malone, whether this sense should or should not be given to the word, in one or two passages of Shakespeare. Steevens maintained the affirmative; Malone doubted. I think the former was right. In the first passage, Antony says, in a rage, to Cleopatra, on her having suffered Thyreus to kiss her hand,

You were half blasted ere I knew you: ha!
Have I my pillow left unpress'd at Rome,
Forborne the getting of a lawful race,
And by a gem of woman, to be abus'd
By one that looks on *feeders?* *Ant. and Cleop.*

He means, "Have I done all this, to be abused by a woman that stoops to look on *feeders?*" The *feeder*, therefore, must be Thyreus, whom, in his anger, he represents as a menial servant of Cæsar's. "This *Jack* of Cæsar's," he calls him; and, afterwards, one who "ties Cæsar's points." In the other passage, the Steward tells Timon that he has often retired to weep,

When all our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous *feeders*. *Timon of A.*, ii, 2.

That is, he has retired from the *offices*, where the servants were rioting, when the rooms above also blazed with lights, and rang with minstrelsy, as he proceeds to say. But for the connection of the sentence, *feeders* might here well mean eaters, gormandizers; but the context fixes the sense, which is, therefore, well illustrated by the passage of Jonson, where Morose calls his servants "eaters." We may add, that the very same seems to be the meaning in another passage, where the speaker has already been promised wages.

If you like, upon report,
The soil, the profit, and this kind of life,
I will your very faithful *feeder* be. *As you l. it*, ii, 4.

That is, your provider, your caterer. See OFFICE.

FEEDING. Pasturage, tract of pasture land.

They call him Doricles, and he boasts himself
To have a worthy *feeding*. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3
Finding the *feeding*, for which he had toil'd
To have kept safe, by these vile cattle spoil'd.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 512.

So much that do rely
Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility.
Ibid., Polyolb., Song 6.

FEERE. See FERE.

†FEESE. The short run before a leap.

And giving way backward, fetch their *feese* or beire againe, and with a fierce charge and assault to returne full butt upon the same that they had knocked and beaten before. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609

†FEGARY. A vagary.

At last I tooke my latest leave, thus late
At the Bell Inne, that's extra Aldersgate.
There stood a horse that my provant should carrie,
From that place to the end of my *fegarie*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To FEIZE, or FEEZE. See PHEEZE.

†FELICITY. Good fortune; success.

And therefore in wicked and impious counsels which Cæsar tooke to, there could be no *felicie*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FELL. The skin; generally with hair. Saxon.

Why, we are still handling our ewes, and their *fells*, you know, are greasy. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

My *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse, and stir
As life were in't. *Macb.*, v, 5.

So "Flesh and *fell*," *Lear*, v, 3. They are often joined.

To feed on bones, when *flesh and fell* is gone.
Gasc. Steel Gl., Chalm. Poet., ii, 556, b.

Lest if the cat be curst, and not tam'd well,
She with her nails may claw him to the *fell*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 283.

I thought they would have flayed me, to search betweene the *fel* and the flesh for fardings.
Gasc. Works, sign. D 8.

And where the lion's hide is thin and scant,
I'll firmly patch it with the foxes *fell*.
Chapman's Alphonsus, sign. B 2.

Proverbial, to eke out the lion's hide with the fox's skin; *i. e.*, to make up

in cunning what is wanted in force or courage.

FELL. A hill, or mountain. Supposed to be derived from the German, or Icelandic. In this sense it is used in Lancashire; but Drayton had a different idea of it, for he explains it, "Boggy places;" and adds, "a word frequent in Lancashire." Note on these lines:

Or happily be grac'd
With floods, or marshy *fells*. *Polyolb.*, 3, p. 707.

Again:

As over holt and heath, as thorough frith and *fell*.
Ibid., 11, p. 862.

Mr. Todd has inadvertently quoted the following line as an instance of this sense, which belongs clearly to the other:

So may the first of all our *fells* be thine.
Jons. Pan's Anniv. Masque.

It means the first *skin* or *fleece, i. e.*, a part of the first fruits, and mentioned with others, as promised to Pan. Jonson has it elsewhere, in the Masque of Gipsies.

FELL'FFES. The felly, felloe, or circumference of a wheel. Apparently contracted from *felloffe*.

In hope to hew out of his bole
The *fell'ffs*, or out-parts of a wheele, that compasse in the whole. *Chapm. Hom. Il.*, iv, p. 61.

FELLON, or FELON. A boil, or whitlow.

Where others love and praise my verses still,
Thy long black thumb-nail marks them out for ill;
A *fellon* take it, or some whit-flaw come,
For to unslate or to untile that thumb.
Herrick, Works, p. 72.

Gerrard says,

The roots of asphodill, boiled in dregs of wine—— ease the *fellon*, being put thereto as a pultesse.
B. I, ch. 70.

He gives several other prescriptions for *fellons*. A learned physician says,

The imposthumation which some do call *panaricium*, and we a *fellon* or ancome, is, &c.
Mosan's Physick, ch. i, p. 4, § 12.

†A little bay-salt stamped small, mixt with the yolk of an egg, and applied to a *fellon*, and so used divers times. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

ELLOW. Companion; even a female.

I am your wife, if you will marry me;
If not, I'll die your maid, to be your *fellow*
You may deny me. *Temp.*, iii, 1.

So Jephthah's daughter desires to be allowed to go upon the mountains, she, "and her *fellows*." *Judg.*, xi, 37. And in the common translation of the Psalms,

The virgins that be her *fellows* shall bear her company. *Ps.* xlv, 15.

"The *fellow* with the great belly," spoken of by Falstaff, alluded probably to some particular object, then well known.

The youthful prince hath misled me: I am *the fellow* with the great belly, and he is my dog. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

The fellow seems sufficiently to mark such an allusion.

†*A* FELLOW OF HIMSELF, a felo de se. The following is one of a juror's duties to inquire at an inquest.

Item, whether he is a *fellow of himself* not having the feare of God before his eies, wilfully did drowne himself, yea or no; and then what goodes and cattell he had the same tyme. *MS. Stratford on Avon.*

†FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS.

There is a very remarkable custom among the *fellowship porters*, as an ingenious person that belongs to their society informed me, which is thus: The next Sunday after every Midsummer-day, they have a sermon preached to them, so order'd by an Act of Common-Council, in the parish-church of St. Mary-on-the-hill, preparative to which, this order is observed, they furnish the merchants and their families about Billings-gate with nosegays or posies over-night, and in the morning they go from their common hall, or place of meeting, in good order, each having a posie or nosegay in his hand; they walk through the middle isle to the communion-table, where are two basons, and every one offers something to the relief of the poor, and towards the charges of the day. After they have all past, the deputy, the merchants, their wives, children, and servants, do all come in order from their seats, and bestow their offerings also; which is a ceremony of much variety. I am certainly informed, that the very charges of their nosegays cost them, in one year, not long ago, near 20*l*.
Delaune's Present State of London, 1681.

†FELLOWLESS. Peerless; without fellow or equal.

Whose well-built walls are rare and *fellowless*.
Chapm. Il., ii, 434.

FELLOWLY. Sociable, sympathetic.

Mine eyes, ev'n sociable to the shew of thine,
Fall *fellowly* drops. *Temp.*, v, 1.

†FELLY, *adv.* and *adj.* Cruel; vicious.

Acharné. Also *felly* minded, cruelly bent against, prosecuting extreamly, bloudily persecuting, pursuing unto death without remorce, or mercie. *Colgrave.*

But (for his sake) hath set at mutuall strife
Serpents with serpents, and hast rais'd them foes
Which, unprovoked, *felly* them oppose. *Du Bartas.*

†FELT. A hat.

A faire cloke on his backe, and on his head a *felt*.
Thynn's Deb. bet. Pride and Lowliness.

†FELTED. Matted.

Or els verily, as Anaxagoras affirmeth, by reason of violent winds getting close within the ground below; which when they happen to hit and beat upon the sides thereof, hard baked or *felted* together, finding no way of issue, shake those parts of the earth at which they entred when they were moist.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

FELTER'D. The same as *feutred*. Twisted; matted close together, like felt; entangled. *Feutre* is felt.

His *felter'd* locks that on his bosom fell.
On rugged mountains briers and thorns resemble.
Fairf. Tasso. iv, 7.

[Chapman, Il., iii, 219, speaks of a "*feltred* ram."]

See FEUTRED.

Feltre is put for *filtre*, or *filter*, by Ben Jonson, both as a verb and substantive:

Let the water in glass E be *feltred*. *Alchem.*, ii, 3.
Sir, please you,
Shall I not change the *feltre*? *Ibid.*

†FEM. Apparently for female.

Whiche are three ills that mischefe men,
To know dost thou desire?
Have here in few my frend exprest,
The *fem*, the flud, the fire.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FEMALE CHARACTERS, in our early dramas, were acted by boys or men. If the face did not exactly suit, they took advantage of the fashion of wearing masks, and then the actor had only his voice to modulate.

Flute. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman; I have a beard coming. *Quince.* That's all one; you shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as small as you will. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.

See ACTRESSES.

†FENCE. Defence; guard, or protection.

His buckler prov'd his chiefest *fence*;
For still the shepherd's hook
Was that the which king Alfred could
In no good manner brook.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

†FENCE-FABRIC. A structure for defence.

And now, when the *fence-fabrickes* and all devices else requisite for a siege, were in readinesse.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†FENCE-ROOF. A covering of defence.

On the other side, the Romans, although they were very few, yet bearing valiant hearts, and lifted up with precedent victories, having set their flanks thicke thrust together, and fitted their shields close one to another in manner of a *fence-roufe*, stood their ground and resisted. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†*To* FEND. To defend; to keep off.

So might we starve like misers wo-begon,
And *fend* our foes wyth blows of English blade.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

FENNE. Apparently a dragon; being said of that which watched the golden fleece.

And that the waker *fenne* the golden spoyle did keepe.
Turberv. Ov. Epist., p. 34.

Topsell, who gives an elaborate account of this not *non-descript*, but *non-existent* animal, divides the Indian dragons into two kinds, "the fenny, living in the marshes," and those in the mountains; and tells us wherein the latter differ from the "dragons of the fennes." *Hist. of Serpents*, p. 158. But this hardly accounts for a dragon being called a *fenne*.

FENNEL was generally considered as an inflammatory herb; and, therefore, to eat *conger and fennel*, was to eat two high and hot things together, which was esteemed an act of libertinism.

Because their legs are both of a bigness, and he plays at quoits well, and eats *conger and fennel*.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

One of the herbs distributed by Ophelia, in her distraction, is *fennel*, which she either offers to the old as a cordial, or to the courtiers, as an emblem of *flattery*; joining it with *columbines*, to mark, that though they flattered to get favours, they were thankless after receiving them.

There's *fennel* for you, and columbines.
Haml., iv, 5.

Fennel was certainly regarded as emblematical of *flattery*, several instances of which have been produced by the commentators; to those, the following may be added:

Flatter, I mean lie, little things catch light minds, and fancie is a worme that feedeth first upon *fennell*.
Lyly, Sappho, ii, 4.

Fenell I meane for flatterers.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

Some will say that *fennill* is to flatter;
They over teache, their tongues too much do clatter.
Verses in praise of Fennill and Woodbine, Tates's Ditties, &c., 1582.

Nor *fennell*-finkle bring for flattery,
Begot of his, and fained courtesie.
Phyala Lachrymarum, 1634.

See COLUMBINE.

†FENNY. Earthy; muddy.

Lord, what a nothing is this little span,
We call a man!
What *fenny* trash maintains the smoth'ring fires
Of his desires! *Quarles's Emblems.*

FENOWED. Mouldy. A word regularly formed from the Saxon, *fennig*, or *fynig*, of the same sense. It was afterward corrupted into *finewed*, and *vinew'd*. Junius acknowledges *fennow*, *finnow*, and *vinney*, to be the same, yet unnecessarily fetches them from different dialects. See VINEW'D and WHINIDST. The translators of the Bible, in their excellent address to the readers, speak of Scripture, as

A panary of wholsome food, against *fenowed* traditions.
Preface.

The old moth-eaten leaden legend, and the foisty and *fenowned* festival. *Dr. Favour*, cited by Todd.

Why H. Tooke derived it from the verb *fynigean*, rather than from the adjective, its immediate origin, it is not easy to say. *Div. of Purley*, ii, 61.

FEODARY. One who holds a feod, or feud, on the tenure of feudal service; probably pronounced *feudary*, like *feod*. [The word seems to be used

generally by Shakespeare in the sense of an accomplice, or confederate.]

A. We are all frail. *Is.* Else let my brother die,
If not a *feodary*, but only he,
Owe, and succeed by weakness. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 4.

That is, I think, "if he is the only subject who holds by the common tenure of human frailty." "Owes," *i. e.*, possesses, and "succeeds by," holds his right of succession by it.

In another passage, it seems to mean *a subordinate agent*, as a vassal to his chief:

O damn'd paper!
Black as the ink that's on thee. Senseless bauble!
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin-like without. *Cymbeline*, iii, 2.

It seems to me quite a mistake, to suppose that *federary*, in the Winter's Tale, was meant for the same word. Another author has *feodar*, in three syllables, for *feodary*:

For sev'nteen kings were Carthage *feodars*.
Marston's Wonder of Women.

I cannot think Mr. Malone's law officer, *feodary*, at all likely to have been thought of by Shakespeare, occurring only in an old act of parliament. *Feodary* is explained by Minshew as synonymous with *feoffour*, i. e., *feudi possessor*. He has also *feudary*, which he refers to *feodary*.

To FER, *v.* A word of no meaning, seemingly coined by Pistol, for the sake of the others which he introduces after it.

Master Fer! I'll *fer* him, and firk him, and ferret him: discuss the same to him in French. *Boy.* I do not know the French for *fer*, and *ferret*, and firk.
Hen. V, iv, 4.

I could have *fer'd* and ferk't, &c.
Barret's Ram Alley. sign. C.

FERE, FEERE, PHEARE, or PHEER. A companion, partner, husband, or lover. From *gefera*, Saxon, of the same signification.

And swear with me, as with the woeful *feere*
And father of that chaste dishonour'd dame.
Titus Andr., iv, 1.

But faire Charissa to a lovely *fere*
Was linckt, and by him had many pledges dere.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 4.

Therewith I chose him for my lord and *pheer*.
Tancred and Gism., O. PL., ii, 204.

A goodly swaine to be a princesse *pheare*.
Fairf. Godf. of Brill., iv, 47.

†FERMARY. An infirmary, or hospital.

A *fermarie*, valetudinarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p, 250.

FERN-SEED was supposed to have the power of rendering persons invisible. The seed of fern is itself invisible; therefore, to find it was a magic operation, and in the use it was supposed to communicate its own property.

We have the receipt of *fern-seed*, we walk invisible.
1 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

Because, indeed, I had
No med'cine, sir, to go invisible;
No *fern-seed* in my pocket.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 6.

This seed was to be gathered mystically on some particular night:

When coming nigher, he doth well discern,
It of the wond'rous *one-night-seeding fern*
Some bundle was. *Browne's Brit. Past.*, II, 2, p 54.

†FERNSMUND.

Is an herb of some called water-fern, hath a triangular stalk, and is like polipody, and it grows in bogs and hollow grounds.
Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676.

†FEROUS. Wild; savage.

And in this he had a special aim, and hope also, to establish Christian laws among infidels; and by domestical, to chace away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land.
Wilson's Life of James I.

†FERRAGE. The toll at a ferry.

Penge. Monie paid for passage over sea, in a shippe, or over the water in a ferrie: *ferrage* pay. *Nomenclatur.*

†FERRARY. The art of working in iron.

And thus resolv'd, to Lemnos she doth hie,
Where Vulcan workes in heavenly *ferrarie*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

So took she chamber, which her son, the god of [illegible]*rary*,
With firm doors made. *Chapm. Il.*, xiv.

†FERRIER. A ferry-man.

Also, if any boteman or *feriour* be dwelling in the ward, that taketh more for botemanage or ferriage, then is ordained. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

FERRIL, for ferule, appears only in an unnecessary conjecture of Mr. Seward's, on the Two Noble Kinsmen. The original is,

A *fire-ill* take her, does she flinch now? Act iii, 5.

Had the schoolmaster been the speaker, there would have been some probability in the conjecture; but it is one of the bumpkins. A *fire-ill* take her, is, doubtless, equivalent to "*p—x take her.*"

†FERVENCE. Heat.

The sun himself, when he darts rayes lascivious,
Such as ingender by too piercing *fervence*.
Chapman's Rev. for Hon., 1654.

FESCUE. A wire, stick, or straw, chiefly used for pointing to the letters, in teaching children to read. From *festuca*, Latin, in the same sense, by abbreviation, and transposition of the *c*. The French, by abbreviation only, made it *festu*. A *fescue* is particularly and humorously described by Swift:

There is a certain little instrument, the first of those in use with scholars, and the meanest, considering the materials, of it, whether it be a joint of wheaten straw

(the old Arcadian pipe), or just three inches of slender wire, or a stripped feather, or a corking pin. Furthermore, this same diminutive tool, for the posture of it, usually reclines its head on the thumb of the right hand, sustains the foremost finger upon its breast, and is itself supported by the second. This is commonly called a *fescue*.

Works, by Scott, vol. ix, p. 390.

Nay then his Hodge shall leave the plough and waine,
And buy a booke and go to schoole againe.
Why mought not he, as well as others done,
Rise from his *fescue* to his Littleton? *Hall's Sat.*, IV, 2.

The style of a sundial has been called a *fescue*, from its analogous use in pointing to the hour:

The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noon.
Puritan, iv, 2; Suppl., ii, 607.

i. e., like a *fescue* pointing to the alphabet.

A stilll more extraordinary application of the word occurs in an old poet, quoted in the first edition of Poole's Parnassus.

And for a *fescue*, she doth use her tears,
The drops do tell her where she left the last. P. 410.

The word occurs in Dryden.

It is rather odd, that another pedagogical instrument should have, in French, a name of exactly the same sound as *fescue*, and yet have no connection in signification or etymology. This word is *fesse-cul*, a rod; the component parts of which express its use.

†FESTENNINE. A marriage song or serenade.

How came you
To sing beneath the window?
Rime. Mr. Hearsay
Told us that Mr. Meanwell was new married,
And thought it good that we should gratifie him,
And shew our selves to him in a *festennine*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

FESTINATE, *adj.* Hasty. Latin.

Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation. *Lear*, iii, 7.

It is a conjectural emendation of the old folios, which read *festivate*. But it seems indubitable.

To FET. To fetch; said to be still used in some counties.

Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof.
Hen. V, iii, 1.

I, writing nought myself, will teach them yet
Their charge, and office, whence their wealth to *fet*.
B. Jons. Hor. Art of Poetry, vol. vii, 189.

That looks ech houre when prouling shreevs will *fet*
Himself to ward, and of his goods make seasure,
If some unlookt for gaine he hap to get.
Harring. Ariost., xxv, 57.

The marble *fet* from far, and dearly bought.
Ibid., xlii, 70.

It still remains in some passages of the English Bible. See Jerem., xxxvi, 21, &c.; and Acts, xxviii, 13. "From thence we *fet* a compass." Such obsolete forms were not generally changed in the editions of the Bible, till after the beginning of the 18th century, nor then completely.

We find also *far-fet*, for far-fetched.

Some *far-fet* trick, good for ladies, some stale toy or other. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 98.

FETT. Probably only an error of the press, for *frett*, which commonly means raised work or protuberance, in the following passage of Drayton:

And told me that the bottom clear,
Now layd with man, a *fett*
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as jet.
Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

So Drayton uses *frett*:

The yellow king-cup, wrought in many a curious *frett*.
Polyolb., 15.

Fet is nowhere so used.

FETTLE, *v.* To go intently upon any business. Certainly an English word, being acknowledged by our old dictionary-makers. Phillips has "to *fettle to*, to go about, or enter upon a business." Kersey, as usual, copies him. Coles has "to *fettle, se accingere ad aliquid, aggredior.*" Of uncertain derivation, though it seems like a corruption of *settle*. It was, probably, always a familiar, undignified word, and still exists as a provincial term. Ray speaks of it as in common use in the north, and defines it, "to set or go about anything, to dress, or prepare." Hall is the only old writer hitherto quoted for it:

Nor list he now go whistling to the car,
But sells his team, and *fettleth* to the war.
Sat., iv, 6.

I can add Sylvester:

They to their long hard journey *fettling* them,
Leaving Samaria and Jerusalem. *Maiden's Blush.*

Swift also used it, in his directions to servants. See Todd.

In the Glossary to Tim Bobbin, we have *fettle* explained as a substantive, by "dress, case, condition."

FETUOUS, or, more properly, FETOUS. Neat; the same as *feat*, from which it is formed. Some of the dictionaries have it *fetise*. See also Skinner in that word. It is so spelt in Chaucer. See FEAT.

Upon this *fetuous* board doth stand
Something for shew-bread; and at hand, &c.
Herrick's Poems, p. 103.

Full *fetise* was hire cloke, as I was ware.
Cant. T., Prol., 157.

To FEUTRE. To set close. *Feutre*,

originally *feultre*, in French, is our *felt*, or fur, worked into a close mass, as for hats. Hence *feutrer*, to set thick or close; and in Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil,

They *fewter'd* foot to foot, and man to man,

as a translation of

Hæret pede pes densusque viro vir.

In Spenser, it means to fix the spear in rest, probably from setting it close, and holding it so:

His speare he *feutred*, and at him it bore.
F. Q., IV, iv, 45.

In this usage it seems to have been technical, for it is found in the prose History of King Arthur.

In the O. Pl., vol. i, p. 88, the word *feutred* occurs, but so obscurely used, that the context throws no light on its meaning.

FEWMETS (hunting term). The dung of a deer.

For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *fewmets*, he doth promise sport.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 2.

Called also *fewmishings:*

He [the buck] makes his *fewmishings* in divers manners and forms, as the hart doth.
Gentl. Recreation, p. 77, 8vo.

FEWNESS AND TRUTH. A quaint, affected phrase, meaning *in few words and true.*

Fewness and truth. 'tis thus:
Your brother and his lover have embrac'd, &c.
Meas. for M., i, 5.

FEWTERER. A term of the chase, explained a dog-keeper, or one who lets them loose in the chase; and is a corruption of the French, *vautrier*, or *vaultier*.

Or perhaps stumble upon a yeoman *feuterer*, as I do now. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, ii, 3.

Puntarvolo is so called there, because he stands holding his dog:

A dry nurse to his coughs, a *fewterer*,
To such a nasty fellow. *B. & Fl. Tamer T.*, ii, 2.

Alluding to the treatment of dogs in a kennel, it is said,

If you will be
An honest yeoman *pheuterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture*, v, 1.

In some editions it is foolishly printed *phenterer*. In the Maid of Honour, ii, 2, it is used as a mere term of contempt, for slave, or menial.

To FIANCE, for to affiance. To betroth.

To have the daughter of the earle of Leycester, his *fianced* wife, delivered to hym. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, A a 5.
John, king of Scotlande, *fianceth* his sonne, Edward Ballioll, with the daughter of Charles de Valoys.
Ibid., C c 4.

See Todd.

FICO. A fig, a term of reproach. See FIG.

Convey the wise it call. Steal! foh, a *fico* for the *phrase*. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 3.
Behold next I see contempt, giving me the *fico* with his thombe in his mouth. *Wit's Misery*, sign. D 4.
And yet the lye, to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit as the *fico*. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, i.

See Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 458.

†FICT, *adj.* Fictitious.

Prophets of things to come the truth predict:
But poets of things past write false and *fict*.
Owen's Epigrams, transl. by Harvey.

The adverb also occurs.

When in the temple with the rest you pray,
You two, not *fictly*, Abba, Father, say. *Ibid.*

†FIDDLE-CUM-FADDLE. Nonsense; what we now call fiddle-faddle.

Boys must not be their own choosers, colonel, they must not 'ifaith; they have their sympathies and *fiddle-come-faddles* in their brain, and know not what they would ha' themselves.
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street.

FIERCE. Sudden, precipitate.

This *fierce* abridgement
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in. *Cymb.*, v, 5.
So hot a speed with such advice dispos'd,
Such temp'rate order in so *fierce* a cause,
Doth want example. *King John*, iii, 4.

Ben Jonson has

And, Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears.
Poetaster, v, 3.

FIG, TO GIVE THE. An expression of contempt or insult, which consisted in thrusting the thumb between two of the closed fingers, or into the mouth; whence BITE THE THUMB. The custom is generally regarded as being originally Spanish. According to some authors, it conveyed an insulting allusion to a contemptuous punishment inflicted on the Milanese, by the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, in 1162, when he took their city. See Minshew, who quotes Munster and Krantz for it, and several French books on Proverbs, as Matinées Sénonoises, No. 85. But this has much the air of a fable, and the Spanish expression for it, *Dar una higa*, does not support it; for *higo* is a fig, not *higa;* though the similarity of the words may have caused the error or equivoque; and the same exists in Italian. The real origin, I presume, may be found in Steevens and Pinedo's dictionaries, under *Higa:* and, in fact, the same phrase and allusion pervaded all modern Europe. As, *Far le fiche*, Ital.; *Faire la figue*,

Fr.; *Die feigen weisen*, Germ.; *De vyghe setten*, Dutch. See Du Cange, in *Ficha*. See Mr. Douce's Illustrations, vol. i, p. 492, &c.

A fig for you is still known as a familiar expression of contempt; and must have arisen from the other, as figs were never so common here as to be proverbially worthless.

Be this as it may, the persuasion that *the fig* was of Spanish origin was here very prevalent. Hence Pistol says,

> A figo for thy friendship!——
> The *fig* of Spain. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

And again,

> When Pistol lies, do this, [*i. e.*, make the action of reproach] and *fig* me, like the bragging Spaniard.
> *2 Hen. IV*, v, 3.

> And so farewell, I will returne
> To lady Hope agayne.
> And for a token I thee sende
> A doting *fig of Spayne*.
> *Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery*, C 4.

But there was a worse kind of *Spanish fig*, the notoriousness of which, perhaps, occasioned some confusion, so that one fig was mistaken for the other. This was the *poisoned fig*, employed in Spain as a secret way of destroying an obnoxious person. To this fatal fig many passages unequivocally refer.

> There, there's the mischief, I must poison him,
> One *fig* sends him to Erebus.
> *Shirley, Brothers*, iii, p. 37.

> I do now look for a *Spanish fig* or an Italian sallet daily. *White Dev.*, O. Pl., vi, 314.

> It may fall out that thou shalt be entic'd
> To sup sometimes with a magnifico,
> And have a *fico* foisted in thy dish.
> *Gascoigne's Works.*

> Is it (that is, the poison) speeding?
> As all our *Spanish figs* are. *Noble Soldier*, 1634.

Whether Pistol refers at all to this kind of fig, may be doubted. Mr. Steevens thought he did. The Spanish *poisoned fig* was proverbial also in France. See Les Illustres Proverbes, tom. ii, p. 58.

†FIG'S-END. For a thing of small value.

> Fumi umora non emerim: I will not give a *fig's-end* for it. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 557.

†*To* FIG. To fidget about.

> But since I trotted from my trotter stall
> And *figd* about from neates feete neatly drest.
> *A Quest of Enquirie*, 1595.

†FIG-SUNDAY. A popular name for the Sunday before Easter, perhaps in allusion to our Saviour's desire to eat fruit of the fig-tree on his way from Bethany on the Monday following.

FIGENT. A familiar term, not acknowledged, as far as I have found, by any of the dictionaries or glossaries of provincial terms. If we suppose it to have been spoken *fĭgent* (with the *i* short), it will be evidently of the same origin as *fidget;* and will then mean *fidgety, restless,* &c., which well enough suits the comic passages where it occurs.

> I have known such a wrangling advocate,
> A little *figent* thing. *B. & Fl. Little Fr. L.*, iii, 2.

A girl, who is asked what courting is, describes her lover as being rather *figent:*

> Faith, nothing, but he was somewhat *figent* with me.
> *Ibid., Coxcomb*, iv, 3.

In the comedy of Eastward Hoe it is applied to memory and wit:

> Q. Slight, God forgive me, what a kind of *figent* memory have you! *Sir P.* Nay, then, what kind of *figent* wit hast thou? O. Pl., iv, 246.

Here *unsteady* will suit both speeches. If you call it *fĭgent*, which is more regular, the derivation will not be so easy.

FIGGUM. Conjectured by Mr. Gifford to be a popular term for the jugglers' trick of spitting fire. One character says of Fitzdottrel,

> See! he spits fire;

another answers,

> O no, he plays at *figgum*.
> The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*.
> *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, v, 8.

The marginal direction, in the original, subjoins, "Sir Poule interprets *figgum* to be a juggler's game." The interpretation, therefore, is very plausible. The same sound critic considers the whole scene as a burlesque of the tricks played by Darrel and Somers, and exposed by bishop Harsnet. Fitzdottrel represents the boy Somers. This is also highly probable. *Figgum*, as a game, is not known.

†FIGHTINGLY. Pugnaciously.

> *Wid.* I warrant 'tis my sister. She frown'd, did she not, and look'd *fightingly*. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

FIGHTS. In navigation;

> Are the wast-cloaths, which hang round about the ship, to hinder men from being seen in fight; or any place wherein men may cover themselves, and yet use their arms. *Phillips's World of Words.*

So also Florio, in *Pavesata:*

> A pavesado. Also *the fights* in a ship, or the arming

of a ship with cloth and canvase, to hide the mariners from sight of the enemie.
Their upper deckes, all trim'd and garnish't out
With sterne designs for bloodie warre at hand,
With crimson *fights* were armed all about.
England's Eliza, 1588, in *Mirr. for Magist.*, 816.
This pink is one of Cupid's carriers;
Clap on more sails; pursue; up with your *fights*,
Give fire; she is my prize, or ocean whelm them all.
Mer. W. W., ii, 2.
While I were able to endure a tempest,
And bear my *fights* out bravely, 'till my tackle
Whistled i' th' wind, and held against all weathers.
B. & Fl. Valent., ii, 2.
May I—suffer——
This pinck, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her *fights* out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war. *Ibid.*, *Woman's Prize*, ii, 6.

It has been quoted from Dryden also.

†FIGLIN. The diminutive of fig.

A. I finde in my selfe daily a great desire to these figges, or fat *figlins*.
P. They nourish more then any other fruit, they quench thirst, discharge the breast, fatten, &c.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†FIGURE-FLINGER. An astrologer.

Stand back, you *figure-flingers*, and give place,
Here's goodman Gosling will you all disgrace
You that with heavens 12 houses deale so hie,
You oft want chambers for yourselves to lie.
Rowlands, Knave of Spades and Diamonds.

FILE. List, catalogue, number.

The greater *file* of the subject held the duke to be wise. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 2.
Their names are not recorded on the *file*
Of life, that fall so. *B. Jons. Underw.*, vol. vii, p. 6.
Armes and the men, above the vulgar *file*.
Funshaw's Lus., I, i, 1.
As we meant to lose,
Our character and distinction, and stoop
To th' *common file* of subjects.
Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, A. iv, p. 54.

In Macbeth, iii, 1, "the valued *file*," means the list, with accounts of the value of each in it. So afterwards, "I have a *file* of all the gentry," v, 2.

To FILE, was used for to polish, and was very often applied to the tongue of a delicate speaker.

And when thou com'st thy tale to tell,
Smooth not thy tongue with *filed* talk.
Sh. Pass. Pilgr., Suppl., i, 726.
The sly deceiver, Cupid, thus beguil'd
The simple damsel with his *filed* tongue.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 73.
Thereto his subtile engins he does bend,
His practick witt, and his fayre-*fyled* tongue.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 3.

Ben Jonson, therefore, prays that the king may be delivered

From a tongue without a *file*,
Heaps of phrases and no style.
Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 113.

To FILE. Contracted from to defile, by dropping the first syllable, and in signification the same.

If it be so,
For Banquo's issue have I *fil'd* my mind.
Macb., iii, 1.
By that same way the direfull dames do drive
Their mournefull charett, *fil'd* with rusty blood.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 32.
He call'd his father villain, and me strumpet,
A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 348.
As not to *file* my hands in villain's blood.
Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 100.
Such guilts whereby both earth and aire ye *file*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 436.

FILL, now called THILL. [*Thill* was the correct old word also.] The shafts of a cart or waggon. This is the reading of the old 4to and first folio of Troilus and Cressida, in the following passage, and is undoubtedly the genuine word; as the expression, "draw backward," proves.

Come your ways, come your ways, an you draw backward we'll put you i' the *fills*. iii, 2.

In the first quarto it is *filles*; in the first folio, *fils*. *Files*, which modern editors have preferred, as supposing it a military phrase, appeared first in the folio of 1632, *i. e.*, the second.

So also we should read *fill-horse* in the following:

Thou hast gotten more hair on thy chin, than Dobbin, my *fill-horse*, has on his tail. *Mer. of Ven.*, ii, 2.

The first folio has *phil-horse*; the second, and the quartos, by an evident blunder, *pil-horse*. Both readings are supported by other authorities.

I will
Give you the fore horse place, and I will be
I' th' *fills*. *Woman never Vexed*, 1632, cit. St.
Acquaint you with Jock, the forehorse, and Fibb, the *fil-horse*, &c.
Heyw. and Rowl. Fortune by Sea and Land, cit. St.

It is cited by Johnson, from Mortimer's Husbandry, which shows that it was common.

†FILLING-STONES. In masonry;

The *filling-stones*, rubbish conveyed betwene the two outsides of a wall in the middeste thereof.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†FINATIVE. Conclusive.

Richard had no sooner thus added his *finative* conclusion, but we might sodainly heare a loud and pitteous skrike.
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†FINS. The eyelids. The word is so used by Webster (Duchess of Malfi) and Marston (Malcontent, i, 1).

FINCH-EGG. Evidently meant as a term of reproach, being put into the mouth of the railer Thersites. The meaning of it is by no means clear. Mr. Steevens says that a *finch's egg* is remarkably gaudy. If so, it may be equivalent to coxcomb. See Tr. and Cr., v, 1. But what finch did Mr. Steevens mean? The chaffinch, bulfinch, and goldfinch, have all eggs

of a bluish-white, with purplish spots or stripes. There is no bird simply called a *finch*.

To FINE. To adorn, to make fine.

To *fine* his title with some shew of truth,
Though, in pure truth, it was corrupt and naught.
Hen. V, i, 2.

In the following passage it seems to be put for to make an end of: *fine* was, and yet is sometimes, used for end.

Time's office is to *fine* the hate of foes,
To eat up error by opinion bred.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 527.

It can hardly mean to refine, as that word will not well bear the sense of to soften or relax.

FINELESS, for endless; used by Shakespeare. *Fine* was formerly more used for end than it is now; as, *in fine*, &c.

But riches *fineless* is as poor as winter,
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.
Othello, iii, 3.

FINEW. Mouldiness, or mustiness. Coles has it, "*finew. Situs, mucor.*" Kersey explains it by mouldiness, or *hoariness*. See HOAR. Minshew derives it from *finegian*, Saxon, of the same signification. See also VINEW.

FINEW'D. Mouldy. "*Mucidus, situ sentus,*" Coles.

A souldier's hands must oft be died with goare,
Lest, starke with rest, they *finew'd* waxe, and hoare.
Mirror for Mag., p. 417.

See FENOWED.

†FINGER. To fork the fingers at any one was a mark of contempt.

His wife
Having observ'd these speeches all her life,
Behind him *forks her fingers*, and doth cry,
To none but you, I'de do this courtesie.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

The exact meaning of the phrase *a wet finger* in the following passage is not quite clear.

He darting an eye upon them, able to confound a thousand conjurors in their own circles, though with *a wet finger* they could fetch up a little divell.
Dekker, A Strange Horse-Race, 1613, sig. D 3.

FINGERS, SWEARING BY. A customary oath.

By these *ten ends of flesh and blood* I sweare.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., K 2.

See TEN COMMANDMENTS.

†FINIAL. An architectural term—a pinnacle.

And if he finde not in one edifice
All answerable to his queint device;
From this fair palace then he takes his front,
From that his *finials*; here he learns to mount
His curious stairs, there finds he frise and cornish,
And other places other peeces furnish;
And so, selecting everywhere the best,
Doth thirty models in one house digest. *Du Bartas.*

†FINIFY. To make fine.

The printer's proffit, not my pride,
Hath this idea *finify'd*.
For he push'd out the merrie pay,
And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.
Occasion's Offering, 1654.

All the morning he wasteth in *finifying* his body to please her eye. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

†FINIT. A limit.

And soe wee early ended our fifth weekes travell, with the *finit* of that sheere, at the noble city of Bristow
MS. Lansd., 218

FINSBURY. A manor, north of Moorfields, famous for the exercise of archers, now covered with buildings, except one spot; of which the following account is given:

In 1498, certain grounds, consisting of gardens, orchards, &c., on the north side of Chiswell-street, and called Bunhill, or Bunhill-fields, within the manor of *Finsbury*, were by the mayor and commonalty of London converted into a large field, containing eleven acres and eleven perches, now known by the name of the *Artillery Ground*, for their train-bands, archers, and other military citizens to exercise in.
Entick's Hist., i, 441.

Stowe says it was called *Finsbury field*, and that here it was where they usually shot at twelvescore.

And givest such sarcenet surety for thy oaths, as if thou never walk'd'st further than *Finsbury*,
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Because I dwell at Hogsden, I shall keep company with none but the archers of *Finsbury*.
B. Jons. Every Man in H., i, 1.

Nay, sir, stand not you fix'd here, like a stake in *Finsbury*, to be shot at. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, v, 6.

†Yea, the most excerementarie dislikers of learning are growne so valiant in impudence, that now they set up their faces (like Turks) of gray paper, to be spet at for silver game in *Finsburie Fields*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FIRCUG. A corrupted word, or false print, which criticism has not yet set right; it evidently means something dangerous. *Firecock* and *firelock* have been conjectured.

March off amain, within an inch of a *fircug*,
Turn me on the toe like a weathercock,
Kill every day a serjeant, for twelve months.
B. & Fl. Wit without M., ii, 1.

Either conjecture is better than nonsense.

†FIRE-BALLS. Inflammable missiles.

Fiery darts, or *fire balls*, and such like harmefull things that be throwne. *Nomenclator.*

†FIRE-BRIEF. Letters sent round to the parishes to beg collections for sufferers by fires.

We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be
Commended to us by his majesty;
And 'tis no treason, for we cannot guess
Why we should pay them for their happiness
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†FIRE-COAL. A live coal.

On a Candle.
Here lies (I wot) a little star
That did belong to Jupiter,
Which from him Prometheus stole,
And with it a *fire-coale*.

Or this is that I mean to handle,
Here doth lie a farthing candle.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

FIRE-DRAKE. A fiery dragon; *draco ignens*.

It may be, 'tis but a glow-worm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *firedrake* presently.
B. & Fl. Begg. Bush, v, 1.

So Drayton:

By the hissing of the snake.
The rustling of the *fire-drake*. *Nymphidia*.

Also a fiery meteor, particularly the *ignis fatuus*, or *Will o' the wisp*.

Who should be lamps to comfort out our way,
And not like *fire-drakes* to lead men astray.
Mis. of Inj. Mar., O. Pl., v, 109.

A moon of light
In the noon of night,
Till the *fire-drake* has o'ergone you.
B. Jons. Gips Met., vol. vi, 79.

Fiery spirits or devils are such as commonly work by *firedrakes*, or ignes fatui, which lead men often *in flumina et præcipitia*. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 46.

Jocularly, for a man with a red face:

That *firedrake* did I hit three times on the head, and three times was his nose discharged against me.
Hen. VIII, v, 3.

Some sort of fireworks appear also to have been so called. The following seems to describe a rocket:

But, like *firedrakes*,
Mounted a little, gave a crack, and fell.
Middleton's Fire Gallants.

The alchemist's man is called his *fire-drake*, probably from working so much in the fire:

That is his *fire-drake*,
His lungs, his Zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jons. Alc., ii, 1.

Fire-men were also called *fire-drakes*.

†FIRE-FLASH. A flash of lightning.

Brutish Thunderbolt; or, Feeble *Fireflash* of Pope Sixtus V. against Henrie, King of Navarre, and Henry, Prince of Conde, translated by C. Fetherstone.
Title, dated 1586.

†FIRE-FORK. The implement for dressing the fire on the hearth.

A *fire-forke*, furca ignaria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 185.

Item 2 aundeyerns, a *fyer fercke*, a fyer panne, and a paire of tonges, xxd. *Inventory*, 1536.

†FIRE-HOOK. An implement for pulling down houses, to stop the progress of a fire.

Hama, Digest. Instrumentum arcendis restinguendisque incendiis accommodum. A *firehooke*, such as they occupy to pull downe houses set on fire.
Nomenclator.

†FIREHOT. Hot as fire.

Those pretty faggots which *firehot* being eat
In a cold morning, scarce would make one sweat.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

This revolted traitor full soberly incensed the king, *fire-hote* of himselfe, presuming also upon his great fortune. *Holland's Ammian. Marcel.*, 1609.

FIRE-NEW. Newly come from the fire; said originally of things manufactured in metal. Afterwards applied to all things new, as we now say, with less evident meaning, *bran-new*; which, however, is explained *brand-new*. The two words are thus brought together.

And with some excellent jests *fire-new* from the mint, you should have bang'd the youth into dumbness.
Twel. N., iii, 2.

Peace, master marquis, you are malapert,
Your *fire-new* stamp of honour is scarce current.
Rich. III, i, 3.

A man of *fire-new* words, fashion's own knight.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

See also Lear, v, 3.

†FIRE-PAN. A moveable receptacle for a fire; a chafing-dish.

Ignis receptaculum, quod tempestate frigida transferri potest, prunas candentes continens, quod hodie et ferreum et fictile in usu est. Reschaut. A *fire pan*, such is used in barbers shops and others, in cold weather. *Nomenclator*.

The place where fire is made, as a harth moveable or a *fire-panne*, focus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†FIRE-POT. An inflammable missile used in sea-fights.

The Portugals seeing them still stand away, came both aboord of us, the one in the one quarter, and entred at least 100 of their men, having *fire-pots*, and the other in the other, and divers sorts of fire workes upon our decks, the frigots (as many as could lye about us) threw *fire-pots* in at the ports, and stucke fire pikes in her sides; all which (by the great mercy and assistance of God) we still put out.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FIRE-STEEL and FIRE-STONE were the ordinary names of the steel and flint used for striking fire.

A *fire-steele* wherewith to strike fire out of a flinte.
Nomenclator, 1585.

A *fire-stone* to strike fire with, silex.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 206.

A FIRK. A trick, or quirk; or, perhaps, freak.

Sir, leave this *firk* of law, or by this light
I'll give your throat a slit.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 467.

Why this was such a *firk* of piety
I ne'er heard of. *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 498.

To FIRK. To beat; said to be from *ferio*, Latin.

I'll fer him, and *firk* him, and ferret him.
Hen. V, iv, 4

Nay, I will *firk*
My silly novice, as he was never *firk'd*
Since midwives bound his noddle.
Ram A., O. Pl., v, 466.

Mr. Steevens justly observed, that this word was so licentiously used, that it is not easy to fix its meaning.

†And when you have spoke, at end of every speech,
Not minding the reply, you turne you round
As tumblers doe; when betwixt every feat
They gather wind, by *firking* up their breeches.
Brome's Antipodes, 1640.

To FIRM. To confirm. This usage should not, perhaps, be considered as obsolete, being employed by Dryden and Pope; but it would hardly be ventured by a modern writer.

Your wishes blest:
Jove knocks his chin against his breast
And *firms* it with the rest.
B. Jons. Masque of Aug., vi, 136.
Cynna, as Marius and the rest agree,
Firme the edicte, and let it pass for me.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, F 3.

†FIRMENTIVE. Affirmative. *Heywood*, 1556.

FIRST-BORN OF EGYPT. Dr. Johnson says that this is a proverbial expression for high-born persons; but it has not been met with, except in the following passage:

I'll go sleep, if I can; if I cannot, I'll rail against all the *first-born of Egypt*. *As you like it*, ii, 5.

Perhaps Jacques is only intended to say, that, if he cannot sleep, he will, like other discontented persons, rail against his betters.

†FISH. Proverbial phrase.

Fresh *fish* and new come guests smell by that time they be three dayes old.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 577.

†FISHER'S FOLLY. What we now call a shooting or fishing box; a country house for one who dwells in the city.

As one who had taken a surfeit of the city has built himselfe a new *fisher's folly* in the countrey.
Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

†FISHFUL. Abounding in fish.

We went next to that strong, spacious and stately castle scituated close upon the banke of that famous, swift-gliding, and *fishfull* river of Trent. *Lansd.*, 213.
Much like a bird, which 'bout the shores and sides
Of *fishfull* rocks, with hoverings smoothly glides
Above the waves, about the banks.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†*To* FISK. To frisk or jump about.

Then in a cave, then in a field of corn,
Creeps to and fro, and *fisketh* in and out.
Du Bartas.

His rovyng eyes rolde to and fro,
He *fiskyng* fine did mincyng go.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FISKE. A notorious cheat, connected with *Foreman*, and others. See BRETNOR. Often mentioned by Lilly the astrologer. Possibly the evil repute of his name might lead Beaumont and Fletcher to make *La Fiske* one of "five cheating rogues" (so described in the *dramatis personæ*) introduced in the fourth act of the Bloody Brother. He is described as an astrologer,

And then *La Fiske*,
The mirror of his time; 'twas he that set it.
Act iv, 1.

(viz., the astrological figure.)

In the next scene we find him dealing out the imposing jargon of astrology, to cheat his customer.

Fiske is also mentioned by Butler:

And nigh an ancient obelisk
Was rais'd by him, found out by *Fisk*.
Hudibr., part ii, cant. iii, l. 403.

Where the note tells us, from the information of Lilly aforesaid, that Fiske was born near Framlingham, in Suffolk, and that he died in the 78th year of his life; with a few other particulars.

†FISTICUFFS. Boxing; fighting with the fists.

But thou art excellent at these windy puffes,
And darst encounter boyes at *fisticuffes*.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

FIT. A division of a song, or dance. In the former sense it is fully explained in the first volume of Dr. Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry. But what can it have to do with the following passage?

Well, my lord, you say so, in *fits*.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens says, perhaps a quibble is intended. What quibble, it is not easy to guess; probably the reading should be, "it fits;" that is, it suffices, it satisfies us.

FIT OF THE FACE. A grimace, an affected turn of the countenance.

As far as I see, all the good our English
Have got by the late voyage, is but merely
A fit or two o' *the face*; but they are shrewd ones;
For when they hold them, you would swear directly
Their very noses had been counsellors
To Pepin or Clotharius, they keep state so.
Hen. VIII, i, 3.

†FITCH. This word is still used in Lincolnshire for a small spoonful.

And when it is raised and removed, put in a peece of a sponge, as much as a *fitch*, in the hole which the powder made, and it will purge the drinesse of the wound. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

A FITCHEW. A polecat. *Fissau*, Fr. Also *fitchat*, or *fitchet*.

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a *fitchew*, a toad, &c.—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus,—I would conspire against destiny. *Tro. and Cr.*, v, 1.
'Tis such another *fitchew!*—marry, a perfum'd one.
Oth., iv, 1.

This animal was supposed to be very amorous; and Mr. Steevens tell us, that its name was often applied to ladies of easy or no virtue.

A FITMENT. An equipment, or dress.

I am, sir,
The soldier that did company these three
In poor beseeming; 'twas a *fitment* for
The purpose I then follow'd. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

FITTERS. Small fragments. A low, familiar word, said by Skinner to be derived from the German.

None of your piec'd companions, your pin'd gallants,
That fly to *fitters* with ev'ry flaw of weather.
B. and Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

They look and see the stones, the words, and letters,
And cut and mangled, in a thousand *fitters*.
Harr. Ariosto, xxiv, 40.

Cast them upon the rockes by the town walls, and splitted them all to *fitters*. *North's Plut.*, p. 338.

Only their bones, and ragged *fitters* of their clothes, remained. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 55.

A FITTON. A fiction, or falsehood; how formed, I know not, unless by corruption from fiction.

He doth feed you with *fittons*, figments, and leasings.
B. Jons. Cynth. Revels, i, 4.

To tell a *fittone* in your landlord's ears.
Gasc. Works, C 3.

To FITTON. To form lies, or fictions. Although in many other places he commonly useth to *fitton* (or fitten), and to write devises of his own head. *Plut. Lives, by North*, p. 1016, A.

FIVES, more properly VIVES; in French, *avives*. A disease in horses, little differing from the strangles.

Past cure of the *fives*, stark spoil'd with the staggers.
Tam. of Shr., iii, 2.

For the *vives*, which is an inflammation of the kirneis between the chap and the neck of the horse, take, &c.
G. Markh. Way to get W., b. i, ch. 39.

FIXURE. Fixture, fixedness; that by which anything is fixed.

The *fixure* of her eye has motion in 't,
As we are mock'd with art. *Wint. T.*, v, 3.

That is, the attachment of the eye, that by which it is fixed into the head, has motion; as a string, or some such contrivance.

Rend and deracinate
The unity, and married calm of states
Quite from their *fixure*. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.

Whose glorious *fixure* in so clear a sky.
Drayt. Baron's W., canto i.

†FIZGIG, or FISGIG. This word had several meanings. 1. It was used for a light woman.

For when you looke for praises sound,
Then are you for light *fisyiggs* crownde.
Gosson's Pleasant Quippes, 1596.

2. A sort of harpoon used in fishing.

Which we scarce lost sight of, when an armade of dolphins assaulted us; and such we saulted as we could intice to taste our hooks or *fissgiggs*.
Herbert's Travels, 1638

Canst thou with *fiz-gigs* pierce him [leviathan] to the quick? *Sandys's Paraphrases on Job.*

3. A common kind of firework. The method of making it is described in White's Artificial Fireworks, 1708, p. 25.

†FLABBERKIN. Flabby.

For besides nature hath lent him a *flabberkin* face, like one of the foure windes, and cheekes that sagge like a womans duggs over his chin-bone.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†FLABEL. A sort of fan. Lat. *flabellum*.

Esventoir. A fan or *flabell* to gather wind.
Nomenclator.

†*To* FLAFF. To flutter.

Then doubt not you a thousand *flaffing* flags,
Nor horrible cries of hideous heathen hags. *Du Bartas.*

FLAGS. Our old play-houses exhibited flags on their roofs when there were performances at them. This originated, probably, from the situation of several of them on the Surrey side of the Thames; since, by this device, they could telegraphically inform those on the opposite shore, when there was to be a play. In Lent, of course, as there were no plays, there were no flags out. The Globe playhouse, with its flag, is delineated in Steevens's Shakespeare, edition 1778, at page 85 of the prefaces.

Nay, faith, for blushing, I think there's grace little enough amongst you all; 'tis Lent in your cheeks, the *flag's down*. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 314.

The hair about the hat is as good as a *flag* upon the pole at a common playhouse, to waft company.
Ibid., p. 364.

Each play-house advanceth his *flagge* in the aire, whither quickly, at the waving thereof, are summoned whole troops of men, women, and children.
Curtain Dr. of the W., p. 47.

†FLAKE. A piece; a share.

Yet by your leve
A frere dyd she gyve
Of her love a *flake*.
The Boke of Mayd Emlyn, p. 18.

†FLALY. Acting like flails.

At once all furrows plow, the strugling streams
O're all the main gape wide, boile foamie streams,
With *flaly*-oares and slicing foredecks fierce,
Which through the bustling billows proudly pierce.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†FLAM. A falsehood, or deception. Also used as a verb, to deceive.

Bell. Can your drunken friend keep a secret?
Merry. If it be a truth; but it prove a lye, a *flam*, a wheadle, 'twill out; I shall tell it the next man I meet. *Sedley's Bellamira.*

Perjury among some Rhodomontado pretenders to love, even of either sex, is set lightly by, and in excuse for the breach of their oaths, vows, and solemn protestations, they would *flamm* us with an old tale of the antient poets, that Jupiter, having in his many scapes and transformations, been guilty himself.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

FLAMED. Inflamed.

And, *flam'd* with zeale of vengeance inwardly,
He askt, who had that dame so fouly dight.
Spens. F. Q., V, i, 14.

And since their courage is so nobly *flam'd*,
This morning we'll behold the champions
Within the list.
Coronation, by Shirley, (in B. & Fl.) act ii.

I am *flam'd*
With pity and affection; whether more!
Pursiow's Honest Lawyer, C 1.

†FLANDAN. An old term in fortification? Also, a kind of pinner used by ladies.

Will it not be convenient to attack your *flandan* first, says the maid? More anger yet? still military terms?
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†FLANG. The preterite of fling.

Even so through thicke and thin we *flung*, throgh foes and weapons pight. *Virgil, by Phaer*, 1600.

Into the fleet she *flang* it furiously.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†FLANKER. An entrenchment protecting the flank of a position.

Of outworkes, half moones, spurres, and parrapets,
Of turnepikes, *flunkers*, cats, and counter-scarts.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

†*To* FLANKER. 1. To fortify. From the preceding word.

The philosopher also *flanckers* this intention of ours, when he saith, that nobilitie is a vertue of race and kinde. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

2. To emit sparks, or to flicker.

By *flanckeryng* flame of firie love
To cinders men are worne.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FLANNEL. A ridiculous expression for a Welchman, because Wales is famous for the manufacture of it. Flannel is speciously derived from *gwlanen*, which means woollen. To this day, the very softest and most delicate flannel of this nation is manufactured in Wales.

I am dejected, I am not able to answer the Welch *flannel*. *Mer. W. W.*, v, 5.

Meaning sir Hugh Evans. In the same scene Falstaff uses several similar characteristics of the Welchman:

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? Shall I have a coxcomb of *frize*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese.

†FLAP. To strike. To flap in the mouth, to taunt.

Cred. With what a lie you'd *flap* me in the mouth?
Thou hast the readiest invention
To put off any thing. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
Rascall, dost *flappe* me in the mouth with tailer?
And tell'st thou me of haberdasher's ware?
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

FLAP-DRAGON. A small combustible body, set on fire, and put afloat in a glass of liquor. The courage of the toper was tried in the attempt to swallow it flaming; and his dexterity was proved by being able to do it unhurt. Raisins in hot brandy were the commonest flap-dragons.

Thou art easier swallow'd than a *flap-dragon*.
Love's L. L., v, 1.

The Dutch appear to have been famous for this feat:

My brother
Swallows it with more ease than a Dutchman
Does *flap-dragons*. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 436.
Our Flemish corporal was lately choak'd at Delph [*i. e.*, Delft, in Holland] with a *flap-dragon*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 383.

As candles' ends made the most formidable *flap-dragons*, the greatest merit was ascribed to the heroism of swallowing them. See CANDLES'-ENDS.

To FLAP-DRAGON. To swallow whole, like a flap-dragon, or to be agitated in a liquid as that is: a word coined from the preceding.

But to make an end of the ship; to see how the sea *flap-dragon'd* it. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

A FLAP-JACK. A pancake; some say, an apple puff; but we have below express authority for the former sense.

We'll have flesh for holy-days, fish for fasting-days, and moreo'er puddings and *flap jacks*.
Pericles, ii, 7; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 47.

And 'tis in request among gentlemen's daughters to devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, *flap-jacks*, and pan-puddings.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 353.

Untill at last by the skill of the cooke, it is transform'd into the forme of a *flap-jack*, which in our translation is cald a *pancake*. *Taylor's Jack-a-lent*, i, p. 115.

†FLAP-MOUTHED. Applied to a dog.

He hath one dog for hunting of the cunny,
Worth a whole kenell of your *flap-mouth'd* hounds.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FLAPPER. An instrument for driving flies away.

It would be as a rudder to stirre and conduct him into a secure port, and an effectuall *flapper* to drive away the flies of all worldly vanities.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

FLAPSE. A term of reproach, which I have not seen, except in the following instance:

What, what! how now, ha? You are a *flapse* to terme my son so. *Brome, New Acad.*, act iv, p. 81.

†FLASHY. Going by flashes.

Thus spake the ladie, who in this meanwhile
With light-heel'd *flashy* haste the horse o'retook,
Layes hold on's bridle, at him fiercely strook;
And thus in's bloud reveng'd his knavish wrong.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

A FLASK OF ARROWS. Apparently a set of them.

Her rattling quiver at her shoulders hung,
Therein a *flask of arrows* featherd well.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 28.

FLAT-CAP. A term of ridicule for a citizen. In Henry the Eighth's time flat round caps were the highest fashion; but, as usual, when their date was out, they became ridiculous. Citizens of London continued to wear them, long after they were generally disused, and were often satirised for it.

Come, sirrah, you *flat-cap*, where be those whites?
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 304.

This the citizen resents, as a great insult.

Make their loose comments upon ev'ry word,
Gesture, or look I use; mock me all over
From my *flat-cap*, unto my shining shoes.
B. Jons. Every Man in H., ii, 1.

Trade? to the city, child,
A *flat-cap* will become thee.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., V, ult.

Wealthy *flat-caps*, that pay for their pleasure the best of any men in Europe. *Marston's Dutch Court.*, ii, 1.

See the notes on the first passage; also Stowe's Survey of London, p. 545, ed. 1603.

In the second part of the Honest Whore, is a ludicrous oration, to prove that a *flat round cap* is fittest for a citizen, and extolling it highly. Among the rest, it is said,

Flat-caps as proper are to city gowns,
As to armour helmets, or to kings their crowns.

In another place,

The city cap is *round*, the scholar's square,
To shew that government and learning are
The perfect'st limbs i' th' body of a state.

See O. Pl., iii, 390, et seq.

FLATIVE. Windy, or rather causing wind. We now say *flatulent*.

Eat not too many of those apples, they be very *flative*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 235.

No other instance has been produced.

FLATLING. Flat; applying the broadest side to the object. Shakespeare has *flatlong*. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

Rogero never foyn'd, and seldom strake
But *flatling*. *Harr. Ariost.*, xxxvi, 55.

Fell to the ground, and lay *flatling* there a great while. *North's Plut.*, p. 892.

Spenser has it somewhere, but I have not marked the passage.

†But him the woorthy stounded with a blow,
A *flatling* blow that on his beaver glanced.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†FLAT. Apparently, contradictions.

He thought with banding brave to keepe the coyle,
Or else with *flatts* and facings mee to foyle.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†FLATUOUS. Windy.

Therefore, saith Galen, there must of necessitie be a place voide in the middest, which borroweth either some *flatuous*, moist, or tempered, or mixed substance from the parts. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624

Having now finished (I will not say perfected) my little work of this great king, without prejudice to his person, or envy to his dignity, not having (for filthy lucre sake) any man in admiration, and willing to be less than the least in the times *flatuous* opinion.
Wilson's Life of K. James I.

†FLAVEL.

Un cotillon d'esté. A *flavell* peticoate: a summer garment. *Nomenclator.*

FLAUNTS. Fineries, gay attire that girls *flaunt* in.

Or how
Should I, in these my borrow'd *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence? *Winter's T.*, iv, 3.

A FLAW. A sudden gust of violent wind. "It was the opinion," says Warburton, "of some philosophers, that the vapours being congeal'd in the air by cold (which is the most intense in the morning), and being afterwards rarefied and let loose by the warmth of the sun, occasion those sudden and impetuous gusts of wind, which were called *flaws*." Thus he comments on the following passage:

As humorous as winter, and as sudden
As *flaws* congealed in the spring of day.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

And this fell tempest shall not cease to rage
Until the golden circuit on my head,
Like to the glorious sun's transparent beams,
Do calm the fury of this mad-bred *flaw*.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

What *flaws*, and whirles of weather,
Or rather storms, have been aloft these three days.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii, 6.

Like a red morn, that ever yet betoken'd
Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
Gust, and foul *flaws* to herdsmen and to herds.
Sh. Venus & Adonis, Suppl., i, 425.

It appears that, in the Cornish dialect, a *flaw* signifies primitively a *cut*. *Polwhele's Cornish Vocab.* But it is also there used in a secondary sense, for those sudden or cutting gusts of wind:

P. Are they not frequently exposed, however [in Cornwall] to what they call *flaws* of wind? *T.* Yes, and they sometimes prove not only very boisterous, but very fatal in their consequences. *P.* From whence are those casual winds called *flaws*? *T.* In the Cornish vocabulary that term signifies *to cut*.
Theoph. Botanista, on Cornwall, p. 5.

He proceeds to derive the word from the Greek; but φλαω in Greek means not to cut, but to crush or break. It is usually derived from *flo*. Milton uses it in this sense more than once. See Todd.

In the following passage *flawes* is unintelligible:

A gentlewoman of mine,
Who, falling in the *flawes* of her own youth,
Hath blister'd her report. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 3.

Warburton proposed *flames*, which has since been adopted, being found to be confirmed by sir W. Davenant, and suiting the sense so exactly, *blister'd* especially. The inversion of the letter m seems to have produced the error. Dr. Johnson rather petulantly rejected the emendation; probably because it came from Warburton.

A FLAWN. A custard; from the French, *flan*. See Menage, in that word; and Du Cange in *flato* and *flanto*. Cotgrave renders the French *flans*, by *flawnes*. See him in Voc.

With green cheese, clouted cream, with *flawns* and custards stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayt. Nymphal., 6, p. 1496.

Kersey defines it, "A kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter;" which is not exactly a custard, though approaching to it.

†FLEA-BITE. A trifling damage.

If they doe lose by pirates, tempests, rocks,
'Tis but a *fleabite* to their wealthy stockes;
Whilst the poore cutpurse day and night doth toile,
Watches and wardes, and doth himselfe turmoile.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FLEA-POWDER. A remedy against fleas, which appears to have been popular in the seventeenth century.

Since Scoggin found out his *flea-powder*,
An excellent med'cine being us'd aright
To put those negro back-biters to flight
Poor Robin, 1699.

FLEAK. A small lock, thread, or twist. *Johnson*, who cites More against Atheism for it. We find it also used as a term of reproach from one woman to another; in which case, it seems that it can only mean, "little insignificant thing." Apparently the same as *flake*, or nearly so.

Fie upon me! tis well known I am the mother
Of children, *scurvy fleak!* 'tis not for nought
You boil eggs in your gruel.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 450.

Mr. Steevens, in a note, says a *fleak* of bacon means a *flitch;* so it may, but what is that to the purpose? The word is found also in the sense of a hurdle, or grate; but that is equally remote.

To FLECK. To spot. German, Gothic, and Danish.

And *flecked* darkness like a drunkard reels
From forth day's path-way, made by Titan's wheels.
Rom. & Jul., ii, 3.

We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 538.

And full of gergon as is a *flecken* pye.
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 235.

That is, "full of chattering as a *spotted mag-pie*."

All jag'd and frounst, with divers colours deckt,
They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 292.

Fleckt sometimes meant drunk:

They sweare, and curse, and drinke till they be *fleckt*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 292.

FLEDGE, *adj.* for fledged, *part.* Furnished with feathers.

And Shylock, for his part, knew that the bird was *fledge;* and then it is the complexion of them all to leave the dam. *Merch. of Ven.*, iii, 1.

Whose downy plumes, with happy augurre,
Presage betimes what the *fledge* soul will be.
Proeme to Poole's Parnass.

There are likewise on either side of him discovered two great bunches so big as a large footeball, and (as some thinke) will in time grow to wings; but God, I hope, will that he shall be destroyed before he grow so *fledge*. *Disc. of Serpents, Harl. Misc.*, iii, p. 111.

To FLEDGE, *v.* To become fledged, to acquire feathers. Sometimes written *fidge*.

In Westminster, the Strand, Holborn, and the chief places of resort about London, doe they every day build their nests, every houre *fidge*, and, in tearme-time especially, flutter they abroad in flocks.
R. Greene, Harl. Misc., viii, 383.

To FLEER. To look with scorn and sly impertinence; much the same as to sneer. It is no longer in common use.

Tush, tush, man; never *fleer* and jest at me,
I speak not like a dotard nor a fool.
Much Ado, v, 1.

You speak to Casca; and to such a man
That is no *fleering* tell-tale. *Jul. Cæs.*, i, 3.

†A crafty fellow I feare, he is so full of courtesie, and some cousoning companion, he hath such a *fleering* countenance. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

A FLEER, *s.*, made from the above. A sneer, a contemptuous look.

Do but encave yourself,
And mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns
That dwell in ev'ry region of his face *Othell.*, iv, 1.

FLEET. A small stream. Saxon. Fleet of ships, float, &c., are from the same origin.

Together wove we nets t' entrap the fish,
In flouds and sedgy *fleetes*.
Matthewes's Aminta, C.

In which lane standeth the Fleete, a prison-house, so called of the *fleet*, or water, running by it.
Stowe's Lond., p. 317.

To FLEET. To float. Saxon.

Our sever'd navy too
Have knit again, and *fleet*, threat'ning most sea-like.
Ant. & Cl., iii, 11.

At length breakes down in raine, and haile, and sleet,
First from one coast, 'till nought thereof be drie;
And then another 'till that likewise *fleet*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 33.

This isle shall *fleet* upon the ocean,
And wander to the unfrequented Inde.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 326.

Used as a verb active, for *to cause to float:*

They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day, and *fleet* the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world. *As you like it*, i, 1.

†FLEETEN-FACE. What we now call a whey-face. To fleet is to skim milk.

You know where you are, you *fleeten-face*. *B. & Fl.*

†*To* FLESH. To excite.

And when he falls the hunter's gladd,
The hounds are *flesh'd*, and few are sadd.
Old ballad

FLESH AND FELL. Muscle and skin. See FELL.

FLESHMENT. Pride, encouraged by a successful attempt; being *fleshed* with, or having tasted success.

And, in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again. *Lear*, ii, 2.

See *to flesh*, in 1 Hen. IV, v, 4.

FLETCHER. An arrow-maker. *Flêchier*, Fr., from *flêche*, an arrow.

Her mind runs sure upon a *fletcher*, or a bowyer: however, I'll inform against both; the *fletcher* for taking whole money for pieced arrows; the bowyer for horning the headmen of his parish, and taking money for his pains. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 378.

N.B. The extremities of bows were generally finished with horn.

It is unseemlie for the painter to feather a shaft, or for the *fletcher* to handle the pencil.
Euphues, Epist. Dedic., A 2 b.
Moreover, both the *fletcher* in makinge your shaft, and you in nockinge your shaft, must take heede that two feathers equally runne on the bow.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 177.

FLEW'D. Having large hanging chaps, which, in a hound, were called *flews*.
My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flew'd*, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.
The one of them call'd Jolly-boy, a grete
And *large-flew'd* hound.
Arthur Golding's Ovid, b. iii, p. 33.

†FLEW-NET. "A float-net, *flew-net*, reteniculum." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 125.

FLIBBERGIBBE. Used by Latimer for a sycophant.
And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes* another day shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus. *Sermons*, fol. 39.

FLIBBERTIGIBBET. The name of a fiend, mentioned by Shakespeare; and, though so grotesque, not invented by him, but by those who wished to impose upon their hearers the belief of his actual existence; this, and most of the fiends mentioned by Edgar in Lear, being to be found in bishop Harsenet's book, cited below, among those which some Jesuits, about the time of the Spanish invasion, pretended to cast out, for the sake of making converts. The principal scene of this farce was laid in the family of Mr. Edmund Peckham, a Roman Catholic; and Dr. Harsenet, by order of the privy council, wrote and published a full account of the detection of it.
This is the foul fiend, *Flibbertigibbet*; he begins at curfew, and walks till the first cock. *Lear*, iii, 4.
See also act iv, 1.
Fraterretto, *Fliberdigibet*, Hoberdidance, Tocobatto, were four devils of the round or morice: these four had forty assistants under them, as themselves do confesse. *Harsenet, Decl. of Popish Impostures.*
Thou *Flebergibet*, *Flebergibet*, thou wretch!
Wot'st thou whereto last part of that word doth stretch? *Heywood, in his Sixte Hundred of Epig.*

To FLICKER. To flutter.
Certain little birds only were heard to warble out their sweet notes, and to *flicker* up and downe the greene trees of the gardens. *North's Plut.*, p. 834
But there's another in the wind, some castrel
That hovers over her and dares her daily,
Some *flickering* slave. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, i, 1.
With gaudy pennons *flickering* in the air.
Primus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 471.

It seems, in the next instance, to mean sparkling or flaming; but the speech is intentionally bombastical:
Whose influence, like the wreath of radiant fire
On *flick'ring* Phœbus' front. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Metaphorically applied to other motions. Dryden used the word.
†*Pot.* Alas! I am not any *flickering* thing:
I cannot boast of that flight-fading gift
You men call beauty. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

FLICKER-MOUSE, or FLITTER-MOUSE; that is, fluttering mouse. A bat.
Once a bat, and ever a bat! a rere mouse,
And bird o' twilight; he has broken thrice.
* * * * *
Come, I will see the *flicker-mouse*, my fly.
B Jons. New Inn, iii, 1.

The above sentences are at some distance from each other, but they are spoken of the same person. The same author uses *flitter-mouse* also:
And giddy *flitter-mice*, with leather wings.
Sad Sheph., ii, 8.

FLIGGE. Apparently for fledged. [This is no doubt the correct meaning.]
Kill bad chickins in the tread,
Fligge, they hardly can be catch'd.
R. Southwell's Poems, 1st ed., p. 51.
†Why do the eagles drive away their yoong ones before they be feathered or *fligge?*
Delectable Demaundes and Pleasant Questions, 1596, p. 48.

†FLIGGER. To sneer.
Then Nature has with beauty, more with scorne,
That they must *fligger*, scoffe, deride, and jeere,
Appoynt their servants certaine houres t' appeare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†FLIGHT. Swift in transit.
So *flight* is melancholie to darke disgrace.
And deadly drowsie to a bright good morrow?
Copley's Fig for Fortune, 1596, p. 11.

A FLIGHT. A kind of arrow, formed for very long shots, well feathered, light, and flying straight.
O yes, here be all sorts, *flights*, rovers, and butt-shafts; but I can wound with a brandish, and never draw bow for the matter. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 10.
Thus would he speake: I would at twelvescore pricks
Have shot all day an arrow of a pound,
Have shot the *flight* full fortie score and sixe.
Harringt. Epigr., II, 78.

Also the sport of shooting with such arrows:
He set up his bills here in Messina, and challen'ed Cupid at the *flight*. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

A *flight*, or *flight-shot*, was frequently spoken of as a measure of distance:
Heart of chance!
To throw me now, within a *flight* o' the town.
Yorkshire Trag., sc. 8; Sh. Suppl., ii, 665.

The distance of a *flight-shot* is stated by Leland, in his Itinerary, to be about equal to the breadth of the Thames above London Bridge:
The passage into it at ful se is a *flite-shot* over, as much as the Tamise is above the bridge.
Vol. iv, p. 44.

The *flight* arrow, in the Latin of the middle ages, was called *flecta*, and

was a *fleet* arrow, with narrow feathers. See Blount's Tenures; or the republication of them, entitled, Fragmenta Antiquitatis, where it is said that "*Ralph le Fletcher* held land of the king, by the service of paying *viginti flectas* (twenty *flights*) yearly at the exchequer." p. 110.

†FLIGHT-HEAD. A wild-headed person.

Some insurrection hath been in Warwickshire, and begun the very same day that the plot should have been executed; some Popish *flight-heads* thinking to do wonders. *Letter dated* 1603.

†FLIGHT-WINGS. Appears to mean wings which take first one way and then another.

This man, a certain twofold fortune (as the poets faine) carrying with her *flight-wings*, shewed unto the world one while a bountifull benefactor and advauncer of his friends to great fortunes, otherwhiles againe a vengible wayt-layer.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FLIM-FLAM; a reduplication of *flam*, meaning the same. An imposition, a lie. This word was not originally in Johnson, but has been introduced by Todd.

This is a pretty *flim-flam*. *B. & Fl. Little Fr. L.*, act ii. These are no *flim-flam* stories.

Ozell's Rabelais, Prol. to B. II, vol. ii, p. iv.

In his Catalogue of Imaginary Books, he introduces also "the *flim-flams* of the law." *Ibid.*, vol. ii, p. 50.

Affirming things which babies would scarce beleeve; and all the magpies in a countrie would hardly vouchsafe to chatter such foolish *flim-flams* as they do.

Hosp. of Inc. Fooles, p. 3.

An ingenious and amusing modern book was entitled *Flim-flams;* but the author seems to mean by it, Satires. He coins also the verb to *flim-flam*, for to satirise. See Brit. Crit., vol. xxvii, p. 207.

†They with a courtly tricke, or a *flim-flam*,
Do nod at me, whilst I the noddy am.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†And sit with patience an hour by the heels
To learn the non-sence of the constables.
Such jig-like *flim-flams* being got to make
The rabble laugh and nut-cracking forsake.

Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†They took their leaves of the Palatine, telling him a hundred stories and *flim-flams* of their veneration for his person, and their readiness to serve his interests.

The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†I wil not be troubled, colonel, with his meanings, if he do not marry her this very evening (for I'le ha' none of his *flim-flams* and his may-be's.

Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†FLIMMERS. Seems in the following passage to mean common people.

But rurall *flimmers* and other of our sort,
Unto thy lodging or court when they resort.

Barclay's Eclogues, 1570.

A FLING, *s.* A slight, trifling matter; in the following proverb:

England were but a *fling*,
Save for the crooked stick, and the gray goose wing

That is, England would be of no consequence, were it not for the bow and arrow. So explained by Fuller, in Barkshire, p. 85, 4to ed.

†*To* FLING. To kick.

A *flinging* or kicking horse. *Nomenclator.*

†FLIPPIT. A wanton woman.

How now my wanton *flippitt?*
Where are thy ging of sweetnes? this is mettle
To coyne young Cupids in.

A. Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

A FLIRT-GILL. An arbitrary transposition of the compounded word *gill-flirt*, that is, a *flirting-gill*, a woman of light behaviour. See GILL-FLIRT.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his *flirt-gills*

Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

You heard him take me up like a *flirt-gill*.

B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv, 1.

Where, the last editor tells us, the second quarto reads *gill-flirts*. In another place we have it more at length.

Thou took'st me up at every word I spoke
As I had been a maukin, a *flur.-gillian*.

Chances, iii, 1.

The *gilly-flower*, from the resemblance of its name to the word *gill-flirt*, was considered as an emblem of falsehood. Shakespeare says, "some call them nature's bastards." *Winter's T.*, iv, 3. See the note there. More anciently they were called *gillofers* (see Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 281), and are oddly enough, though very truly, derived from *caryophyllum;* for from that word is formed *giroflée*, Fr. Whence *gillofer*, and, lastly, *gilly-flower*. Dr. Johnson hesitates between that etymology and the popular deduction of the word from *July-flower*, which in truth deserves no attention. *Gilly-flower* meant originally a pink.

†*To* FLISK. To skip. Perhaps the same as FISK.

Were fannes, and flappes of feathers fond,
To flit away the *flisking* flies.

Gosson's Pleasant Quippes, 1596.

To FLIT. To fly or fleet away.

For on a sandie hill, that still did *flitt*
And fall away, it mounted was full hie.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 5.

Alas, that cannot be, for he is *flit*
Out of this camp, withouten stay or pause.

Fairfax, Tasso, v, 58.

†FLITCHIN. A flitch of bacon.

Fower *flitchins* of bacon in the chimney.
MS. Inventory of Goods, 1658.

FLITTER-MOUSE. See FLICKER-MOUSE.

FLIX. The flux, a well-known disorder.

What with the burning feaver, and the *flixe*,
Of sixtie men there scant returned sixe.
Harrington. Ariosto, xxxiii, 13.

The father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody *flix*.
Acts, xxviii, 8, in the authorised version.

The change to *flux* was tacitly made, like many others of the same kind, early in the last century.

See Grubb's famous ballad of Honi soit qui mal y pense, for the situation to which St. George reduced the dragon.

†*To* FLOCK. To crowd.

Though in the morning I began to goe,
Good fellowes trooping, *flock'd* me so,
That make what haste I could, the sunne was set.
E're from the gates of London I could get.
Taylor's Workes, 1609.

†FLOCKLINGS. Sheep.

But she takes not so much for curing of a thousand mortal people, as I have spent in turpentine and tarre to keep my *flocklings* cleanly in a spring-time.
Brome's Queen and Concubine. 1659.

†FLOCKS. Sediment.

Not to leave anie *flockes* in the bottome of the cup.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse. 1592.

FLORENTINE. A kind of made dish, for which there are three curious receipts in May's Accomplished Cook, pp. 259, 260, and 261. Coles says, "*Florentine*, a made dish, *torta*;" but in the other part of his dictionary he renders *torta*, "a cracknell." One author says that custards were called *Florentines*; but he is not supported by others.

I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called *Florentines*.
Wit's Interpreter, p. 23.

If stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*,
By some late statute be created treason.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, v, 1.

The last editor, Mr. Weber, says it is "a kind of pie, differing from a pasty, in having no crust beneath the meat. A *veal Florentine* is a dish well known in ancient Scottish cookery." Dr. Jamieson confirms this, describing it thus: "a kind of pie; properly meat baked in a plate, with a cover of paste." May's *Florentines* are made with or without paste.

[The following receipts are given for making Florentines.]

†How to make a *Florentine*.—Take the kidney of a loyn of veal, or the wing of a capon, or the leg of a rabbet, mince any of these small, with the kidney of a loyn of mutton, if it be not fat enough, then season it with cloves, mace, nutmegs, and sugar, cream, currans, eggs, and rose-water, mingle these four together and put them into a dish between two sheets of paste, then close it, and cut the paste round by the brim of the dish, then cut it round about like virginal keys, then turn up one, and let the other lie.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight. 1676, p. 98.

†To make a *Florendine*, or dish without paste, or on paste.—Take a leg of mutton or veal, shave it into thin slices, and mingle it with some sweet herbs, as sweet marjoram, thyme, savory, parsley, and rosemary, being minced very small, a clove of garlick, some beaten nutmeg, pepper, a minced onion, some grated manchet, and three or four yolks of raw eggs, mix all together, with a little salt, some thin slices of interlarded bacon, and some oister-liquor, lay the meat round the dish on a sheet of paste, or in the dish without paste, bake it, and being baked, stick bay leaves round the dish.
Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

FLORENTIUS. A knight, whose story is related in the first book of Gower's Confessio Amantis. He bound himself to marry a deformed hag, provided she taught him the solution of a riddle, on which his life depended. She is described as being

The lothest wight
That ever man cast on his eye.

And under that description is alluded to by Shakespeare:

Be she as foul as was *Florentius'* love
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

†FLOURISH. The condition of flourishing.

Present Rome may be said to be but the monument of Rome pass'd, when she was in that *flourish* that saint Austin desired to see her in; she who tam'd the world, tam'd her self at last, and falling under her own weight, fell to be a prey to Time.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

FLOTE. Sea or waves. Saxon. The same as fleet. [Explained a wave by Minsheu. It is the Fr. *flot*, from *fluctus*, still used in the same sense.]

They all have met again,
And are upon the Mediterranean *flote*,
Bound sadly home for Naples. *Temp.*, i, 2.

†FLOUT. A water-course.

Item they do further present one sewer in Scotteringes at the ould *flout* shall be sufficiently diked in breadth ten foot in the toppe and six in the bottom from the head thereof unto the carre.
Inquisition in Lincolnshire, 1583.

To FLUCE. Apparently, for to flounce, or plunge. Only found in these lines:

They flirt, they yerk, they backward *fluce*, and fling
As if the devil in their heels had been.
Drayton, Moonc., p. 518.

†FLUERS. Fishing-boats from eight to twenty tons burthen using flue nets. *MS. Customal of Brighton*, 1580.

FLUITS wants explanation, in the following passage:

And now they sound
Tantara teares alarme, the *fluits* fight, aght anew.

And there awhile the Romans fall to ground,
The cries and shouts of men to skies resound,
They fall, fall, flie, the *fluits*, downe, downe the droms do crie. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 169.

Probably it means flutes [or fifes].

†To *fluits*, horse-coursers, sellers, and to buyers,
To prisoners, to night-farmers, and to broome-men,
To all estates of forraigners, and freemen.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FLUMMERY. Oatmeal reduced to jelly.

To make *flummery* that will thicken sauce excellently, instead of grated bread or flower; take a good handful of beaten oat-meal, put it into a quart of water, and boil it half away, then strain it through a sieve; let it stand by you for use, it is much better than grated bread or flower, or in most cases than eggs.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

To make *flummery*.—Take half a peck of wheat-bran that has not been over-much boulted or sifted, let it soak three or four days in two gallons of water, then strain out the liquid part, pressing it hard; boil it to the consumption of a third part, so that when it cools it will be like a jelly, and keep long. When you heat any of it, season it with sugar, and a little rose or orange-flower-water, and add a little cream or milk, and it will be very pleasant and nourishing.
The Way to get Wealth, 1714.

†FLUNDERING, ? floundering.

Report (which our moderners clepe *flundring* fame) puts mee in memorie of a notable jest.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†FLURN. To sneer.

And for those abortive births slipp'd from my brain which can carry neither worth nor weight in the scale of this pregnant age, so fraught and furnish'd with variety of gallant pieces and performances of the choicest of writers, give me leave to *flurn* at them, as the poor excrescencies of nature, which rather blemish than adorn the structure of a well-composed body.
Fletcher's Poems, Pref.

†FLURT. A satirical jesture.

And must these smiling roses entertain
The blows of scorn, and *flurts* of base disdain?
Quarles's Emblems.

†FLURTING. Scorning?

First, know I have here the *flurting* feather, and have given the parish the start for the long stock.
Peele's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

FLUSH. Ripe, full.

The borders maritime
Lack blood to think on't; and *flush* youth revolt.
Ant. and Cl., i, 4.

Now the time is *flush*,
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon A.*, v, 5.

He took my father grossly, full of bread,
With all his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May.
Haml., iii, 3.

To FLUSH. To fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed.

So *flushing* from one spray unto another,
Gets to the top, and then embolden'd flies
Unto a height past ken of human eyes.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 83.

It is still retained as a sporting term:

When a woodcock I *flush*, or a pheasant I spring.
Song.

†FLUTE. A cask?

For cherries plenty, and for coran's
Enough for fifty, were there more on's;
For elles of beere, *flutes* of canary
That well did wash downe pasties-mary;
For peason, chickens, sawces high,
Pig, and the widdow-venson-pye.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

FLUXIVE. Flowing with moisture.

These often bath'd she in her *fluxive* eyes,
And often kiss'd, and often 'gan to tear.
Lover's Complaint, Suppl. to Sh., i, 743.

FLY. A familiar spirit. Apparently a cant term with those who pretended to deal in magic, and similar impostures. Of Dapper, in the Alchemist, it is said that he wishes to have

A familiar
To rifle with at horses, and win cups.

The pretended necromancer, Subtle, afterwards says,

If I do give him a familiar,
Give you him all you play for; never set him,
For he will have it.

He is answered,

You are mistaken, doctor,
Why, he does ask one but for cups and horses,
A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars.
B. Jons. Alch., act i.

This is what is meant, when he speaks, in the argument to the play, of

Casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of *flies*. *Arg.*

He is instructed afterwards how to keep and feed his *fly*. See act v, sc. 2. *Fly* also is used for a parasite:

Courtiers have *flies*
That buzz all news unto them.
Massing. Virg. Mart., ii, 2.

So also Ben Jonson, who by *Mosca* means the same; as well as his *Fly*, in the play of the Light Heart. The allusion is classical.

†FLY. Phrase. See preceding article.

His name is Curiositie, who not content with the studies of profite and the practise of commendable sciences, setteth his mind wholie on astrologie, negromancie, and magicke. This divel prefers an Ephimerides before a Bible; and his Ptolemey and Hali before Ambrose, golden Chrisostome, or S. Augustine: promise him a familiar, and he will take *a flie in a box* for good paiment. *Lodge, Incarnate Devils*, 1596.

†FLY-FLAP. An implement for driving away flies.

A *flie-flap* wherewith to chase them away from blowing of meate, flabellum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 207.

That you had a brow
Hung o're your eyes like *flie-flaps*.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

†FLYING-COACHES. The machines in fairs by which people are carried round in a verticle circle.

Now comes Bartholomew-tide, a universal holiday time in London, if not all over the bills of mortality; the scholars break up for about a fortnight, because it is customary; and they are very easy under the affliction. The lawyers break up for almost five months, because it is the long vacation. The apprentices go to the fair because their masters give them leave, and the masters go, because they take leave; while the *flying-coaches* are planted in proper places, and like the fickle wheel of fortune, toss their inhabitants into all the varieties of life. Now at the top, and with one turn at the bottom, and then to add to their affliction ride backwards, but then their next

turn is to rise to the top, and ride forwards. The lowest ebb has the highest flood—fear not.
Poor Robin, 1738

FOBEDAYS. Apparently, mysteries or feasts.

Likewise Titus Livy writeth, that in the solemnization time of the Bacchanalian *fobedays* at Rome, &c.
Rabelais, Engl., B. iii, ch. 45

Ozell says upon this, "If this be a Scotch word for holydays, be it so." The word, therefore, was sir F. Urquhart's; but Dr. Jamieson has it not. Perhaps it is from *fow*; quasi, drunken days. The original has only "es Bacchanales."

†FOD.

As we for Saunders death have cause in *fods* of teares to saile. *Paradyse of Daintie Devises*, 1576.

†*To* FODDER. To supply with food.

I'll tell thee plainly, such doe entertaine mee,
That for thy rayling basenesse will disdaine thee.
Had they thy hungry chapps once *foddered*,
Thou wouldst not title them embrodered.
Taylor's Works, 1630

To FODE OUT, or FODE FORTH, WITH WORDS. To keep in attention and expectation, to feed with words. Probably from *fodan*, Goth., the same etymology as that of to feed. No dictionary that I have seen acknowledges this phrase; but it is in Capell's School of Shakespeare, to which I own my obligation for the last two of these examples.

In this meane time *with words he foded out*
The worthy earle, until he saw his men,
According as he bade them come about.
Harringt. Ariost., ix, 59.

In the original:

Il traditor *intanto dar parole*
Fatto gli avea, sin che i cavalli, &c. St. 65.

But the king alter'd his minde, and *foded him foorth with faire words*, the space of a year or more.
Danet's Commines, sign. Q 1.

Knoweyng perfectly that there he should bee *foded furth* with argumentes so long that he should be in a manner wery. *Stow's Annals, Hen. VIII*, p. 183.

FOEMAN. A foe. Perhaps not altogether obsolete; once very common.

Desyr'd of forreine *foemen* to be known.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 29.

He presents no mark to the enemy; the *foeman* may with as great aim level at the edge of a penknife.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

FOG. Rank strong grass. Used also in the northern counties, for latter grass. Ray defines it, "long grass, remaining in pastures till winter;" which agrees with Du Cange's definition of *fogagium*.

One with another they would lie and play,
And in the deep *fog* batten all the day.
Drayt. Moone., p. 512.

The thick and well grown *fog* doth matt my smoother slades. *Drayt. Pol.*, 13, p. 924.

Fog-cheeses, in Yorkshire, are such as are made from this latter grass, as *eddish-cheeses*, in some other counties.

To FOG. To hunt in a servile manner; whence *pettifogger*; not from *petit vogue*, as Grose conjectures; which words, probably, were never current in England. A soldier says to a lawyer, in reproach,

Wer't not for us, thou swad (quoth he)
Where wouldst thou *fog* to get a fee?
But to defend such things as thee,
'tis pity.
Counter-Scuffle, in Dryd. Misc., iii, p. 340.

†*P.* Were I not afraid of my father, I could tell him that which would satisfie him in this point well enough
S. Hah, *fogging* knave. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†FOGGER. A cheat, a flatterer. Hence *pettifogger*.

I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggerly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritagh. And moreover it were no reason to spoile her of that she hath.
Terence in English, 1614.

†FOGGY. Fat; bloated.

She was nor dwarfe-like statur'd, nor too tall,
Nor *foggy* fat, nor yet consumptive leane.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

Travelling on the way, the weather being extreame hot and the horse no lesse fat and *foggie* with over much former ease, fell downe and died.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

To FOIL. To trample. Probably from *fouler*, Fr.

Whom he did all to peeces breake, and *foyle*
In filthy durt, and left so in the loathely soyle.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 33.

But the third she beare tooke overthrew, and *foiled* under hir feete. *Danet's Commines*, sign. M 2.

To FOIN. To push, in fencing. Skinner derives it from *poindre*, to prick; Junius, from *φονεύω*; both very improbably. It seems to be more likely to have arisen from *fouiner*, to push for eels with a spear; which Menage says the Flemings used, having formed it from *fouine*, the harpoon or trident with which it was done, that word being itself from *fuscina*, Latin.

To see thee fight, to see thee *foin*, to see thee traverse, to see thee here, to see thee there.
Merry W. W., ii, 3.

Sir, boy, I'll whip you from your *foining* fence;
Nay, as I am a gentleman, I will. *Much Ado*, v, 1.

Will he *foin*, and give the mortal touch?
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 132.

Rogero never *foynd*, and seldom strake
But flatling. *Harringt. Ariost.*, xl, 78.

She lets us fight;
If we had no more wit, we might *foin* in earnest.
Shirley's Imposture, iv, p. 47.

The word was in use in Chaucer's time.

A FOIN. A push of the sword or spear.

First six *foines* with hand speares.
Holingsh., p. 833

Now he intends no longer to forbeare,
Both hurleth out *a foyne* with force so maine.
Harringt. Ariost., xxxvi, 55.

FOISON, or FOIZON. Plenty, particularly of harvest. *Foison*, Fr., which Menage and others derive from *fusio*. See Du Cange.

All *foizon*, all abundance. *Temp.*, ii, 1.
As blossoming time,
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming *foyson*. *Meas. for M.*, i, 5.

This passage has been thought corrupt; the word that most offends me in it, is *seedness*, which I would change to seeding. *Blossoming time*, I presume, means summer; but, without more alteration, the allusion is incorrectly applied.

Scotland has *foysons* to fill up your will
Of your mere own. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

As our modern editions of Shakespeare undertake to give a corrected orthography, it is foolish that this word should in these places be spelt with *y*.

Fifteene hundred men, and great *foison* of vittels.
Holingsh., p. 1613.

As the good seeds sowen in fruitful soil
Bring forth *foyson* when barren doth them spoil.
Puttenham's Art of Poetry.

Cartwright, whose play of the Ordinary was published in 1651, puts *foison* into the mouth of Moth, the antiquary, as an obsolete word, which in Shakespeare's time it certainly was not.

FOIST. A barge, or pinnace. From *fuste*, Dutch and French.

Yet one day in the year, for sweet 'tis voic'd,
And that is when it is the lord mayor's *foist*.
B. Jons. Epig., 134; *On the Famous Voyage*, p. 287.

These are things that will not strike their topsails to a *foist*; and let a man of war, an Argosy, hull, and cry cockles. *Philaster*, v, p. 165.

That is, "They will not yield to an inferior vessel, and suffer a man of war, in which they are, to lie inactive, and in base traffic."

In an old poem, called The Shippe of Safegarde, 1569, it is used figuratively:

Even so the will and fansie vayne of man,
Regarding not the hasard of him selfe,
Nor taking heede his fleshly *foyst* to guide,
Full fraught with sin and care of worldly pelfe,
Makes no account of weather, winde, or tide.

Commandment was given to the haberdashers, of which craft the maior was, that they should prepare a barge for the bachelors, with a master, and a *foyste*, garnished with banners, like as they use when the maior is presented at Westmr. *Nich. Prog. of Eliz.*, I, p. 1.

It fortuned that the other fregate of Moores, that had founde and taken Fineo, met with this other *foiste*, or galleie, wherein Fiacuma was.
Riche, Farew. to Militarie Profession, 1581.

See GALLEYFOIST.

Foist meant also a sharper, and is, perhaps, derived from to *foist*, in the sense of to thrust in improperly, which is said to be from *fausser*, French.

Prate again, as you like this, you whoreson *foist*, you. You'll controll the point, you?
B. Jons. Every Man in his Humour, iv, 7.

This brave fellow is no better than a *foist*. *Foist!* what is that? A diver with two fingers; a pickpocket; all his train study the figging law, that's to say cutting of purses and *foisting*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 113.

There is enough about *foysts* in R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 382, &c.

Thus also *foister*:

When facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are food-sick faint, or heart-sick run their waies.
Mirror for Magist., 483.

†Which branded him with names of infamie,
Foyst, aple-squire, and pander base.
The Newe Metamorphosis, i, 17, 1600, MS.

To FOIST. To cheat. From the above.

Thou cogging,
Base, *foysting* lawyer, that dost set
Thy mind on nothing, but to get
Thy living, by thy damned pettifogging.
Dryd. Misc., 12mo, iii, 339.

FOISTING-HOUND, or CUR. A small dog, of the lap-dog kind. A stinking hound.

And alledging urgent excuses for my stay behind, part with her as passionately as she would from her *foisting-hound*. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 229.

As for shepherds' dogs, *foisting curs*, and such whom some fond ladies make their daily, nay nightly companions too, I shall pass over, being neither worthy to be inserted in this subject, nor agreeable thereto.
Gentl. Recreat., p. 23, 8vo.

Though it be a privilege of the lady Brach, "to stand by the fire, and stink" (Lear, i, 4), and *to foist* sometimes bears a kindred sense, it is not quite clear that this name is so derived; yet it is probable enough, as given in contempt. Coles, indeed, decides it; having "A fysting (*i. e.*, foisting) cur, *catellus graveolens*." *Dict.* See FYST.

†FOGUE. Passion; fury. (Fr.) The term occurs in the Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson, 1644.

In FOLIO. In abundance, in a great style.

The flint, the stake, the stone *in folio* flew,
Anger makes all things weapons when 'tis heat.
Fanshaw's Lus., I, 91.

FOLIOT, from the Italian, *Folletto*, or the French, *Follet*. An imaginary demon, supposed to be harmless.

Another sort of these there are, which frequent forlorn houses, which the Italians call *Foliots*, [but N. B. they have nothing nearer than *Folletto*] most part inoxious, Cardan holds; they will make strange noyses in the night, howle sometimes pittifully, and then laugh again, cause great flame and sudden lights, fling stones, rattle chains, shave men, open doores and shut them, fling down platters, stooles, chests

sometimes appeare in likeness of hares, crowes, black dogs, &c. *Burton, Anat. of Melanch.*, p. 48, ubi plura.

FOLK-MOTE. An assembly of people; *mote*, a meeting, *folk*, people, Sax.

To which *folk-mote* they all with one consent,
Sith each of them his lady had him by.
Spens. F. Q., IV, 6.

†FOME. Scum.

Fome that commeth of lead tried, being in colour like gold. *Nomenclator.*

†FOMERILL. A turret on the roof of a hall or kitchen; another name for a louver.

The lovir or *fomerill*, fumarium et infumibulum.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 166.

FON. A fool; or *fond*, in the northern dialect. Used by Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, though obsolete in his time.

Thou art a *fon* of thy love to bost,
All that is lent to love will be lost.
Spens. Sh. K., Feb, 69.

FOND. Foolish; from *fon*, quasi *fonned*, which may be found in Wicliffe. *Fond*, therefore, in the modern sense of tender, evidently implied, in its origin, a doting or extravagant degree of affection.

Thou *fond* mad woman,
Wilt thou conceal this dark conspiracy?
Rich. II, v, 2.

Tell these sad women
'Tis *fond* to wail inevitable strokes.
As 'tis to laugh at them. *Cor.*, iv, 1.

To starve in full barns were *fond* modesty.
Honest W., Part 2, O, Pl., iii, 402.

He that is young thinketh the olde man *fond*; and the olde knoweth the young man to be a foole.
Euph. and his Eng., p. 9.

†FOND-LIKE. Foolish.

But streight anon mine uncle and he fell on other talk, of lords and ladies, and many *fond-like* things, I minded not; for I is weel sure, this keep't me waking e're sine. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

†FONDLING. A term of endearment.

Fondling, she said, why striv'st thou to be gon?
Why shouldst thou so desire to be alone?
Beaumont's Poems, 1640.

Fondling was also used in the sense of an idiot, or fool. See under ASPIRE.

So also,

FONDNESS, and the other derivatives.

Fondness it were for any, being free.
To covet fetters, tho' they golden be.
Spens. Sonnet, 37.

See Johnson's Dictionary.

FOND, for found. A licence used in imitation of Chaucer.

And many strange adventures to be *fond*.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 8.

Used also for *tried*, on the same authority. See Junius on these words.

For in the sea to drowne herselfe she *fond*,
Rather then of the tyrant to be caught,
Ibid., F. Q., III, vii, 26.

FONE, for foes. An obsolete form, frequently employed by Spenser; as

But ere he had established his throne,
And spred his empire to the utmost shore,
He fought great batteils with his salvage *fone*.
F. Q., II, x, 10

He shook his golden mace, wherewith he dare
Resist the force of his rebellious *fone*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 78.

†FOOD-FIT. Capable of feeding.

I see not how, in those round blazing beams,
One should imagine any *food-fit* limbs;
Nor can I see how th' earth, and sea should feed
So many stars, whose greatnes doth exceed
So many times (if star-divines say troth)
The greatnes of the earth and ocean both. *Du Bartas.*

†FOODING. Provisions?

Ralph reads a line or two, and then crys mew;
Deeming all else according to those few;
Thou might'st have thought and prov'd a wiser lad,
(As Joan her *fooding* bought) som good, som bad.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†FOODY. Food-bearing; fertile.

Who brought them to the sable fleet from Ida's *foody* leas. *Chapm. Il.*, xi, 104.

FOOL. A personage of great celebrity among our ancestors, whose office in families is very fully exemplified in many of Shakespeare's plays. His business was to amuse by his jests, in uttering of which he had complete licence to attack whom he pleased. The peculiar dress and attributes of the fool are fully illustrated by the plate subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Johnson and Steevens's edit. 1778. See also BABLE, &c. A few particulars will be sufficient on a subject so familiarised by perpetual recurrence. When Justice Overdo personates a fool, in the play of Bartholomew Fair, in order to spy out the proceedings of the place, he says he wishes to be taken for "something between a fool and a madman." Act ii, 1. This is literally the character, a fellow who, pretending folly, has still the audacity of a madman.

The licence allowed to these privileged satirists was such, that nothing which they said was to be resented. "To be generous, guiltless, and of free disposition," says Olivia to Malvolio, "is to take those things for bird-bolts, that you deem cannon bullets. *There is no slander in an allowed fool*, tho' he do nothing but rail." *Tw. Night*, i, 5.

This licence cannot be more fully exemplified than by the Fool in Lear,

who seems to us to carry his jests much too far.

Their dress is alluded to here:

Or to see a fellow
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow.
Prologue to K. Hen. VIII.

And by Jaques, in As you like it, when he repeats that *motley's* the only wear, &c.

In the earliest attempts at dramatic exhibitions, a fool was an indispensable ingredient; and, like the Harlequin of the Italian theatre, he was always falling into mischief, and meeting the very persons he wished to avoid. Thus:

Merely thou art death's *fool*,
For him thou labour'st by thy flight to shun,
And yet run'st toward him still. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

The fool was usually a part of great licence and facility to the actor, who was allowed almost to fabricate his own part. See Hamlet's directions to restrain this abuse. The fool was always to be merry.

I hold the world but as the world, Gratiano,
A stage where every man must play his part,
And mine a sad one.
Gra. Let me play the *fool*,
With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come.
Mer. of V., i, 1.

Hence the phrase of *playing the fool* seems to have arisen.

The *Lord Mayor's Fool* was a distinguished character of that class; and there was a curious feat which he was bound by his office to perform, in the celebration of the Lord Mayor's day. He was to leap, clothes and all, into a large bowl of custard; a jest so exactly suited to the taste of the lower classes of spectators, that it was not easily made stale by repetition. This is alluded to here:

You have made shift to run into 't, boots and spurs and all, like him that leapt into the custard.
All's W., ii, 5.

He may perchance, in tail of a sheriff's dinner,
Skip with a rime o' the table, from new nothing,
And *take his almain leap into a custard*,
Shall make my lady mayoress and her sisters
Laugh all their hoods over their shoulders.
B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, i, 1.

Perhaps it is this custard which, in the Staple of News, is called, "*the custard politick*, the mayor's." A. ii, sc. 3. See PATCH, MOTLEY, &c.

†FOOL. A confection. Perhaps what we call gooseberry fool.

Apple-tarts, *fools*, and strong cheese to keep down
The steaming vapours from the parson's crown.
Canary too, and claret eke also,
Which made the tips of their ears and noses glow.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†FOOL OF ALL FOOLS. A very great fool.

Every man pitied Scogin, and said, this fool will die under the spout; then said the knight and every man, Go you, master Nevil, and fetch him away, for it is a *fool of all fools*. *Scogin's Jests*, p. 36.

†FOOL'S-FEVER. Folly.

And you seeing my pulses beat, pleasantly judge me apt to fall into a *fooles feaver*; which lest it happen to shake mee hereafter, I am minded to shake you off.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

FOOL-BEGG'D, *adj.* Absurd; so foolish that the guardianship of it might well be *begged*. See to BEG FOR A FOOL.

But if thou live to see like right bereft,
This *fool-begg'd* patience will in thee be left.
Com. of E., ii, 1.

Qu. Should it not be "of thee," meaning "by thee?"

FOOL-HAPPIE. Unwittingly happy, fortunate rather than provident.

And yet in doubt ne dares
To joy at his *fool-happie* oversight.
Sp. F. Q., I, vi, 1.

Church conjectures *fool-hardy*, but that is not so well suited to the sense of the context.

†*To* FOOLIFY. To make a fool of.

That himselfe, but one, shrunke now (which hee never had done before) under the burthen of so many necessities and troubles comming so thicke upon him: they being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to beare him up, *foolified* and gulled the man, telling him ever and anone, That there was nothing in the world so adverse, &c.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FOOLS, FEAST OF. See the particulars of this ceremony, in Archæologia, xv, p. 225, &c.

†FOOL'S-PARADISE. Deceptive good fortune.

Knowyng the fashion of you men to bee suche, as by praisyng of our beautie you thinke to bring us into a *fooles paradyse*.
Riche, Farew. to Militarie Profession, 1581.

Nos opinantes ducimur falso gaudio. He brings us silly ones into a *fooles paradise*.
Terence in English, 1614.

Of trust of this arte riseth joyes nice,
For lewde hope is *fooles paradice*.
Ashmole's Theat. Chem., 1652.

†FOOT. To know the length of one's foot, to be well acquainted with his character.

Nosce teipsum: take the length of your owne *foot*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 570.

If you meane either to make an art or an occupation of love, I doubt not but you shall finde worke in the court sufficient; but you shall not know the *length of my foot*, untill by your cunning you get commendation.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

Animum alterius ex animo spectat suo, Hee thinkes others to be like himselfe. He judges an other mans minde by his owne. He measures an other *mans foote by his owne last*. Hee considers an other mans meaning by his owne intent. *Terence in English*, 1614.

FOOT, THE, OF A SONG. The burden of it. *Refraine*, in French.

Ele, leuf, iou, iou; whereof the first is the cry and voyce they commonly use to one another to make haste, or else it is *the foot of some song* of triumph.
North's Plut., p. 11.

This strange version is from Amyot, not Plutarch; hence the absurd division of *Eleleu*, and the addition of an *f* at the end. There also he found the *refrain*, which he has translated *the foot*. It is curious to see how different are Plutarch's own words: Επιφωνεῖν δὲ ταῖς σπονδαῖς ἐλελεῦ, ἰοὺ, ἰοὺ τοὺς παρόντας· ὧν τὸ μὲν σπεύδοντες ἀναφωνεῖν, καὶ παιωνίζοντες εἰώθασι· τὸ δὲ, &c. *Vit. Thesei*, cap. 22. I am tempted to add the version of Amyot, as another curiosity: "*Ele-leuf, iou, iou:* dont le premier est le cry et la voix dont usent ordinairement ceulx qui s'entredonnent courage l'un à l'autre, pour se haster, ou bien est *refrain* d'un chant de triomphe."

†**FOOT-BACK.** Singularly used here.

Should *foot-back* trotting travellers intend
To match his travels, all were to no end.
Let poets write their best, and trotters run,
They n'er shall write nor run as he hath done.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FOOT-CLOTH. A cloth protecting the feet; *i. e.*, housings of cloth, which hung down on every side of a horse, and were used for state at some times, and affected merely as a mark of gentility at others. Mr. Bayes's troops, in the Rehearsal, were usually dressed in *foot-cloths*, that the legs of the men might serve unperceived for the horses.

Thou dost ride on a *foot-cloth*, dost thou not? *Say.* What of that? *Cade.* Marry, thou oughtest not to let thy horse wear a cloak, when honester men than thou go in their hose and doublets. 2 *Hen VI*, iv, 7.

It was an ornament used in peace only, as ill suited to any but a slow and pompous pace:

Bees make their hives in soldiers' helmets, our steeds are furnished with *foot-cloths* of gold, instead of saddles of steel. *Alex. and Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 131.
There is one sir Bounteous Progress newly alighted from his *foot-cloth*, and his mare waits at door, as the fashion is. *Mad W. my Mast.*, v, 349.

It was long considered as a mark of great dignity and state:

I am a gentleman,
With as much sense of honour as the proudest
Don that doth ride on's *foot-cloth*, and can drop
Gold to the numerous minutes of his age.
Shirley's Brothers, i, 1.

But beware of supposing the beast itself to be called *foot-cloth*, as some would have it. Sir Bounteous is said to "alight from his *foot-cloth*," as one might say "alighted from his saddle."

A *guarded foot-cloth* meant only a laced or ornamented foot-cloth:

Ye can make
Unwholsome fools sleep for a *guarded foot-cloth*.
B. & Fl. Thierry, &c., act v.

This puzzled Mr. Seward.

So in the Case is altered, by Ben Jonson:

I'll go in my *foot-cloth*. I'll turn gentleman.
Act iii, p. 356.

In, not *on*, as quoted in a note on Rich. III, to give more colour to the opinion that the horse himself was so called. It means only, I will go in that state and pomp. So in the other passage cited for the same purpose:

Thou shalt have a physician,
The best that gold can fetch, upon his *foot-cloth*.

That is, a genteel physician, who rides on a *foot-cloth*, or with a *foot-cloth* thrown over his saddle.

Yet, notwithstanding the parade of the mule and *foot-cloth*, the fee of the physician was miserably small. Howell writes, in 1660,

Nor are the fees which belong to that profession—any thing considerable, where doctors of physic use to attend a patient, with their mules and *foot-cloths*, in a kind of state, yet they receive but *two shillings* for their fee, for all their gravity and pains.
Parly of Beasts, p. 73.

Hervey rode on horseback with a *foot-cloath* to visit his patients, his man following on foot, as the fashion then was, which was very decent, now quite discontinued. The judges rode also with their *foot-cloaths* to Westminster-hall, which ended at the death of sir Rob. Hyde, lord ch. justice. And E. of Shaft. would have revived it, but several of the judges, being old and ill-horsemen, would not agree to it.
Aubrey, in Letters from Bodl. Libr., ii, 386.

†If we had such horse-takers amongst us, and that surfet-swolne churles, who now ride on their *foot-cloathes*, might be constrayned to carrie their flesh budgets from place to place on foote, the price of velvet and cloath would fall with their bellies.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

FOOT-CLOTH-HORSE, or MULE. One of those animals so ornamented, and probably trained on purpose for that service; for a spirited horse would not bear such an incumbrance, till reconciled by much use.

Three times to-day my *foot-cloth-horse* did stumble,
And started, when he look'd upon the Tower,
As loth to bear me to the slaughter house.
Rich. III, iii, 4.

Hast thou not kiss'd thy hand, and held my stirrop?
And bareheaded plodded by my *foot-cloth-mule?*
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.

Nor shall I need to try,
Whether my *well* ...ess'd, tumbling *foot-cloth*-nag,
Be able to out run a well-breath'd catchpole.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 478.

Mr. Steevens quotes it *well-greas'd*; but the other is probably right.

†FOOTING-TIME. "When the childbed woman gets up." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.*

†FOOTMAN'S-INN. A poor lodging.

Those that depend on destiny, and not on God, may chance look through a narrow lattice at *footmans inn.*
Penniles Parliament of Threed-bare Poets, 1608.
Which at the heeles so hants his frighted ghost,
That he at last in *footman's-inne* must host.
Some castle dolorous compos'd of stone,
Like (let me see) Newgate is such a one
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

†FOOT-PAGE. A common messenger.

Un messagier, un va luy dire. A messenger, or he that is alwayes ready at his maisters becke to runne of errands: a lackey: a *foote-page*. *Nomenclator.*

†FOOT-PASE. A mat.

Storea, Plin.; teges, Colum.; matta, Ovid. *φορμὸς, ψίαθος, ῥίπος.* Natte. A mat: a *footepase* of sedges. *Nomenclator.*

†FOOT-POST. A letter-carrier who went on foot.

He takes away the relation betwixt a lawyer and his client; and makes it generally extend to the clearks in offices; under whose safegard hee hath his licence seal'd to travaile; a *foot-post* and hee differ in the discharge of their packet, and the payment; for the informer is content to tarry the next tearme (perhaps) till a judgement. *Stephens's Essays and Char.*, 1615.
Anv. Mr. Tridewel! well met. Why so fast, sir? I took you for a *foot-post*.
Tri. A *foot-post!* indeed your fine wit will post you into another world one of these days, if it take not the whipping post i' th' way. And why *foot-post*, in your little witty apprehension? *Brome's Northern Lass.*

†FOOT-SOLE.

Sole is as much to say, as be alone,
And never Soleand goose did hatch but one:
Or else the name of them may well proceede
From the Dams *foot-sole*, whence they all do breede,
Which in her claw she holds untill it hatch,
The gander fetches food, the goose doth watch.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FOPPERY. Seems to have been equivalent to a farce.

And I am sorry to hear how other nations do much tax the English of their incivility to public ministers of state, and what ballads and pasquils, and *fopperies* and plays, were made against Gondamar for doing his masters busines. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
If there be any broken intervals, which cannot be so well devoted to these set and solemn *fopperies*, those are commonly glean'd up by some other little insignificant trifles; so that the main of his whole life, is nothing else but one continued scene of folly and impertinence.
Country-Gentleman's Vade-Mecum, 1699.

†FOPPITY. A simpleton.

Why does this little *foppitee* laugh always? 'tis such a ninny that she betrays her mistris, and thinks she does no hurt at all, no, not she.
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street, 1633.

FOR. Not inelegantly used instead of *since*, or *because*.

Then why should we be tender
To let an arrogant piece of flesh threat us,
Play judge, and executioner all himself,
For we do fear the law? *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

And heav'n defend your good souls, that you think
I will your serious and great business scant,
For she is with me. *Oth.*, i, 3.
Nor, *for* he swell'd with ire, was she afraid.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 19.
And, *for* I know the minds
Of youth are apt to promise, and as prone
To repent after, 'tis my advice, &c.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 240.

Also, *for fear of*:

We'll have a bib *for* spoiling of thy doublet.
B. & Fl. Captain. iii, 5.
Ah, now light he treads,
For spoiling his silk stockings ——.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 416.
If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs, *for* catching cold. *Euph. Eng.*, P 1.
Now the women are not permitted to come into their temples (yet they have secret places to look in thorow grates), partly *for* troubling their devotions.
Sandys' Travels, p. 55.
His valour is commonly three or foure yards long, fastned to a pike in the end *for* flying off.
Overbury's Char., I, 2, b.

The following passage, therefore, ought not to be altered:

He's well wrought, put him on apace *for* cooling.
B. & Fl. False One. iv, last line.

Where Mr. Sympson proposes and prefers "'*fore* cooling."

†FOR ME. A phrase for, as far as regards me.

Well, I deliver you my maids, you may search it out of them by any torment *for me*.
Terence in English, 1614.

FOR THE HEAV'NS. Merely a corrupted orthography, instead of "'*fore the heav'ns*," an oath.

I have determined that here shall be a pitcht field this day, we mean to drink, '*for the heav'ns*.
Creede's Menæchmi, sign. B 1.
Then boots, hat, and band; some ten or eleven pounds will do it all, and suit me, '*for the heavens*.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., ii, 3.

FOR, or FORE, in compounds, had sometimes the force of expressing a contradiction to the verb combined with it: as, to *forbid*, is to bid not. See also FORSPEAKE, FORTHINK, FORTEACH, &c. Sometimes it had, on the contrary, an intensive power, increasing the force of the word; as, *forlorn*. In this way it is nowhere so arbitrarily used, as by Sackville, in his legend of Buckingham, where it may be seen joined with a multitude of words nowhere else united with it. We find there, *forlet* (much hinder), *foreirking* (much hating), *forfaint* (completely faint), *forwander'd* (quite wandering), *foregald* (much galled), and many others, not to be met generally in authors of that time. Its use, as taken from *before*, is sufficiently known; as to *foredoom*,

to condemn beforehand, &c. This prefix, in its various senses, was so freely employed, that I have not attempted to exhaust the instances of it, but have given ample specimens.

To FORAGE. To range abroad, which, Dr. Johnson says, is the original sense; but *fourrage*, the French source of it, is formed from the low Latin, *foderagium*, food: the sense of ranging, therefore, appears to be secondary, and is derived from the necessity of ranging far in foraging parties in quest of food.

Forage, and run
To meet displeasure farther from the doors,
And grapple with him ere he come so nigh.
K. John, v, 1.

†FORBOND. The extreme boundary.

And soo they thre departed thens and rode forthe as faste as ever they myght tyl that they cam to the *forbond* of that mount *Morte d'Arthur*, i, 139.

To FORCE. To regard, or care for.

Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear.
Love's L. L., v, 2.
For me I *force* not argument a straw,
Since that my case is past the help of law.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., vol. i, p. 533.
Astolfo of their presence does not *force*.
Harringt. Ariost., xxii, 18.

See also xxiii, 27.

But when he many monthes, hopeless of his recure,
Had served her, who *forced* not what pains he did endure. *Romeus and Jul.*, Suppl. to Sh., i, 281.

In Spenser it sometimes means to strive:

Forcing in vaine the rest to her to tell.
F. Q., V, vi, 11.
Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill.
North's Plut., p. 327.

Also, to urge in argument:

C. Why *force* you this? *Vol.* Because, &c.
Cor., iii, 2.

Also, to stuff, the same as to *farce*, q. v.; hence *forced* meat, still used for stuffing.

He's not yet thorough warm, *force* him with praises.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 3.
To what form, but that he is, should wit larded with malice, and malice *forced* with wit, turn him?
Ibid., v, 1.

Also, to exaggerate:

With fables vaine my historie to fill,
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill.
Mirror for Magist., p. 521.

FORCE, *s.* The phrase "no *force* for that," is equivalent to the present one of "no matter for that." Easily deducible from the above sense of the verb.

No force for that, each shift for one, for Phallax will doo so. *Promos and Cass.*, ii, 4.
No force for that; who others doth deceyve,
Deserves himselfe lyke measure to receyve.
Ibid., v, 4.

The skar there still remains,
No force,—there let it bee;
There is no cloud that can eclipse
So bright a sunne as shee.
Gascoigne's Praise of Fair Bridget. Percy's Reliques, ii, 142.
†Nay, nay, *no force!* thou mightest a further stood.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome, p. 35.
†And dyde no *force* of the kynges honour, ne of his wele, ne of the comone wele of the londe.
Warkworth's Chronicle

†FORECLOSED. Stopped up. A law term.

Also, if any common way or common course of water be *foreclosed* or letted, that it may not have his course as it was wont, to the noyance of the ward, and by whom it is done. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

†FORE-COVERT. Protection.

There were cunning mechanikes also, that planted engines and peeces of ordnance, to batter the wals, such as wold as they were discharged make a horrible and deadly noyse. And verily of undermining and the fabrickes *fore-covert* and defence, Nevita and Dagalaiphus had the charge: but the emperour himselfe gave direction for skirmish, as also for saving the frames and engines as wel from fire as sallies.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To FOREDO. To undo, to destroy; *fore*, or *for*, with its negative power.

This is the very ecstasy of love,
Whose violent property *foredoes* itself.
Haml., ii, 1.
This is the very night
That either makes me or *foredoes* me quite.
Othel., v, 1.
To lay the blame upon her own despair
That she *fordid* herself. *Lear*, v, 3.
It either salves, or ovles, or herbes, or charmes,
A *fordonne* wight from dore of death might raise.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 41
Appointed by that mightie fairie prince,
Great Gloriane, that tyrant to *fordoo*.
Ibid., V, xii, 3.
Can I excuse myselfe devoid of faut,
Which my deare prince and brother had *fordonne*.
Mirror of Magist., Porrex, p. 79.

FOREDULLED. In this word it has its intensive power; it means much dulled.

What well of tears may serve
To feed the streams of my *fore-dulled* eyes.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 170.

FORE-END. Former, or prior part. One end out of two.

Pay'd
More pious debts to heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

It has been found in Bacon also. See Todd.

†FORE-FENCES. Bodies of soldiers placed in advance of the main force.

Whiles part of the souldiors maketh *fore-fences* abroad in the fields, and others againe gather corne warily for feare of ambushments.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
Therefore, within a while after, when they could find nothing thither brought, leaving the sea coasts, they went into Lycaonia, adjoyning hard unto Isauria, and there within their thicke growne fastnesses and *fore-fences*, after the manner of those that lye in ambush for such as passe by, they maintained and enriched themselves with the goods as well of the provinciall inhabitants as the way-faring folke. *Ibid*

To FOREFEND. To forbid, or prevent; that is, to *fend off*, or keep off.

There's no disjunction to be made, but by
(As heav'ns *forefend*) your ruin. *Winter's T.*, iv, 3.
When two vex'd clouds justle, they strike out fire,
And you, I fear me, war; which peace *forefend*.
Jeronimo, P. 1st, O. Pl., iii, 69

It is most commonly used in such phrases as "Heaven forefend," "God, or some deity, forefend;" but in Lear, v, 1, *forefended* is put for prohibited.

†FOREFRONT. The preface?

Yet it shall please him that your ladiships names are honoured in the *forefront* of his writings.
Cornwallyes, Essayes, 1632, ded.

FOREHAND is here used for previous.

If I have known her,
You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

FOREHAND SHAFT. An arrow particularly formed for shooting straight forward; concerning which Ascham says, that it should be big-breasted. His account is, however, rather obscure:

Agayne the bygg-brested shafte is fytte for hym *which shoteth right afore him*, or els the brest, being weke, should never wythstande that strong piththy kinde of shootynge; thus the underhande must have a small breste, to go cleane awaye out of the bowe, the *forehande* must have a bigge breste, to bere the great myghte of the bowe. *Toxophilus*, Q 3.

He would have clapp'd i' the clout at twelve score; and carry'd you a *forehand shaft*, a fourteen, and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

†FOREHEAD. Presumption.

They knew he was dead; and therefore one had the *forhead* to affirm, that himself made verses this last summer, which our author wrote (and whereof we had coppies) ten years since. *Cartwr. Poems*, 1651, pref.

FOREHEAD, HIGH. A high forehead was formerly accounted a great beauty, and a low one a proportionable deformity; so completely has taste changed in this respect.

Her eyes are grey as glass, and so are mine;
Aye, but *her forehead's low*, and *mine's as high*.
Two Gent., iv, 3

For this is handsomeness, this that draws us
Body and bones; Oh, *what a mounted forehead*,
What eyes and lips, what every thing about her.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, i, 1.

Her yvorie *forhead*, full of bounty brave,
Like a broad table did itselfe dispred,
For love his lofty triumphs to engrave,
And write the battles of his great godhead.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 24.

This is part of the description of a perfect ideal beauty:

Her *forehead smooth, full, polish'd, bright*, and *high*,
Bears in itself a graceful majesty.
Witts Recreations, sign. V 2, b.

Thus also sir Philip Sidney describes the beautiful Parthenia:

For her great gray eye, which might seeme full of her own beautie; *a large and exceedingly faire forehead*, with all the rest of her face and bodie, cast in the mould of noblenesse, was yet so attired, &c.
Book I, p. 59.

A lady, jocularly setting forth her own beauty, enumerates,

True complexion
If it be red and white, a *forehead high*.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 1.

Cleopatra, when full of jealousy, is delighted to find that her rival has a *low forehead*:

Cleop. Her hair what colour?
Mes. Brown, madam; and her *forehead*
As low as she would wish it.
Ant. and Cl, iii, 3.—783, b.

(Said ironically, for much lower.)

The dialogue, perhaps, would be improved a little in spirit, if we might read it thus:

Mess. Brown, madam. *Cleop.* And her *forehead?*
Mess. As low as she could wish it.

A *low forehead* is humorously mentioned as the most striking deformity of apes:

We shall lose our time,
And all be turn'd to barnacles, or apes,
With *foreheads villainous low*. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

†FOREHEAD-CLOTH. A bandage used by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

E'en like the *forehead-cloth* that in the night,
Or when they sorrow, ladies used to wear.
Marlow and Chapm., Musæus in fin.

First he brings always with him a sweet savour
To win the courtier's love, and courtier's favour;
Then she puts on a *fore-head-cloath* to please
The city and the godly folk, she says;
And so with ease, and without cost or pother,
They get a world of friends one way or other.
Buckingham's Poems, 1705, p. 84.

FOREHEND, *v.* To seize beforehand, or before escape could be made.

Doubleth her haste for feare to bee *forehent*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

The original editions had *for-hent*, but probably with the same meaning, or as intensive of *hent*.

†FORELAID. Waylaid.

For he, being many times *forelaid* by the trains of traitors indeed.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

FOREMAN, DR. A pretended conjuror, who made his dupes believe that he dealt with spirits, to recover lost spoons, &c.; yet of such fame in his day, that it is said of a woman, much in fashion for selling cosmetics, that all women of spirit and fashion flocked to her,

More than they ever did to oracle *Foreman*.
B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, ii, 8.

Cosmetics were also a part of his trade, and philtres, or love-potions:

I would say, thou hadst the best philtre in the world, and couldst do more than madam *Medea* or *Dr. Foreman*. *Ibid., Silent Wom.*, act iv.

He is mentioned in another passage in very bad company, some of whom were hanged, and all deserved it. See Dev. is an Ass, i, 2. He was a quack

too. Mr. Gifford says, he was a poor stupid wretch; but it is plain that he was taken for a conjuror, and he was so, even by the famous astrologer Lilly. All the set were probably less fools than knaves. See Mr. G.'s note on the passage from the Silent Woman. [Foreman's Diary, published by Mr. Halliwell, will give the best notion of his history and character.]

FORENENST. Opposite to, over against; *fore anenst.*

The land *forenenst* the Greekish shore he held
From Sangar's mouth, to crook'd Meander's fall.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 4.

†FORENT. The front.

A gowne of taffita velvet, lyned with wright black satyn; the *forent*, the cap, and the hynder parte, with black sarcenet. *Stafford MSS.*, 13 *Hen. VIII.*

†FORE-READ. To predestine.

Had fate *fore-read* me in a crowd to die.
To be made adder-deaf with pippin-cry.
Fitzgeoffrey.

†FORE-RIDDEN. Worn out with riding, used here in a coarse sense.

Young bold-fac't queanes, and old *fore-ridden* jades.
Cranley's Amanda, p. 28.

†FORE-RIGHT. Straight forward; right before.

Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons pass'd.
Chapm. Odyss, vii.

Fil. Hey boy! how sits the wind?
Gios. Fore-right, and a brisk gale.
The Slighted Maid, p. 3.

To FORESAY. To foretell, or decree.

Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it; howsoe'er
My brother has done well. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

To FORESLACK. To relax, or render slack; to neglect.

Through other great adventures hetherto
Had it *forslackt*. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xii, 3.

So also in the View of Ireland:

It is a great pittie that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happie an occasion *fore-slacked*.
Todd, vol. viii, p. 305.

To FORESLOW. To delay, to loiter.

For yet is hope of life and victory;
Foreslow no longer, make we hence amain.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 3.

But by no means my way I would *forslow*,
For ought that ever she could do or say.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 15.

Forslow no time, sweet Lancaster, let's march.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 358.

See also Harringt. Ariosto, xli, 47; Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 895.

†FORETOP. A tuft of hair on the forehead.

"A most courteous creature," answered Mocko, "so, stroke up your *fore-toppe* in any case; pish, your band hangeth right enough." *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

†FORE-WASTED. Entirely wasted.

Then set aside these vaine *forewasted* words.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†FOREWATCHED. Weary with waking.

His eyes were red, and all *forewatcht*,
His face besprent with teares,
It seem'd unhap had him long hatcht,
In midst of his dispaires.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†FORFALTED. Forfeited; confiscated.

In the same parliament sir William Creichton was also *forfalted* for diverse causes. . . . This *forfalture* was concluded, &c. *Holinshed*, 1577.

FORFEITS IN A BARBER'S SHOP. It has been observed, in the word BARBER, that those shops were places of great resort, for passing away time in an idle manner. By way of enforcing some kind of regularity, and perhaps at least as much to promote drinking, certain laws were usually hung up, the transgression of which was to be punished by specific forfeitures. It is not to be wondered, that laws of that nature were as often laughed at as obeyed.

Laws for all faults,
But laws so countenanc'd, that the strong statutes
Stand like *the forfeits in a barber's shop*,
As much in mock as mark. *Meas. for M.*, ii, 2.

Kenrick, with some triumph over Dr. Johnson for being deficient in so *important* a point of knowledge, produced the following, as a specimen of such rules, professing to have copied them near Northallerton, in Yorkshire:

Rules for seemly Behaviour.

First come, first serve—then come not late;
And when arrived keep your state;
For he who from these rules shall swerve,
Must pay the *forfeits*,—so observe.

1.

Who enters here with boots and spurs,
Must keep his nook; for if he stirs,
And gives with armed heel a kick,
A pint he pays for ev'ry prick.

2.

Who rudely takes another's turn,
A forfeit mug may manners learn.

3.

Who reverentless shall swear or curse,
Must lug seven farthings from his purse.

4.

Who checks the barber in his tale,
Must pay for each a pot of ale.

5.

Who will or can not miss his hat
While trimming, pays a pint for that.

6.

And he who can or will not pay,
Shall hence be sent half trimm'd away,
For will he, nill he, if in fault
He forfeit must in meal or malt.
But mark, who is alreads in drink,
The cannikin must never clink.

That they were something of this kind is most probable, though the above lines wear some appearance of fabrication; particularly in the men-

tion of *seven farthings*, evidently put as equivalent to a pint of ale, but in reality the price of a pint of porter in London, when Dr. Kenrick wrote, and not at all likely to have been the price of a pint of ale, many years back. The language, too, has not provinciality enough for the place assigned. Objections might be made also to several of the expressions, if the thing deserved more criticism.

FORGETIVE; from to forge, in the sense of to make. Inventive, full of imagination.

Makes it apprehensive, quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

FORK. A fork was a new article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time, and the use of it was introduced from Italy.

Have I deserv'd this from you two? for all
My pains at court to get you each a patent?
Gilt. For what?
Meerc. Upon my project o' the *forks*.
Sle. Forks? what be they?
Meerc. The laudable use of *forks*
Brought into custom here, as they are in Italy,
To th' sparing o' napkins. *B. Jon. Devil's an Ass*, v, 4.

Hence travellers are often remarked for their use of them:

And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier,
As much as the *fork-carving* traveller.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Cor., iv, 1.

Then you must learn the use
And handling of your silver *fork* at meals,
The metal of your glass; (these are main matters
With your Italian.) *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 1.

This grand improvement is announced with prodigious form by the memorable traveller, Coryat:

Here I will mention a thing that might have been spoken of before in discourse of the first Italian towns. I observed a custom in all those Italian cities and townes through the which I passed, that is not used in any other country that I saw in my travels, neither do I thinke that any other nation of Christendome doth use it, but only Italy. The Italian, and also most strangers that are commorant in Italy, doe always at their meals use *a little forke* when they eat their meate.

He then details the manner of using it, the materials of which it was composed, the extraordinary delicacy of the Italians about touching the meat with their fingers; and relates that a friend of his called him "a table *furcifer*, only for using *a forke* at feeding, *but for no other cause.*" *Coryat's Crudities*, vol. i, p. 106, repr. of 1775.

†FORKER.

Why? my lord, 'tis nothing to weare a *forker*.
Marston, The Fawne, ii, 1.

FORLEAD. Mislead?

And Guthlake, that was king of Denmarke then,
Provided with a navie mee *forlead*.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

To FORLEND. To give up.

As if that life to losse they had *forlent*,
And cared not to spare that should be shortly spent.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 6.

But Timias, the prince's gentle squyre,
That ladie's love unto his lord *forlent*,
And with proud envy, and indignant yre,
After that wicked foster fiercely went.
Ibid., III, iv, 47.

Church conjectures that it means, in the latter of these citations, *mistook*; but it is plain that the sense is the same as in the other, if we compare it with III, i, 18. Arthur and Guyon went after the lady, "in hopes to win thereby most goodly meade, the fairest dame alive;" but Timias, giving up that prospect to his lord, went after "that foule foster."

FORLORN, *s.* A forsaken, destitute person; from *for*, intensive, and *lorn*. Mr. Todd has found it also in the Tatler, otherwise it might have been referred to man, in the preceding line.

That Henry, sole possessor of my love,
Is, of a king, become a banish'd man,
And forc'd to live in Scotland a *forlorn*.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 3.

As a participial adjective, deprived:

And when as night hath us of light *forlorn*.
Sp. Sonnet, 86.

Shakespeare has ludicrously used it to signify thin, diminutive:

He was so *forlorn*, that his dimensions were, to any thick sight, invisible; he was the very genius of famine. 2 *Hen IV*, iii, 2.

†FORLORN-HOPE. A person who lost at a gaming-table. *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

FORLORE. The same as *forlorn*.

And mortal life 'gan loath, as thing *forlore*.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 21.

Also as a verb, forsook:

Her feeble hand the bridle reins *forlore*.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 1.

†FORMA-PAPER. A corruption of *in forma pauperis*, sometimes introduced comically in old plays.

FORMAL. Sober; having the regular form and use of the senses; opposed to mad.

Be patient; for I will not let him stir
Till I have us'd th' approved means I have,
With wholesome syrups, drugs, and holy pray'rs,
To make of him a *formal* man again. *Com. of E.*, v, 1.

She had just before said, more expressly, that she would keep him "'till she had brought him to his wits again."

Why this is evident to any *formal* capacity.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

In a right form, a usual shape:

If not well,
Thou should'st come like a fury crown'd with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man. *Ant. and Cl.*, ii, 5.

Thus, "the *formal* vice, iniquity," means the regular, customary vice. *Todd*, 7. See INIQUITY.

FORMALLY. In the form of another, in a certain form.

The very devil assum'd thee *formally*,
That face, that voice, that gesture, that attire.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 376

A subtile net, which only for that same
The skilfull Palmer *formally* did frame.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 81.

Formerly is also read in that place.

FORPINED Pined, or wasted away.

He was so wasted and *forpined* away,
That all his substance was consum'd to nought.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 57.

FORRAY. A plundering incursion on a neighbouring enemy.

A band of Britons ryding on *forray*,
Few days before, had gotten a great pray
Of Saxon goods. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, iii, 58

This species of warfare has been lately much illustrated by the writings of sir Walter Scott. William of Deloraine, a stout moss-trooper, says to a monk,

Penance, father, will I none;
Prayer know I hardly one;
For mass or prayer can I rarely tarry,
Save to patter an Ave Mary,
When I ride on a border *foray*.
Lay of Last Minstr., II, St. 6.

To FORRAY. To ride on such an incursion, to ravage.

For, that they *forrayd* all the countries nigh,
And spoil'd the fields, the duke knew well before.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 42.

†*To* FORSAKE. To abandon; to decline.

S. Peter, with the rest of the company, hearing the mad disposition of the fellowe, departed, leavyng behinde him myselfe, Velvet Breeches, and this bricklayer who *forsooke* to goe into Heaven because his wife was there.
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†FORSET. A casket.

Capsella. Layette, boite. A *forset*, casket, litle box, chest, or coffer. *Nomenclator.*

To FORSHAPE. To render misshapen.

Out of a man into a stone
Forshape. *Gower, de Conf.*

To FORSLACK, the same as to *foreslow*. To delay.

Through other great adventures hethertoo
Had it *forslackt*. *Sp. F. Q.*, V, xii, 3.

†*To* FORSOOTH. To treat with respect?

The sport was how she had intended to have kept herself unknown, and how the captaine (whom she had sent for) of the Charles had *forsoothed* her, though he knew her well enough and she him.
Pepys' Diary, Jan., 1661.

To FORSPEAK. To forbid. All these words are written indifferently with *for* or *fore*.

Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars.
Ant. and Cl., iii, 7.

Thy life *forspoke* by love.
Arraignm. of Paris, 1580, quoted by Steevens.

Also to bewitch, or destroy by speaking:

Their hellish power, to kill the ploughman's seed,
Or to *forspeake* whole flocks as they did feed.
Drayt. Her. Epist., p. 301.

Urging
That my bad tongue, by their bad usage made so,
Forespeakes their cattle, doth bewitch their corn,
Themselves, their servants, and their babes at nurse.
Witch of Edmonton.

They are in despaire, surely *forespoken*, or bewitched.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 203.

FORSPENT. Worn away.

With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes *forspent*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 34.

To FORTEACH. To unteach, to contradict.

And underneath his filthy feet did tread
The sacred thinges, and holy heastes *fortaught*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 15

To FORTHINK. To repent.

Therfore of it be not to bolde,
Lest thou *forthink* it when thou art olde.
Interlude of Youth.

So used by Spenser also:

And makes exceeding mone, when he does thinke
That all this land unto his foe shall fall.
For which he long in vaine did sweat and swinke,
That now the same he greatly doth *forthinke*.
F. Q., VI, iv, 32.

†FORTH-RIGHT, *adv.* At once.

S. Away with him.
D. If you doe find that I have tolde you any lie, kill me *forth-right*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

FORTH-RIGHT, *s.* A straight or direct path; from right forth, straight on.

Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forth-rights* and meanders. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

If you give way,
Or hedge aside from the direct *forth-right*,
Like to an enter'd tide they all rush by,
And leave you hindmost. *Tro. and Cr.*, iii, 3.

"Master *Forthright*, the tilter," is, therefore, the same as Master Straightforward. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 3.

FORTHY. Therefore, on that account. A Chaucerian word.

Forthy appease your grief and heavy plight,
And tell the cause of your conceived payne.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 14.

For the looseness of thy youth art sorry,
And vow'st *forthy* a solemn pilgrimage.
Drayt. Ecl., 6, p. 1412.

So it was in the old editions; in the octavo "therefore" is substituted as equivalent. It is plain by Mr. Capell's qu.? in his School of Shakspeare, p. 102, that he did not understand the word. In p. 211 he also prints it as two words.

†FORTINABLE. Fortunate; propitious.

Rychard Curdelyon they callyd hym in Fraunce,
Whych had over enymyes most *fortynable* chaunce.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 1.

FORTITUDES and FORTUNATES. Astrological terms for favorable planets.

Let the twelve houses of the horoscope
Be lodg'd with *fortitudes* and *fortunates*,
To make you blest in your designs, Pandolfo.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 147.

The FORTUNE, a playhouse in Golden-lane, near Whitecross-street, where is still a small street called Playhouse-yard. Alleyn the player, the founder of Dulwich College, bought the lease, and rebuilt the playhouse in 1599. By some extracts from his accounts, preserved by Dr. Birch, it appears that it cost him, on the whole, £880.

I took him once in the two-penny gallery at the *Fortune*. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 118
Then I will confound her with compliments drawn from the plays I see at the *Fortune* and *Red Bull*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155

The Fortune was destroyed by fire about the time when the same fate befell the Globe on the Bank-side. Speaking of Vulcan's rage against the former, Ben Jonson says,

Fortune, for being a whore,
'Scap'd not his justice any jot the more,
He burnt that idol of the revels too.
Execrat. upon Vulcan, vol. vi, p. 410.

There is a view of its front towards Golden-lane, with a plan of the adjacent streets, in Londina Illustrata. It has no appearance of a theatre, except the king's arms against the wall.

To FORTUNE, *v. n.* To happen.

That you will wonder what hath *fortuned*.
Two Gent., v, 4.
How *fortuneth* this foule uncomely plight?
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 14.
It *fortuned* out of the thickest wood,
A ramping lyon rushed suddenly. *Ibid.*, I, iii, 6.

Not now in use, though found by Todd in Pope and Evelyn.

FORTUNE, *n. s.* A hap, an occurrence.

Albeit they affirmed that he might be well assured that in all accidents and *fortunes* that citie should not faile to minister to him. *Fenton's Guicciardin*, p. 21.

FORTUNE MY FOE. The beginning of an old ballad, probably a great favorite in its time, for it is very often mentioned. Yet it does not appear that any complete copy of it is extant.

O most excellent dinpason! good, good; it plays *fortune my foe* as distinctly as may be.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 188.

Take heed, my brother, of a stranger fortune
Than e'er you felt yet; *fortune my foe's* a friend to it.
B. & Fl. Custom of Country, i, 1.

Mentioned also in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, and several other places specified in the notes to the above passages.

Mr. Malone has recovered the first stanza of it, which may lead to the rest; it is this:

Fortune my foe, why dost thou frown on me?
And will my fortune never better be?
Wilt thou, I say, for ever breed my pain?
And wilt thou not restore my joys again?

It does not appear in any of the common collections. The first line is quoted in Fragmenta Regalia, by sir Rob. Naunton.

FORTY-PENCE. The sum commonly offered for a small wager; for the same reason that several law fees were fixed at that sum, viz., 3*s.* 4*d.*; because, when money was reckoned by pounds, marks, and nobles, *forty-pence* was just the half noble, or the sixth of a pound.

How tastes it? is it bitter?—*forty pence*, no.
Hen. VIII, ii, 3.

That is, "*I will lay* forty pence it does not."

Wagers laying, &c.—*forty pence* gaged against a match of wrestling. *Greene's Groundw. of Coneycatch.*
I dare wage with any man *forty-pence*.
The longer thou livest, &c.

See TEN GROATS, which was another current term for the same sum.

†FORWARD. To go forward, to succeed.

Per me stetit, I was in the fault *that it went not forward*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

To set forward, to prepare.

Clit. Dost thou not consider that it is a great way hence? and thou knowest the old use and custom of women, that they are a whole yere in *setting forward* and trimming themselves. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†FORWARD. The vanguard of an army.

And kynge Herry, beynge in the *forwarde* durynge the bataylle, was not hurt; but he was broughte ageyne to the Toure of Londone, ther to be kept
Warkworth's Chronicle.

FORWASTED. Much wasted, or wasted away. *For*, intensive.

'Till that infernal feend with foul uprore
Forwasted all their land, and them expeld.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 5.

FORWEARIED. Much wearied. *For*, intensive.

Whose labour'd spirits,
Forweary'd in this action of swift speed,
Crave harbourage within your city walls.
K. John, ii, 1.
Forwearied with my sportes, I did alight
From loftie steed, and down to sleepe me layd.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 18.

FORWORN. Much worn. See FOR.

A silly man, in simple weeds, *forworn*,
And soild with dust of the long dried way.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 35.

FOSTER, or FORSTER. A contraction of forrester, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser.

Lo where a griesly *foster* forth did rush,
Breathing out beastly lust her to defyle.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 17

So also St. 18, and III, iv, 50. The word is found in Chaucer, and the romance of Bevis of Hampton.

And forty *fosters* of the fee
These outlawes had ysiaw.
Ballad of Adam Bell, &c.

Explained by Percy, "*forresters* of the king's demesne." *Reliques*, vol. i, *Glossary*.

†FOSTER-CHILD. A child nourished at the breast of a woman not its own mother, or who was brought up in another family. A relationship was thus formed which was formerly considered of much importance.

Puer collactaneus, qui pariter mammam suxit. *σύντροφος*. Enfant nourri de la mesme tette ou nourice. A *foster-child*, or which sucked of the same milke.
Nomenclator.

A *foster-childe* that sucked of the same milke at the same season, puer collactaneus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 271.

FOTIVE. Nourishing, invigorating; from *foveo*.

If I not cherish them
With my distilling dues, and *fotive* heat,
They know no vegetation.
T. Carew's Cœlum Britann., 4to, 1633, C 4.

FOUCH. A quarter of a buck. Coles has, "to *fouch* (among hunters) *cervum in quatuor partes dissecare*."

When he is to present some neighbouring gentleman, in his master's name, with a side or a *fouch*, hee has an excellent art in improving his venison to the best.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 45.

FOUL CHIVE HIM. Evil success attend him, ill may he succeed. See CHIEVE, where this should have been added, had it been noted in time.

Ay, *foul chive him!* he is too merry.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i, 3.

"Ill mote he *cheve*," is in Chaucer. *Cheve*, *chieve*, and *chive*, are only different forms of the same word, *chevir*, old French; and still existing here as a provincial word, to prosper. "Unlawful *chievances*," cited by Todd from Bacon, are clearly "illegal profits." *Chevin* means succeeded, in Scotch. See Jamieson.

FOULDER, *s.* Evidently put for lightning, in this line:

This fir'd my heart as *foulder* doth the heath.
Baldwin, in Mirr. Mag., p. 389.

Which enables us to decide upon the meaning of the following word in Spenser.

FOULDRING. Flaming, as lightning; from the old French, *fouldroyant* (now *foudroyant*), of the same signification.

Seem'd that loud thunder, with amazement great,
Did rend the ratling skies with flames of *fould'ring* heat.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 20.

Church, in his edition of the *Faery Queen*, proposes *smouldring* for *fould'ring*, in that passage; though he confesses that all the editions are against him. Mr. Todd, in Johnson's Dictionary, rightly rejects the emendation. *Fouldre* (now *foudre*) properly meant lightning.

FOUNDED, for *confounded*. To *dumbfound* is still used sometimes, and means to confound so as to take away the use of speech.

What, George a Greene, is it you? a *plague found you*.
George a Gr., O. Pl., iii, 51.

FOUR PRENTICES. See PRENTICES.

FOX. A familiar and jocular term for a sword.

O signieur Dew, thou dy'st on point of *fox*,
Except, O signieur, thou do give to me
Egregious ransom.
Hen. V, iv, 4.

What would you have, sister, of a fellow that knows nothing but a basket-hilt, and an old *fox* in it?
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, ii, 6

To such animals
Half-hearted creatures as these are, your *fox*
Unkenneld, with a cholerick ghastly aspect,
Or two or three comminatory terms
Would run, &c.
Ibid., Magn. Lady, i, 1.

Your "fox unkenneld," means, I fancy, your sword drawn.

O, what blade is it?
A Toledo, or an English *fox*.
White Dev., O. Pl., vi, 370.

A cowardly slave, that dares as well eat his *fox*, as draw it in earnest. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 382.

Put up your sword,
I've seen it often, 'tis a *fox*. *Jac.* It is so.
B. & Fl. Captain, iii, 5.

This, and the preceding quotation, seem to prove that a *fox* was not a cant term, in this sense, but a specific name for some kind of blade manufactured in England; perhaps with the steel browned, which might give occasion to the name: or it might be named from the inventor. "Old *foxes* are good blades." *Brome, Engl. Moor*, ii, 2.

†I wear as sharp steel as another man, and my *fox* bites as deep.
B. & Fl. King and no K., iv, 4.

To FOX. To make drunk; a cant term.

Shakespeare your Wincot ale hath much renown'd,
That *fox'd* a beggar so.
Epigr. by Sir Ast. Cockayne, quoted on *Tam. Shr.*, Induct.

Your Dutchman, when he's *foxt*, is like a fox,
For when he's sunk in drink, quite earth to a man's thinking,
'Tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, act ii, p. 363.

Faith, and so she may, for 'tis long ere I can get up, when I go *fox'd* to bed. *Hog, &c.*, O. Pl., vi, 398.

†Yet alwayes 'twas my chance, in Bacchus spight,
To come into the Tower *unfox'd*, upright.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†But as the humble tenant that does bring
A chicke or egges for's offering,
Is tane into the buttry, and does *fox*
Equall with him that gave a stalled oxe.
Verses prefixed to Lucasta, 1649.

†The tapsters in small cans fill beer,
By which a *fox* is purchast dear,
And for a truth may be held forth,
Will cost more than the skin is worth.
And therefore at such rate, I think,
Men better had canary drink. *Poor Robin*, 1699.

†Then such as had but little coin
Laid up in store to purchase wine,
Must drink fair water, cyder, perry,
Or mead, instead of sack and sherry;
Or have their throats with brandy drench'd,
Which makes men *fox'd* e'er thirst is quench'd.
Ibid., 1738.

FOX I' TH' HOLE. An old Christmas game, twice mentioned by Herrick, in the same words, but not once explained.

Of Christmas sports, the wassell boule,
That's tost up, after *fox i' th' hole*.
Hesper., p. 146; also p. 271.

†FOY. A boat attendant upon a ship.

To Westminster with captain Lambert, and there he did at the Dog give me, and some other friends of his, his *foy*, he being to set sail to-day toward the Streights.
Pepys' Diary, 1661.

FOYSON. See FOISON.

FOYST. See FOIST.

FRACTED. Broken. Lat.

His heart is *fracted*. *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

His days and times are past,
And my reliance on his *fracted* dates
Hath smit my credit. *Timon of A.*, ii, 1.

A FRAIL. A sort of slight basket, of rushes, or matting, particularly those wherein raisins, figs, &c., are packed. Skinner derives it from *fragli*, Ital. There was also *frayel*, and *fraiau*, in old French. See Roquefort. Coles, in his English Dict., sets down a frail as a certain weight of raisins, viz., about 70 pounds. So also Blount, Glossogr. See *Cabas*, in Cotgrave. It is here quibbled on:

A plague of figs and raisins, and all such *frail* commodities, we shall make nothing of them.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 229.

Wisely you have picked a raison out of a *fraile* of figges.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, iv, 2.

Three *frails* of sprats carried from mart to mart,
Are as much meat as these, to more use travell'd.
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, ii, 4.

Great guns fourteen, three hundred pipes of wine,
Two hundred *frailes* of figs and raisons fine.
Mirror for Mag., p. 482.

FRAIMENT. See FRAYMENT.

†FRAITOR. A refectory, or dining-hall.

A *frayter* or place to eate meate in, refectorium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 250.

FRAMPOLD, spelt also FRAMPUL, FRAMPAL, &c. Vexatious, saucy, pert. Capel derives it from the custom of *franc-pole*, or *free-pole*, in some manors, by which the tenants had a right to the wood of their fence, and all that they could reach with their hatchets. This right, he adds, gave rise to many litigious suits; and hence the meaning of the word. *Glossary to Sh.* The fault of this derivation is, that it gives too local an origin to a general word; for the law books speak of that custom as peculiar to the manor of Writtle, in Essex. It is, however, as good as any that has been given.

Frampole fences are said by Jacob to be such as the tenants of that manor set up against their lord's demesnes; with the privilege above mentioned. *Law Dict.* But chief justice Brampton, when he was steward of the manor, could not satisfy himself as to the origin of the word. The Saxon has been tried, and *frempul, useful*, proposed; but the word is really *fremful*, which will not do. *Franc-pole* is nearer, and there is certainly something contumacious in setting up such fences. Ray would bring it from *fram, from*, in Saxon. See Todd.

He's a very jealousy man, she leads a very *frampold* life with him, good heart! *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 2.

Nay, hilts I pray thee; grow not *fram-pull* now.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 4.

Is Pompey grown so malapert, so *frampel?*
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, iii, p. 291.

FRANCH, *v.* Apparently for to eat, or crush with the teeth.

I saw a river stopt with stormes of winde,
Wherethrough a swan, a bull, a bore did passe,
Franching the fish and frie with teeth of brasse.
Baldwine, in Mirr. Mag., p. 408.

FRANCIS, ST. Spenser mentions St. Francis's fire as a disorder: he probably means St. Anthony's fire, or erysipelas; but why he gives it to St. Francis, I have not learned. Minshew and Cotgrave make it St. Anthony's, as usual. The latter gives *feu St.*

Marcel, as another French name for it, and "*feu Martial.*" The old English term for it was *the rose*. Anciently it was called *sacred fire*; so in modern language it has been given to saints.

All these and many evils moe haunt ire.
The swelling splene, and frenzy raging rife,
The shaking palsey, and *St. Fraunces'* fire.
F. Qu., I, iv. 35.

FRANION. An idle, loose, and licentious person. Of uncertain etymology. *Faineant* has been conjectured, but in that the *r* is wanting.

Might not be found a francker *franion*,
Of her leawd parts to make companion.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 37.

As for this ladie which he sheweth here,
Is not, I wager, Florimell at all,
But some fayre *franion*, fit for such a fere.
Ibid., V, iii, 22.

But, my *franion*, I tell you this one thing,
If you disclose this, I will, &c.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 210.

This gallant, I tell you, with other lewd *franions*,
Such as himselfe, unthrifty companions.
Contention between Liberality and Prodigality, sign. F.

†One of the vicars of Westminster, that was a tall lusty lubber, and a stout *franion*, who trusted much of his strength, thought to buckle with her, and to give her the overthrow.
Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

FRANK, *s.* A place to fatten a boar in; a sty. Cotgrave gives *franc*, as the name for it in French also.

Where sups he? doth the old boar feed in the old *frank?*
2 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

How he may wracke his tythes to a higher rate, and then feed at ease, like a boare in a *frank*.
Lenton's Leas., Char. 15.

Also, as an adjective, *well fed*. See Todd.

To FRANK. To fatten boars, or any other animals. Skinner quotes Higgins for *frank'd fowl*, in whom alone, he says, he had found the word. To shut up in a sty.

Marry, as for Clarence, he is well repay'd,
He is *frank'd* up for fatting for his pains.
Rich. III, i, 3.

In the stye of this most bloody boar.
My son, George Stanley, is *frank'd* up in hold.
Ibid., iv, 5.

FRANKLIN, *s.* A freeholder or yeoman, a man above a vassal, or villain, but not a gentleman. But the usage varied.

Not swear it, now I am a gentleman? let boors and *franklins* say it, I'll swear it.
Wint. Tale, v, 2.

There is a *franklin* in the wilds of Kent hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold.
1 Hen. IV, ii. 1.

Provide me presently
A riding suit, no costlier than would fit
A *franklin's* housewife.
Cymb., iii, 2.

In the following, it seems to mean a kind of waiting gentleman, or groom of the chambers:

But entered in a spacious court they see
Where them does meet a *franklin* faire and free,
And entertaines with comely courteous glee.
Spens. F. Q., I, x. 6.

Thus low was the estimation of a *franklin*, in the reign of Elizabeth. In earlier times he was a personage of much more dignity, and seems to have been distinguished from a common freeholder by the greatness of his possessions. Chaucer's *frankelein* is evidently a very rich and luxurious gentleman; he was the chief man at the sessions, and had been sheriff, and frequently knight of the shire. See Cant. Tales, v, 333, and Mr. Tyrwhitt's note upon it.

FRANKLIN, proper name. One of the most notorious of the gang of quack astrologers, who were concerned in the poisoning of sir Thomas Overbury. He is described as "a swarthy, sallow, crook-backed fellow, as sordid in his death as pernicious in his life." He was purveyor of the poison, and was hanged with Mrs. Turner.

†FRANZIE. A phrensy.

Besides such matter of judicious wit,
With quaint conceits so fitting every fancie;
As well may prove, who scornes and spights at it
Shall either shew their folly or their *franzie*,
Then let the popes buls roare bell, booke, and candle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To FRAP. To strike. French.

Whose heart was *frapped* with such surpassing woe, as neither teare nor word could issue forth.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, sign. B b 3

Other instances have not been noted; but Spenser has *affrap*, an evident compound of this. See AFFRAP.

†FRAPE. The crowd; the mob.

'Tis strange, this fiery *frape*, thought I,
Should thus for moderation cry.
Hudibras Redivivus, vol. i, part 1, 1708.

Thus laws, for want of execution,
Spoil every nation's constitution,
Let loose the *frape* to shew their folly,
And spurn at all that's good and holy. *Ibid.*

And where our monster of an ape,
Was fond to shew his ugly shape,
And to the list'ning *frape*, dispense
The very cream and quintessence
Of envy, pride, and impudence.
Ibid., vol. i, part 5

A FRAPLER. Probably a striker, or quarreller; from *frapper*, French. The above use of *frap* makes this the more probable: also *fripler*, from *fripier*. [A blusterer; see next word.]

I say to thee thou art rude, debaucht, impudent, coarse, impolish'd, a *frapler*, and base.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 3.

Bullokar and Coles have a *frape*, for a mob; but I know no other authority, and of these, the latter probably copied from the other. [See the preceding article.]

†FRAPLING. Blustering.

The lamentable plight of the east provinces under Valens deceived by his courtiers, and making much of these *frapling* lawyers and petie-foggers. Whereunto is set in opposition the felicitie of former ages
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To FRAY. To frighten, or terrify.

She does so blush, and fetches her wind so short, as if she were *fray'd* with a sprite: I'll fetch her.
Tro. & Cr., iii, 2.

He that retires not at the threats of death,
Is not, as are the vulgar, slightly *frayed*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 255.

Awaite whereto their service he applies
To aide his friends, or *fray* his enimies.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 38.

†He rail'd, as *fraid* me; for he gave no praise,
To any but my lord of Essex dayes.
Donne's Poems, p. 91.

FRAYMENT, from the preceding. A fright.

Or Pan, who wyth hys sodayne *fraiments* and tumults bringeth age over all things.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., sign. C.

FREATES, (probably frets,) in a bow or arrow. Weak places, which are likely to give way.

Freates be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and encreasinge in those places in a bowe, which be much weaker than other. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 156.

Freates be first little pinches, the which when you perceave, pike the places about the pinches, to make them somewhat weaker, and so the pinches shall dye, and never encrease farther into *freates*. *Ibid.*

With much more on the same subject.

†FREMBD, corrupted from *fremd*, which, in Saxon and Gothic, signified a stranger, or an enemy, as *hostis*, originally, in Latin. It also signifies a stranger, in modern German. "Haud dubie operarum errore *feinde* legitur pro *fremde*, nam in Græco est ξειτοισι." *Beck. Com. Philol., Lips.*, tom. i, p. 99.

As perjur'd cowards in adversitie
With sight of feare from friends to *fremb'd* doe flie.
Pembr. Arcadia, B. i, p. 87.

In the visions of Pierce Ploughman a similar expression is used, though with more correct orthography:

To frend ne to *fremed*. v. 79.

Fremyt is used in the same sense by Gavin Douglas. See Skinner and Junius. From the same origin is Spenser's *frenne*, and his phrase is evidently of the same proverbial cast as those above cited.

So now his friend is changed for a *frenne*.
Shep. Kal., April, v. 28.

The original commentator on the Shepherd's Kalendar, who was probably Spenser himself, supposes it a contraction of *forrene*, but he is evidently mistaken. It was not necessary that Spenser, or his friend, should know the Saxon origin. We may observe, that Warton conjectured this E. K. to be Edward King. *Observations on Spenser*, vol. i, p. 42. Some have supposed it to be E. Kerke; others his known friend, Gabriel Harvey.

FRENCH CROWN. This was a most tempting word for equivocation, as it might mean three things:—1. The crown of a Frenchman's head; 2. A piece of French money; 3. The baldness produced by a disease, supposed to be French. Shakespeare puns upon that, and *dollars* together:

I have purchas'd as many diseases under her roof, as come to— 2 *Gent.* To what, I pray? 1 *Gent.* Judge. 2 *Gent.* To three thousand *dollars* (or dolours) a year. 1 *Gent.* Ay, and more. *Lucio.* A *French crown* more.
Meas. for M., i, 2.

Some of your *French crowns* have no hair at all, and then you will play barefac'd. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.

Indeed the French may lay twenty *French crowns* to one, they will beat us; for they bear them on their shoulders; but it is no English treason to cut *French crowns*, and to-morrow the king himself will be a clipper. *Hen. V*, iv, 1.

Were they but *crowns of France*, I cared not,
For most of them their natural country rot
I think possesseth; they come here to us
So pale, so lame, so lean, so ruinous. *Donne, Eleg.*, xii, 23.

Speaking of some money he was to pay.

†FRENCH-HOOD. An article of dress which appears to have been in use during a rather long period.

But this power that some of them have, is disguised geare and strange fashions. They must weare *French-hoods*, and I cannot tell you, I, what to call it. And when they make them readie and come to the covering of their heads, they will call and say, give me my *French-hood*, and give me my bonet, or my cap, and so forth. *Latimer's Sermons.*

His love letters of the last yeare of his gentlemanship are stuft with discontinuances, remitters, and uncore prists; but now being enabled to speake in proper person, he talkes of a *French hood*, insteede of a jointure, wages his law, and joines issue.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

It appears, however, to have gone out of fashion soon after the date of this last extract.

For these loose times, when a strict sparing food
More's out of fashion then an old *French hood*.
Herbert's Hygiasticon, 1636.

†FRESH-MAN. A novice.

I am but a *fresh-man* yet in France, therefore I can send you no news, but that all is here quiet, and 'tis no ordinary news, that the French should be quiet.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

First, if thou art a *freshman*, and art bent
To bear loves arms, and follow Cupids tent.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 221.

†FRESHWATER-SOLDIER. A popular term for a new recruit.

Bachelier aux armes, nouveau ou jeune soudard. A *freshwater souldier:* a young souldier: a novice: one that is trayned up to serve in the field. *Nomenclator.*

FRET. A narrow frith or strait of the sea; contracted from *fretum*, Latin, not from *fretting*.

An island parted from the firme land with a little *fret* of the sea. *Knolles's Hist. of Turks*, 462.

FRETS. The points at which a string is to be stopped, in such an instrument as the lute or guitar.

I did but tell her she mistook her *frets*,
And bow'd her hand to teach her fingering,
When, with a most impatient dev'lish spirit,
Frets call you these? said she, I'll fume with them.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

To this Hamlet alludes, when he says, "Though you can *fret* me, you cannot play upon me." *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Musician he will never be (yet I find much music in him) but he loves no *frets*. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 268.
These means, as *frets* upon an instrument,
Shall tune our heart-strings to true languishment.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 539.

The term is still in use with practical musicians.

†FRIAR-RUSH. A Christmas game mentioned in the Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†FRIARIES. Convents of friars.

Hee like an earthquake made the abbies fall,
The *fryeries*, the nunneries, and all.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†FRIBBLE. A coxcomb.

A company of *fribbles*, enough to discredit any honest house in the world.—No, I'd have you to know, I am for none of your skip-jacks;—no, give me your persons of quality, there's somewhat to be got by them.
The Cheats, 1662.

FRICACE. A sort of medicine, probably intended to be rubbed upon the part diseased; from *frico*.

Applying only a warm napkin to the place, after the unction and *fricace*. *B. Jons. Fox*, ii, 2.

He calls it an oil; *olio del Scoto*. It is mentioned often afterwards in the same play as the *fricace*.

†FRIES.

Love voyd of faith (quoth he) is neither love
Nor yet a god, but an infernal spirit,
Which having in the foul sulphureous lake
Of burning Phlegeton kindled black flames,
Doth counterfeit therewith loves glorious light,
And so goes breathing forth his feigned *fries*.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

To FRIL. To turn back in plaits; perhaps from *furl*. As also the frill of a shirt.

His long mustachoes on his upper lip, like bristles, *fril'd* back to his neck. *Knolles*, ut supr., 516.

FRIM. Rich, thriving; said to be a northern word. From *freom*, strong, Saxon.

Through the *frim* pastures, freely at his leisures.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

See also Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

FRIPLER, for fripier, the same as fripper. A broker, or pawnbroker. See Cotgrave, under *Fripier*, which he renders, "a *fripier*, or broker," &c. That it is put for a pawnbroker in the following passage, is clear, from the mention of lavender. See LAVENDER.

Is gathered up with greediness before it fall to the ground, and bought at the dearest, though they smell of the *fripler's* lavender half a year after.
Greene's Arcadia, p. 13, in *Heliconia*, vol. i, or p. 157, in *Cens. Lit.*, vol. vii.

A FRIPPER. One who sells old clothes, a broker.

Taylors, *frippers*, brokers. *Mons. D'Olive*, 1606.
Farewell, *fripper*, farewell, petty broker. *Ibid.*

A FRIPPERY. An old-clothes shop. *Friperie*, Fr.

Look, what a wardrobe here is for thee!
Cal. Let it alone, thou fool, it is trash.
Trin. O ho, monster; we know what belongs to a *frippery*. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

So Massinger:

Enter Luke, with shoes, garters, fans, and roses.
G. Here he comes, sweating all over;
He shews like a walking *frippery*. *City Madam*, i, 1.
Hast thou forsworn all thy friends i' the Old Jewry? or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? yet if thou dost, come over and but see our *frippery*, change an old shirt for a whole smock with us.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 2.

†FRISCOL. A curvet.

And all, my Jone, shalt thou alone,
At thy commandment have;
If thou wilt let me *friscoles* vet
In place where ich doe crave.
Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

But he is rare for *friscols*; nay, what's worse,
He treads a measure like a miller's horse.
Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 136.

And saying so, he gave two or three *friskles* in the air with very great signs of contentment, and presently went to Dorotea.
History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 74

†FRISK. To idle away.

The first inducing thee to shew thine abilities among the ladies, where, if not advis'd, thou art drawn in beyond a retreat, or at least to *frisk* away much of thy time and estate. *A Cap, &c.*

FRITH. A high wood. So explained in Drayton's notes to his Polyolbion. The origin is supposed to be Welch, in which language it has other senses. See Todd.

To lead the rural routs about the goodly lawns,
As over holt and heath, as thorough *frith* and fell.
Book xi, p. 862

FRITH, MARY. The real name of a woman, much celebrated under the denomination of *Moll*, or *Mall*, *Cutpurse*. She is the heroine of the

old play by Middleton, entitled the Roaring Girl; and from her fame it is more likely that she is alluded to by Butler, than Mary Carlton, whom Dr. Grey supposes to be the person, in his note on this line:

As Joan of France, or English *Mall*. *Hud.*, I, ii, 368.

Mary Carlton was, indeed, also famous in her day, though in a much less degree. A modern editor of Hudibras adopts Granger's idea and description of *Mary Frith*: "She assumed the vices and attire of both sexes, and distinguished herself as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pick-pocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods. She had the honour of robbing no less a personage than general Fairfax, upon Hounslow Heath; for which exploit she was sent to Newgate, but she had acquired sufficient wealth in her calling to purchase her liberty. She defrauded the gallows, and died peaceably of a dropsy, in the 75th year of her age." There is a portrait of *Mall*, in man's attire, prefixed to her life, 12mo, 1662, under which are the following lines:

See here the presidess o' the pilfering trade,
Mercury's second, Venus' only maid.
Doublet and breeches, in an un'form dress,
The female humorist, a kickshaw mess:
Here's no attraction that your fancy greets,
But if her features please not, read her feats.

Nat Field, in his play called Amends for the Ladies, has exhibited some of the *merry pranks of Mall Cutpurse*. *Baldwyn's edit.*, 1819. See also Granger, vol. ii, p. 408, 8vo.

Her portrait is copied from the original woodcut, in Dodsley's Old Plays, in the title of the Roaring Girl, vol. vi, p. 1. Dr. Nash, in his notes on Hudibras, adheres to Mary Carlton, though he refers also to Granger.

†FRIZADO. Frieze cloth. See next article.

Our cottons, penistones, *frizadoes*, baze,
Our sundry sorts of frizes, blackes and grayes.
And linnen drapers but for transportion
Could hardly canvase out their occupation.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FRIZE, or FRIEZE. A sort of coarse warm cloth, probably (as Dr. Johnson suggests) made first in *Friesland*. Wales was famous for this, as well as for flannel. See FLANNEL.

Am I ridden with a Welch goat too? shall I have a coxcomb of *frize*? 'tis time I were choak'd with a piece of toasted cheese. *Mer. W. W.*, v, 5.

But indeed my invention comes from my pate, as birdlime does from *frize*, it plucks out brains and all. *Othell.*, ii, 1.

In the play of King Edw. I, printed in 1509, one of the stage directions is, "Enter Lluellin, alias prince of Wales, &c., with swords and bucklers, and *frieze* jerkins."

I do not know that the word is yet disused.

†FRIZEL. A small curl.

Now under the shaddow of the eyebrowes, then amidst the little *frizels* of a faire haire; otherwhiles within little dimples, that sweet smiles often frame, in a faire cheeke. *The Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

Womens long haire is coma. That which busheth out, cesaries, or the bush: those which runne together in one place, feakes: those which are pretely involved together, *frizled*: those which are full of circles, curled. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.

†FRIZLING-IRON. A curling-iron.

A *friziling yron*, that women and men use about the curling of their haire, or which in old time was used to part the haire, and drawe them out in length. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 146.

FRO, the same as *from*. Used chiefly before an *m*, for the sake of the sound. At the end of a verse, *him fro* may be found, instead of *from him*, for the sake of a rhyme.

Was afterward, I know not how, convaid.
And *fro* me hid. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 24.
Far be it from your thought, and *fro* my will. *Ibid.*, I, iii, 28.

Still used in the phrase *to and fro*, and in that only.

†FRO. A frow, or woman. Dutch.

Ancilla. Chambriere, meschine. A maideservant: a *milkin fro*. *Nomenclator*.
Pedisequa. Une chamberiere. A waiting maid: a yoong *fro*. *Ibid.*

FROES, for frows, the Dutch word for women.

Buxsom as Bacchus' *froes*, revelling, dancing,
Telling the musick's numbers with their feet.
B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. Weap., act v, p. 321.

†FROISE. A sort of pancake with slices of bacon in it; what the French now call an *omelette au lard*.

With a few slices of bacon, a *froise* was presently made, and served in with great pomp and magnificence. *Comicall History of Francion*, 1655.

Some are so tender nosed as to smell out a knave, as far as another man shall do broil'd herrings, or a bacon *froise*; and some again shall make no more ado of telling a lye than a porter doth of a farthing custard. *Poor Robin*, 1716.

To make a *frayse* appear like rashers of bacon.—Take of fine flower half a peck, mingle one half by its self with water and butter, and to the other add milk wherein turnsole had been steeped, with a little of the powder of lake; and having cut them out into slices, fix a slice of the one to a slice of the other, at your discretion; and when they are fryed gently, or rather

baked, they will deceive the most curious as to the sight of them. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706

†FROLICK. Joyful; gamesome.

Shepheard why creepe we in this lowly vaine,
As though our muse no store at all affordes,
Whilst others vaunt it with the *frolicke* trayne.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

FROM. Away from; rather implying distance than contrariety, which Johnson gives as its meaning.

For any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing, whose end, &c. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Do not believe,
That *from* the sense of all civility,
I thus would play and trifle with your reverence.
Oth., i, 1.

Did you draw bonds to forfeit, sign to break:
Or must we read you quite *from* what you speak.
B. Jons Underwoods, vol. vi, p. 398, Whalley.

If now the phrase of him that speaks shall flow
In sound quite *from* his fortune. *Ibid.*, vol. vii, p. 173.

This last is a translation of "Si dicentis erunt fortunis *absona* dicta." N.B. The elegy from which the former of these two quotations is taken, stands in some editions of Donne's Works as his, and marked as Elegy 17th.

†FRONDENT. Covered with leaves.

I, Phœbus tree, still *frondent*, flourishing.
Nor bald, nor grisled, verdant as the spring.
Owen's Epigrams.

FRONTAL. A piece of armour put upon the forehead of a horse. Also various things similarly applied.

Like unto this doo they arme their horses too; about his legges they tie bootes, and cover his head with *frontals* of steele. *Underdown's Heliodorus*, sign. Q 6.

FRONTIER is said anciently to have meant *forehead*, which seems, indeed, to be proved by the following quotation:

Then on the edges of their bolster'd hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces. *Stubbs's Anatomy of Abuses.*

But this does not seem to explain the passage of Shakespeare, for the sake of which it has been adduced:

And majesty could never yet endure
The moody *frontier* of a servant brow.
! *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

"The moody forehead of a servant brow," is not sense. Surely it may be better interpreted, "the moody border," that is, outline, "of a servant brow." Or it may be considered as a term borrowed from fortification, in which frontier means an outwork. It will then mean the moody or threatening *outwork*; in which sense the word occurs in the same play:

Of pallisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

A forte not placed where it was needful might skantly be accounted for *frontier*. *Ives's Fortific.*

†FRONTISPIECE. A façade, or front.

Nature, thou wert o'rseen to put so mean
A *frontispeece* to such a building.
Cartwright's Lady Errants, 1651.

†FRONTLESS. Shameless, impudent.

But thee, thou *frontless* man,
We follow. *Chapm. Il.*, 159.

FRONTLET. A forehead band, part of the female dress of elder times. *Frontal*, French. They were worn to make the forehead smooth.

Forsoth, women have many lettes,
And they be masked in many nettes;
As *frontlets*, fyllets, partlettes, &c.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

Hoods, *frontlets*, wires, cauls, curling irons, periwigs, &c. *Lyly's Mydas.*

Metaphorically for look, or appearance of the forehead:

How now, daughter, what makes that *frontlet* on?
Methinks you are too much of late i' the frown.
Lear, i, 4.

†FROOF. The handle of an augur?

And as you have seen
A shipwright bore a naval beam; he oft
Thrusts at the augur's *froofe*; works still aloft;
And at the shank help others. *Chapm. Odyss.*, ix.

FRORY. Frosty. The same as *frore*.

Her up between his rugged hands he rear'd,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist.
While the cold ysicles from his rough beard
Dropped adown upon her yvory brest.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 35.

Also frothy:

While she was young she us'd with tender hand
The foaming steed with *froary* bit to steer.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 45.

†FROST. "Farewell, frost," was an old proverbial phrase, intimating indifference, and not uncommon in our ancient writers. Ray gives among his proverbs, "Farewell, frost; nothing got, nor nothing lost."

Morr. Nay, and you feede this veyne, sir, fare you well.
Falk. Why, *farewell, frost.*
Play of Sir Thomas More, p. 52.

And so, *farewell frost*, my fortune naught me cost.
Mother Bombie, 1632.

To FROTE. To rub. *Frotter*, French.

Let a man sweat once a week in a *hot house*, and be well rubbed and *froted*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

Then fell downe the maid in a swoon for feare; so as he was fain to *frote* hir, and put a sop into hir mouth.
Reg. Scot's Disc. of Witcher., V 1.

Come, sir, what say you extempore now to your bill of an hundred pound? a sweet debt for *frouting* your doublets.
Middlet Trick to catch the O. One, F 3, repr., p. 194

Chaucer uses this word.

†She smelles, she kisse'th, and her corps
She loves excedyngly,
She tufts her heare, she *frotes* her face,
She idle loves to be.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

FROTERER. Rubber, a person who rubs another; from *frote*. A page says of his offices to a gallant,

I curl his periwig, paint his cheeks, perfume his breath, I am his *froterer*, or rubber in a hot house.
Marston's What

FROUNCE, *s.* A fringe, plait, or similar ornament of dress. In modern language, a flounce.

To **FROUNCE.** To curl, or rather to friz, as the hair is done in dressing; from *froncer*, to twist or wrinkle, French. I suspect that *flounce*, now used, is only a corruption of this.

Some *frounce* their curled heare in courtly guise,
Some prancke their ruffes. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 14.
With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, flow'ring.
Drayt. Nymp., ii.

It is similarly used by Milton in the Penseroso, v. 123. In more antiquated language it had the signification of wrinkled, which is nearer the French original. Thus Moth, the antiquary, in the Ordinary:

His visage foul *y-frounced*, with glowing eyn.
O. Pl., x, 309.

So, in Chaucer, *frounceless* is *without wrinkle*.

†By Phidias art thou fishes seest
Engraven feat and trim;
Put water to them, and they will
Whip, skip, frisk, *frounce*, and swim.
Kendall's Floures of Epigrammes, 1577.

†FROWARD. Wayward.

One day, her vanity pressing her to desire a neck-lace of bigger pearles than those she had, she resolved to make recourse to her ordinary flatteries; but something had put my master in so *froward* a humour, that he repuls'd her with such terms as she deserv'd.
History of Francion, 1655.

†FROWING. That renders rank.

Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre, they'll lose their sweets then, trust mee they will, sir.
Suckling's Aglaura, 1638.

†FROWISH. Rank, or rancid.

He that is ranck or *frowish* in savour, hircosus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†FROWNING-CLOTH. A frontlet?

The next day I comming to the gallery, where shee was solitarily walking with her *frowning cloth*, as sicke lately on the sullens.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

FROWY. A word of uncertain derivation, which seems simply to mean mossy in the two following instances. I cannot think, with Dr. Johnson, that the familiar word *frowzy* is in any degree a substitute for it. In this first passage it might be put for *frory*:

Proteus is shepheard of the seas of yore,
And hath the charge of Neptune's mighty heard,
An aged sire, with head all *frowy* hore,
And sprinckled frost upon his deawy beard.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 30.

But if they (the sheep) with thy goats should yede,
They soon might be corrupted;
Or like not of the *frowy* fede (on the mountains),
Or with the weeds be glutted.
Spens. Shep. Kal., July, 109.

To **FRUMP.** To mock, or treat contemptuously. [Perhaps best expressed by, to snub.] Minshew, who is followed by Skinner and others, derives it from the Dutch, *frumpelen*, or *krumpelen*, to curl up the nose in contempt.

†Hee fawneth upon them his master favoureth, and *frumpeth* those his mistresse frownes on.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†Walkes all day musing in his mournfull dumpes,
Whilest Love his page but privily him *frumps*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

†The fourth and last ranke is impudent, overthwart, stubborne, and withall unlearned, those I meane, who having broken loose over-soone from the grammer schoole, run to and fro in all corners of cities studying for scoffes and *frumping* flouts, not for meet pleas to helpe any cause.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Their judges such as have learned Philistions or Æsops *frumping* scoffes or fables. *Ibid.*

A **FRUMP.** A contemptuous speech, or piece of conduct.

Lucilla, not ashamed to confesse her follie, answered him with this *frumpe*. *Euphues*, K 2.

Eld. Lov. Lady Guinever, what news with you?
Abig. Pray leave these *frumps*, sir, and receive this letter. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady*, act v, p. 348.

†And blush not at the *frumps* of some,
Ne feare at others frowne;
More rich thou art in threadbare coate,
Then some in silken gowne.
Seven Sobs of a Sorrowfull Soule, 1615.

†But yet, me thinkes, he gives thee but a *frumpe*,
In telling how thou kist a wenches rumpe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Goe farre off from doung, let them prate and gabble as long as they will, never take pepper in the nose for their deeds or misdeeds, nor yet for their *frumps* and flimflams, seeing one that is infamous can defame none but themselves. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†Lynus to give to me a frightfull *frump*,
Said that my writings savourd of the pump.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†Som of thy sons prove bastards, sordid, base,
Who having suck'd thee throw dirt in thy face;
When they have squeez'd thy nipples and chast papps,
They dash thee on the nose with *frumps* and rapps.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

To **FRUSH.** To bruise, or dash violently to pieces. *Froisser*, French. An uncommon word, unknown to the first commentators of Shakespeare, but fully exemplified by the latter. It was technical in some things, as in carving; and in war, to the battering of armour to pieces.

Stand, stand, thou Greek—I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it. *Tro. and Cr.*, v, 7.

Rinaldo's armour *frush'd* and hack'd they had
Oft pierced, and with blood besmeared new.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 48.

Hector assayled Achilles, and gave him so many strokes, that he al to-*frusht* and brake his helme.
Caxt. Destr. of Troy, O o 1, 5th ed.

Smote him so corragiously with his swerde, that he *frussh'd* al his helme. *Guy of Warw.*, bl. let.

High cedars are *frushed* with tempests, when lower shrubs are not touched with the wind.
Hinde's Fliosto Libidinoso, ed. 1606.

Breaking a spear was also called *frushing* it:

I can bestride a bouncing gennet still,
And with mine arme [illegible] a [illegible] lance
D. Belchier's See me and see me not.

To *frush a chicken*, was the same as to *break up* or carve a chicken; it is used in old books of cookery and carving.

To *frush* the feathers of an arrow, was to set them upright, which appears, from the following passage, to have been done to prepare them for use; probably to make them fly steadily:

Lord, how hastely the soldiers buckled their healmes, howe quickly the archers bente their bowes, and *frushed* their feathers, how readily the bilmen shoke their billes, and proved their staves.
Holinsh., vol. ii, R r r 6.

†FRUSTRATELY. In vain.

Great Tuscane dames, as she their towns past by,
Wisht her their daughter-in-law, but *frustrately*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†FRUTAGE. A confection of fruit.

Upon this chariot was finely and artificially devised a sumptuous covered table, decked with all sortes of exquisite delicates and dainties, of patisserie, *frutages*, and confections. *British Bibliographer*, iv, 315.

†FRUTRY. Anything producing fruit.

He sowde and planted in his proper grange
(Upon som savage stock) som *frutry* strange.
Du Bartas.

To FUB, or FUB OFF. To put off, to deceive. *Fuppen*, German. If this be the true derivation, *fub* is more correct than *fob*, which has entirely supplanted it. Shakespeare has it both ways.

I have been *fubb'd off* and *fubb'd off* from this day to that day, that it is a shame to be thought on.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 1.

Why Doll, why Doll, I say!—my letter *fubb'd* too,
And no access without I mend my manners!
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

FUCUS. Paint. A Latin word, adopted by our early writers to signify the colours used by ladies, to improve their complexions.

Livia. How do I look to-day?
Eud. Excellent clear, believe it. This same *fucus* Was well laid on.
Livia. Methinks, 'tis here not white.
Eud. Lend me your scarlet, lady; 'tis the sun Hath giv'n some little taint unto the ceruse, &c.
B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

'Till you preferred me to your aunt, the lady,
I knew no ivory teeth, no caps of hair,
No Mercury water, *fucus*, or perfumes.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 412.

With all his waters, powders, *fucuses*,
To make thy lovely corps sophisticate.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 3.

†FUDDLE. Drink.

And so, said I, we sipp'd our *fuddle*,
As women in the straw do caudle,
'Till every man had drown'd his noddle.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

†*To* FUDDLE. To drink hard.

Ev'ry thing *fuddles*; then that I,
Is't any reason shou'd be dry?

Well; I will be content to thirst,
But too much drink shall make me first.
Poems by Various Writers, 1711.

†FUELLER. Apparently the servant whose duty it was to light fires.

Vain *fuellers!* they think (who doth not know it)
Their lights above't, because their walk's below it.
Wilson's Life of James I.

FUGH. A strange spelling of the word *fugue*, meaning a species of musical composition.

She [Echo] is never better in her Q, than when she apes the nightingale, especially in their *fughs*, for then you would think them both stark mad, while they follow one another so close at the heels, and yet can never overtake each other.
Strange Metam. in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 286.

To FULFIL. To fill up entirely, to make full; literally, to *fill full*.

With massy staples,
And corresponsive and *fulfilling* bolts.
Tro. and Cr., Prologue.

Then Scipio (that saw his ships through-gall'd
And by the foe *fulfill'd* with fire and blood.)
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 298.

So in our Liturgy, "That we may be *fulfilled* with thy grace."

†FULIGINOUS. Smoaky, or sooty.

Only such exercise as may refine, and keep the spirits active, and digest the grosser and *fulginous* matter, strengthens the nerves of a kingdom, or republick.
Wilson's Life of James I.

FULLAM, or FULHAM. The cant term for some kinds of false dice. There were *high fullams* and *low fullams*. Probably from being *full*, or loaded, with some heavy metal on one side, so as to produce a bias, which would make them come *high* or *low*, as they were wanted. It has been conjectured that they were made at *Fulham*, but I have seen no proof of it; nor is it very likely that gambling should have flourished in so quiet a village: nor would such a manufacture be publicly avowed.

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for gourd, and *fullam* holds,
And *high* and *low* beguile the rich and poor.
Mer. W. W., i, 3.

Who? he serve? ha! he keeps *high men* and *low men*, he! he has a fair living at *Fulham*.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.

The "fair living at *Fulham*," is evidently a mere quibble, because the man lived by these *fullams*.

D'Ol. How manie pronounes be there? *Dig.* Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts: the Goade (gourd), the *Fulham*, and the Stop-kater-tre; which are all demonstratives, for here they be. *Mons. D'Olive*, sign. F 3.
Sic. Give me some bales of dice. What are these?
Som. Those are called *high fullums*, those *low fullums*.
Nobody and Somebody, sign. G 3

See GOURDS.

†FULL-BAGGED. Rich.

Thus have I brought to end a worke of paine,
I wish it may requite me with some gaine;
For well I wote, the dangers where I ventered,
No *full-bag'd* man would ever durst have entered.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

FULLMART, FULIMART, or FOUMART. A polecat. Bewick describes the polecat under the name *foumart*; Chambers also acknowledges it as a provincial word for that animal. The authority of Ben Jonson is decisive. Of his personage Pol-martin, the lady says,

Was ever such a *fulmart* for an huisher
To a great worshipful lady, as myself!
Who, when I heard his name first *Martin Polecat*,
A stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence, without a reverence,
My very heart e'en yearn'd. *Tale of a Tub*, i, 4.

Skinner says he had only seen the word in Isaac Walton. The passage is this:

With gins to betray the very vermin of the earth. As namely, the fitchet, the *fulimart*, the ferret, the polecat, &c. *Compl. Angl.*, p. i, ch. 1.

Hence some have supposed it the *stoat*, as polecat is here mentioned also; but Walton appears to have been mistaken in that point.

†**FUMISH.** Cross-tempered.

Anger hath certaine priviledges, or if you will, notes of discovery: not to believe our friends, to be rash in attempts, to have the cheekes inflamed, to use quicknesse with the hands, to have an unbridled tongue, to be *fumish* and overthwart for small causes, and to admit of no reason. *Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

FUMITER. The herb fumitory, or *fumaria officinalis* of Linnæus; in the class diadelphia, and order hexandria. An officinal plant. Shakespeare calls it rank, because it grows freely and luxuriantly among corn, where it is a troublesome weed.

Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now
As mad as the vex'd sea, singing aloud;
Crown'd with rank *fumiter*, and furrow weeds,
With harlocks, hemlock, &c. *Lear*, iv, 4.

Shakespeare uses also the proper name, *fumitory*:

Her fallow leas,
The darnel, hemlock, and rank *fumitory*,
Doth root upon. *Hen. V*, v, 2.

The French name is *fumeterre*; the old Latin of the shops, *fumus terræ*.

†**FUMOUS.** Creating steam, or wind.

He must abstaine from garlicke, onions, mustard, and such like *fumous* things.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†**FURDLE.** To draw or roll up.

The captaines have layd by their bastinadoes,
Lieutenants put to silence their bravadoes.
The colours *furdled* up, the drum is mute,
The serjants ranks and files doth not dispute.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**FURIBUNDAL.** Furious.

O Muses, may a woman poore, and blinde,
A lyon-draggon, or a bull-beare binde?
Ist possible for puling wench to tame
The *furibundall* champion of fame?
G. Harvey, 1593.

†**FURMENTY, FURMITY, or FRUMITY.** Still a favorite dish in the north, consisting of hulled wheat boiled in milk and seasoned. It was especially a Christmas dish.

Potage ou gasteau fait de farine de fourment. *Furmenty* pottage. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Athera. Sorbitiuncula pulticulæ liquidæ similis ex zeæ tenuissimo polline. Gruell made of milke and wheate, *furmentie*. *Ibid.*

Christmas is come and now the smell
Of roast beef does exceeding well;
With mutton pasty, and minc'd-pie,
Pork, plumb-broth, veal, and *furmity*;
Pig, goose, and rabbets, and strong beer,
All these things are good Christmas cheer.
Poor Robin, 1707.

But yet mistake not, for I think,
Good beer at Christmas time to drink,
Good victuals also should take place;
Which to the winter adds a grace.
Plumb-pudding and good *furmety*,
Fine pasty, goose, and Christmas pie.
For breakfast, beer and cheese and toast,
For dinner victuals boil'd and roast;
At evening with good ale or beer,
Conclude the night, the month, the year.
Ibid., 1735.

To make *furmenty*.—Take a quart of sweet cream, 2 or 3 sprigs of mace, and a nutmeg cut in half, put it into your cream, so let it boil, then take your French-barley or rice, being first washed clean in fair water three times and picked clean, then boil it in sweet milk till it be tender, then put it into your cream, and boil it well, and when it hath boiled a good while, take the yolks of 6 or seven eggs, beat them very well, to thicken on a soft fire, coil it, and stir it, for it will quickly burn; when you think it is boiled enough, sweeten it to your tast, and so serve it in with rose-water and musk-sugar, in the same manner you make it with wheat.
A True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676, p. 17.

To **FURNACE.** To send forth fumes or smoke like a furnace.

There is a Frenchman his companion, one
An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl at home; he *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
Furnaceth the universall sighes and complaintes of this transposed world.
Chapman, Pref. to Shield of Homer.

Cited by Mr. Steevens.

FURNIMENT. Furniture, decoration. *Fornimento*, Italian.

Lo where they spyde, with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 38.

To **FUST.** To grow fusty, musty, or mouldy. Fusty and musty seem always to have been indiscriminately used, and are so still. Cotgrave has *fusté*, French, in the same sense; but I cannot find such a word in any French dictionary, ancient or modern.

Sure, he that made us with such large discourse
Looking before and after, gave us not
That capability and god-like reason
To *fust* in us unus'd. *Hamt.*, iv, 4.

His blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for lack of sale.
Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

FUSTILARIAN. A cant term of contempt, a fusty stinking fellow; *fusty* itself is used in the same contemptuous way. See below.

Away, you scullion! you rampallian! you *fustilarian!* I'll tickle your catastrophe. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

There is no probability in the conjecture of Mr. Steevens, that it is derived from *fustis*.

FUSTILUGS. A very fat person; so said to mean in the Exmoor dialect. Sherwood also translates it in French by "Coche, femme bien grosse;" otherwise I should have derived it from *fusty* and *lugs*, i. e., musty ears; implying a person dirty and ill-savoured up to the ears.

You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns, each moving upon two pottlepots. *Junius*, 1639, cited by Todd.

FUSTY. Musty or mouldy.

Hector shall have a great catch if he knock out either of your brains; 'a were as good crack a *fusty* nut with no kernel. *Tro. & Cr.*, ii, 1.

Dirty, musty, ill-smelling:

Where the dull tribunes,
That with the *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours,
Shall say, against their hearts, "We thank the gods
Our Rome hath such a soldier." *Coriol.*, i, 9

†FUTILOUS. Idle, silly.

I received your answer to that *futilous* pamphlet, with your desire of my opinion touching it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†FUTURELY. This adverb is used by Chapman, Hom. Epig., iv.

To FYLE. Contracted from to *defile*. See to FILE.

But few of them would *fyle* their handes with any labor. *North's Plut.*, p. 375.
These *fyled* hands did wipe, did wrap, did rocke, and lay ye soft. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, iii, 16, p. 78.

FYST. A corruption of *foist*, which was a jocular term for a windy discharge of the most offensive kind.

Marry, *fyst* o' your kindess. I thought as much.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 270.

Coles acknowledges it, and has *to fyst*, vissio; which in his Latin part he renders *to fizzle*. Also *fysting cur*; and in Sherwood's English Dictionary, subjoined to Cotgrave, *fysting curs*, and other offenders of the same class, are fully illustrated. This confirms the interpretation of FOISTING HOUND.

FYTCHOCK. A term of contempt, the same as *fitchew*, or polecat; which Isaac Walton calls *fitchat*; Topsell and others, *fitch*; from *fisse*, Dutch.

Farewel, *fytchock*.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, act v, p. 350.

Said to an old waiting maid, who has before been called cat, and several other contemptuous names.

G.

GABERDINE. A coarse cloak or mantle. *Gavardina*, Spanish. Cotgrave thus explains it: "*Galleverdine* (which he gives as a French word), a *gaberdine*, a long coat or cassock of course (*i. e.*, coarse), and, for the most part, motley or party-coloured stuffe." *Gavardina* is not Italian, though given as such by Skinner, and others. It is Spanish, and not *gabardina*; though *b* and *v* are often interchangeable. Nor is *galleverdu* French, that I can find, on any authority but that of Cotgrave.

You call me misbeliever, cut-throat, dog,
And spit upon my Jewish *gaberdine*.
Mer. of Ven., i, 3.

Caliban's grotesque dress is also called by this name:

Alas! the storm is come again; my best way is to creep under his *gaberdine*. *Temp.*, ii, 2.

So the dress of the banditti, in the Goblins:

Under your *gaberdines* wear pistols all.
O. Pl., x, 176.

With whom besides he changed a *gaberdine*,
Thick-lined and soft; which still he made his shift
When he would dress him 'gainst the horrid drift
Of tempest. *Chapman, Odyss.*, xiv, 740.

GAD, from the Saxon, *gaad*. A goad, or sharp point of metal.

And, come, I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steel will write these words,
And lay it by. *Tit. Andr.*, iv, 1.

"Upon the *gad*," in Lear, seems to be the same as upon the spur:

Kent banished thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! subscribed his power!
Confin'd to exhibition! all this done
Upon the gad. *Lear*, i, 2.

In the following passage, *gad* is evidently a kind of slender spear:

Their horsemen are with jacks for most part clad,
Their horses are both swift of course and strong,
They run on horseback with a slender *gad*,
And like a speare, but that it is more long.
Harr. Ariost., x, 73.

In a receipt which occurs in the Haven of Health, we are directed to "heat a *gad* of steele or iron glowing hot in the fire," and quench it in the composition. Chap. 194, p. 178. In Phillips's New World of Words, "a *gad* of

steel" is explained to be "a small piece of steel to heat in the fire, and quench in any liquor." It is sufficiently obvious that *gad-fly* is composed of this word, quasi *goading-fly*. Probably, therefore, *to gad*, and *gadding*, originate from being on the spur, to go about.

†GAFFER. An old man. See GAMMER.

They that buy must sell, or else they have a bad bargain on't, but do according to his conscience. My *gaffer* only said, he would inform himself as well as he could against next election, and keep a good conscience. *Dame Huddle's Letter*, 1710.

GAFFLE. A part of the cross-bow used in bending it. It moved in a part called the rack.

My cross-bow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my *rack*,
To bend it when I please, or when I please to slack.
Drayt., Muses' Elys., p. 1492.

Cotgrave renders *gaffle* into French by *pied de biche*, and *bandage d'arbaleste*. The *gaffle* was the lever by which the bow was drawn. Coles Latinizes it by "balistæ flexor." The artificial steel spurs put upon fighting cocks are also called *gaffles*, or *gaffs*.

†GAFFLET. A steel spur placed on the leg of a cock for fighting.

There is always a continued noise amongst the spectators, in laying wagers upon every blow each cock gives; who, by the way, I must tell you, wear steel spurs, (call'd I think, *gafflets*) for their surer execution. *Journey through England*, 1724.

†GAG-TOOTH. A projecting tooth.

The poets were ill advised that fained him to be a leane, *gag-toothed* beldame.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

I, here is a fellow judicio that carried the deadly stocke in his pen, whose muse was armed with a *gag-tooth*, and his pen possest with Hercules furyes.
The Returne from Parnassus, 1606.

GAGE. A pledge, French. Hence the glove or gauntlet thrown down in challenges was called a *gage;* because, by throwing it, the challenger pledged himself to meet the person who should take it up. It is, therefore, in allusion to it as a manual ornament, that Shakespeare makes Aumerle thus speak of it:

There is my *gage*, the *manual seal* of death,
That marks thee out for hell. *Rich. II*, iv, 1.

It is twice in the same play called *honour's pawn:*

If guilty dread hath left thee so much strength
As to take up my *honour's pawn*, then stoop. i, 1
There is my *honour's pawn*,
Engage it to the trial if thou dar'st. iv, 1.

To *lay to gage*, means to leave in pawn:

For learned Collin *lays* his pipes *to gage*,
And is to fayrie gone a pilgrimage.
Drayt. Sheph. Garland, p. 1393.

Ev'n so, this pattern of the worn-out age,
Pawn'd honest looks, but *laid* no words *to gage*.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 650.

To GAGE. To pledge, or put in pledge.

But my chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my time, something too prodigal,
Hath left me *gag'd*. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 1.
That men of your nobility and pow'r
Did *gage* themselves in an unjust behalf.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

This is in general erroneously printed *'gage*, as if it were an abridgement of engage; which it is not. Also used for to *gauge*, or measure:

Nay, but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 3.

And to lay as a wager:

Against the which a moiety competent
Was *gaged* by our king. *Haml.*, i, 1.
I'll *gage* my life that strumpet, out of craft.
Marston. Dutch Courtezan, G 4.

GAIBESEEN. A sort of jocular word, in signification the same as gay-looking; "gay to be seen."

Now lykewyse what saie you to courtiers?
These minion *gaibeseen* gentilmen.
Sir Tho. Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., Q 2, b.

In Spenser we have it in two words:

That goodly idol, now so *gay beseen*,
Shall doff her fleshes borrow'd fair attire.
Sonnet xxvii.

†GAIN. Went; perhaps gained, *i. e.*, reached.

He drew his arrow to the head,
And drew it with might and main;
And strait in the twinkling of an eye,
To the Frenchman's heart the arrow *gain*.
Ballad of Robin Hood, the noble Fisherman.

GAIN, rather arbitrarily prefixed to words, had often the force of a negative, and was merely a contraction of *against*, as will appear in several words here following.

To GAINCOPE. Ray gives this as a south or east country word, and explains it, "To go across a field the nearest way, to meet with something" Perhaps from *cutting* and gain; a *gainful coupe*, or cut. I find it used by a quaint writer, who, perhaps, belonged to those parts.

Some indeed there have been, of a more heroical strain, who striving to *gaincope* these ambages, by venturing on a new discovery, have made their voyage in half the time. *Joh. Robotham to the Reader*, in *Comenius's Janua Ling.*, ed. 1659

GAINFUL has been interpreted *wayward*, but I find no authority for that sense, either as a provincial term, or in other authors. If it was a Staffordshire phrase, Mr. Sympson, who gave that meaning, ought to have said so. It seems rather to signify encroaching, apt to *gain* upon

any indulgence given. This suits both the context and the analogy of composition. It has only been noticed in this passage:

You'll find him *gainful*, but be sure you curb him,
And get him fairly, if you can, t' his lodging.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim., iv, 4.

I confess I have not seen it used in this sense elsewhere. Mr. Monck Mason fancied that the ordinary sense of lucrative might answer, explaining it thus: You will find him a profitable patient, but you must curb him notwithstanding. But this by no means agrees with the general tendency of the speech. It might do, indeed, could nothing better be made of it; but I prefer the sense here given. I thought once that the above-mentioned force of *gain* in compounds might explain it, but have given up that notion.

GAINGIVING. A misgiving, a giving against; that is, an internal feeling or prognostic of evil.

But thou wouldst not think how ill all's here about my heart: but it is no matter. *Hor.* Nay, good my lord. *Haml.* It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gaingiving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman.
Haml., v, 2.

No other example has been found.

To GAINSTAND, a word of similar construction. To stand against.

Love proved himself valiant, that durst, with the sword of reverent duty, *gainstand* the force of so many enraged desires. *Sidney.*

Mr. Todd quotes also Knight's Tr. of Truth for it.

†But there is nothing more certaine then this, that many men reposing two much trust in the strength of their bodies, and so being carelesse in *gainstanding* and resisting the beginnings of maladies (which their dissolute order of life hath begotten and ingendred) have bene yoked by old age before the course of their yeares did require it.
Barrough's Method of Physick, ed. 1624

To GAINSTRIVE, *v. a.* To strive against. Similarly formed.

In his strong arms he stifly him embraste,
Who, him *gainstriving*, nought at all prevail'd,
For all his pow'r was utterly defaste.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 14.

The fates *gainstrive* us not.
Grimould, cited by Todd.

Also as a neuter verb, F. Q., IV, vii, 12.

GAISON. Scarce; for GEASON, q. v.

This white falcon rare and *gaison*,
This bird shineth so bright.
Prog. of Eliz., vol. i
Verses on the Coron. of Anne Boleyn, p. 10

GAIT. Manner of going. It is here used metaphorically, for proceeding in a business; which is uncommon.

We have here writ
To Norway, uncle of young Fortinbras—
* * * to suppress
His further *gait* herein. *Haml.*, i, 2.

To go one's gait, in country language, to pass along. *Gang your gait* is still used in the north of England, and in Scotland.

Good gentleman, *go your gait*, and let poor volk pass.
Lear, iv, 6.

In Midsummer Night's Dream we have to *take his gate*, for take his way, or to go; where it is erroneously printed *gate*. As Shakespeare's orthography was to be corrected, it ought to have been made uniform.

With this field-dew consecrate,
Ev'ry fairy take his *gait*,
And each several chamber bless,
Through this palace, with sweet peace. v, 2.

GALAGE. A clown's coarse shoe; from *galloche*, a shoe with a wooden sole, old French, which itself is supposed to be from *gallica*, a kind of shoe mentioned by Cicero, Philip., ii, 30, and A. Gellius, xiii, 21. If so, the word has returned to the country whence it first was taken; but I doubt much of that derivation; for, by the passages referred to in the above authors, it seems more likely that the *gallica* was a luxurious covering, than one so very coarse as the *galloche*. Perhaps the *caliga*, or military strong boot of the Romans, from which *Caligula* was named, may be a better origin for it. The word *galloche* is now naturalised among us for a kind of clog, worn over the shoes.

My heart-blood is nigh well from I feel,
And my *galage* grown fast to my heel.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 243.
For they been like foul wagmoires overgrast,
That if any *galage* once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.
Ibid., Sept., 130.

The old commentator, E. K., explains it, "A startup, or clownish shooe." Chaucer has *galoche*.

†A *galatch* or pattens which women used in time past, crepida. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 211.

GALATHE. The name of Hector's horse, in the old metrical romances on the subject of the Trojan war, in which the real manners of Homer's heroes were quite disregarded.

There is a thousand Hectors in the field;
Now here he fights on *Galathe* his horse,
And there lacks work. *Tro. and Cr.*, v, 5.

The affectation of giving high-sounding names to the horses of the heroes of romance is noticed by Warton, in his observations on the Faery Queen, vol. i, p. 292; and he quotes Cervantes, whose admirable ridicule sets the matter in a clear light:

I should be glad to know, afflicted madam, what is the name of that same horse? His name, answered the afflicted, is not like that of Bellerophon's horse, which was called *Pegasus*, nor does it resemble that which distinguished the horse of Alexander the Great, *Bucephalus*; nor that of Orlando Furioso, whose name was *Brigliadoro*; nor *Bayarte*, which belonged to Reynaldo de Montalvan; nor *Frontino*, that appertained to Rugero; nor *Bootes*, nor *Periton*, the horses of the sun; nor is he called *Orelia*, like that steed on which the unfortunate Rodrigo, last king of the Goths, engaged in that battle where he lost his crown and life. I will lay a wager, cried Sancho, that as he is not distinguished by any of those famous names of horses so well known, so neither have they given him the name of my master's horse, *Rozinante*.

Don Quix., iii, 8.

Their swords and spears had also names. See MORGLAY.

†GALEOT. More properly *galiot*, a small ship.

A. Oh, now all begins to passe betweene the *galeot*, and the marriner: and well? *Passenger of Benvenuto.*

GALINGALE, or GALANGALE. The aromatic root of the rush *cyperus*, used as a drug, or as a seasoning for dishes; from *galangue*, French. See *Galanga*, in Bomare's Dict. d'Hist. Naturelle. "Les Indiens en assaisonnent leurs alimens." It is hot, bitter, and acrid, and though formerly employed in medicine here, is now disused. In India it is still in use as a spice. There is an English species. See Sowerby, Engl. Bot., pl. 1309.

My spice box, gentlemen.
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers, there's the art on't;
Or in a *galingale*, a little does it.

B. & Fl. Bloody Brother, ii, 2.

Gerard gives an account of two sorts, both foreign, p. 33.

A GALL. A sarcasm, or severe joke; a galling stroke.

Fool. Truth's a dog that must to kennel: he must be whipp'd out, when the lady Brach may stand by the fire and stink. *Lear.* A pestilent *gall* to me.

Lear, i, 4.

Also a sore, a place rubbed or galled:

Enough, you rubbed the guiltie on the *gaule*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 463.

To GALL AT. Apparently, to say galling, sarcastic things to a person.

I have seen you gleeking and *galling at* this gentleman twice or thrice. *Hen. V*, v, 1.

†GALLANTISE. Gallantry.

Gray-headed senate, and youth's *gallantise*.

Du Bartas.

†GALLEMELLA. Apparently a personage in the old May games.

Phy, Long Megg of Westminster would have bene ashamed to disgrace her Sonday bonet with her Satterday witt. She knew some rules of decorum; and although she were a lustie bousing rampe somewhat like *Gallemella* or Maide Marian, yet was she not such a roinish rannell, or such a dissolute gillian flurtes, as this.

Harvey, Pierce's Supererogation, 1600.

GALLIAN, for Gallic, or French. A word, I believe, peculiar to the following lines:

An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A *Gallian* girl at home. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

GALLIARD. A lively, leaping, nimble French dance; from *gaillard*, gay. Commonly joined with the Spanish *pavin*. See PAVAN. [It is said to have been introduced into England about the year 1541.]

What is thy excellence in a *galliard*, knight? *Sir And.* Faith I can cut a caper. *Twel. N.*, i, 3
And bids you be advis'd, there's nought in France
That can be with a nimble *galliard* won. *Hen. V*, i, 2.
The end of these men is not peace.—Woe is me, they doe but dance a *galliard* over the mouth of hell, that seems now covered over with the greene sods of pleasure: the higher they leape, the more desperate is their lighting. *Bp. Hall's Works*, p. 445.

It is thus described by Sir J. Davies:

But, for more diverse and more pleasing show,
A swift and wandring dance he did invent,
With passages uncertain, to and fro,
Yet with a certain answer and consent
To the quick music of the instrument.
Five was the number of the music's feet,
Which still the dance did with *five paces* meet.
A gallant dance, that lively doth bewray
A spirit and a virtue masculine,
Impatient that her house on earth should stay,
Since she herself is fiery and divine;
Oft doth she make her body upward fine,
With lofty turns and capriols in the air,
Which with the lusty tunes accordeth fair.

Poem on Dancing, St. 67, 68.

†Our *galliardes* are so curious, that thei are not for my daunsyng, for thei are so full of trickes and tournes, that he whiche hath no more but the plaine sinquepace, is no better accounpted of then a verie bongler.

Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

See CINQUE-PACE.

GALLIASS, or GALLEASSE. A large galley; a vessel of the same construction as a galley, but larger and heavier. *Galeazza*, Italian; *gallease*, French.

Gremio, 'tis known my father hath no less
Than three great argosies, besides two *galliasses*,
And twelve tight gallies. *Tam. Shr.*, ii, 1.

According to the explanation given in Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, the masts of a *galleasse* were three, which could not be lowered like those in a galley; and the number of seats for rowers was thirty-two. He cites Addison's Travels:

The Venetians pretend they could set out, in case of

great necessity, thirty men of war, a hundred galleys, and ten *galleasses*.

GALLIGASKINS. See GALLY-GASKINS.

GALLIMAWFRY. A confused heterogeneous jumble; from *galimafrée*, a sort of ragout or mixed hash of different meats. Menage says of this word, and *galimatias*, "Ils sont cousins germains, mais je ne say pas leur généalogie." Minshew, without much attention to the analogy of derivation in the French language, says, "It may come of some meats made or *fried* in *gallies*, or among *gallie-slaves*, which use to chop livers, entrailes of beasts, guts, or such like, for their sustenance in the *gallies*; and sometime *killed cats*, &c., as myselfe have seene at sundry places beyond seas, where I have travelled; or the meat of the Gaules, which use much chopped livers, &c." He seems to have considered it as a *galley maw fry*, that is, a *fry* made for the *maws* or mouths in the gallies. But Mr. Lemon, whom Greek only will satisfy, adopts Skinner's hint of "alludit κῶλον intestinum et ματτύα," which, he adds, comes from μάττω, or μάσσω; but this is mere stuff.

They have a dance which the wenches say is a *allimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't.
Winter's T., iv, 3.

Cook. They are two
That give a part of the seasoning. *Poet.* I conceive
The way of your *galli-mawfrey*.
B. Jons. Neptune's Tr., vol. vi, 161.

Thus with sayings, not with meat, he maketh a *gallimafrey*. *Alex. and Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 94.

Pistol is made to use it ludicrously for a wife, perhaps implying that she was an odd mixture of different qualities:

He loves thy *gallymawfry*, Ford, perpend.
Mer. W. W., ii, 1.

Coblers, tinkers, fencers, none escapt them, but they mingled them all on one *gallimafry* of glory.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

GALLO-BELGICUS. *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*, erroneously said to be the first newspaper printed in England, but in fact a history of the times, something similar to an Annual Register. It was written in Latin, and published at Cologne, with this title: "*Mercurii Gallo-belgici*, sive rerum in Gallia et Belgio potissimum, Hispania quoque, Italia, Anglia, Germania, Polonia, vicinisque locis, ab anno 1588 ad Martium anni 1591 gestarum Nuncii." The first volume was printed in octavo, 1598; from which year to about 1605, it was published annually; and from thence to the time of its conclusion, which is uncertain, it appeared in half-yearly volumes. *Chalmers's Life of Ruddiman.* The half-yearly publication is alluded to by Earle:

He [an old college butler] doubles the pains of *Gallo-belgicus*, for his books go out *once a quarter*, and they are much in the same nature, brief notes and sums of affairs, and are out of request as soon.
Microcosmographia, § xvii, Bliss's edition, p. 50, and note.

This *Mercurius* had a very ill fame for lying; for which reason Hall, in his description of Lavernia, or Terra Impostorum, gives him a magnificent palace there:

Struxit sibi hic ædes profectò elegantes *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*: nec abhinc procul cardinalis quidam historicus amplissima jecit castelli augustissimi fundamenta. *Mundus alter et idem*, iv, 5.

His imitator Healde, calls the district Lyers-bury Plaine, and thus renders the passage:

Mercurius Gallobelgicus has built himself a delicate house in the country: and there is a certaine cardinall (an historian) that hath layd the foundations of a mighty and spacious castle in these quarters.
Discov. of a New World, p. 234.

Of the cardinal, the margin says, "If he doe meane *Baronius*, hee is not farre amisse, many suppose;" and this was probably the intention of Hall.

Cleveland, in his Character of a London Diurnal, thus speaks of it:

The original sinner of this kind was Dutch, *Gallo-belgicus*, the protoplast, and the modern Mercuries but Hans-en-Kelders.

It is often mentioned and alluded to in the plays and poems of the Shakespearian age. It should appear, by the following quotations, that it was written by a captain:

It shall be the ghost of some lying stationer,
A spirit shall look as butter would not melt
In's mouth. A new *Mercurius Gallo-Belgicus*.
Cox. O there's a *captain* was rare at it.
Foro. Ne'er think of him.
The *captain* wrote a full hand gallop, and
Wasted indeed more harmless paper than
Ever did laxative physick, yet will I
Make you t' outscribble him, and set down what
You please, the world shall better believe you.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, act iv.

Again:

I have another business, too,
'Cause I mean to leave Italy, and bury myself in
Those nether parts, the low countries. *Foro.* What's that, sir?

Ped. Marry, I would fain make nine days to the week,
For the more ample benefit of the *captain*. *Ibid.*
'Tis believ'd
And told for news, with as much confidence
As if 'twere writ in *Gallo-belgicus*.
The Heir, O. Pl., viii, 112.

The nery nuntius, sly *Mercurius*,
Is stoln from heav'n to *Gallo-belgicus*.
Distichs on the Seven Planets, in *Wits Recreations*, sign. X 6.

Ben Jonson probably alluded to a certain inflation of phrase employed in that publication, and not yet disused when he wrote the Poetaster.

And if at any time you chance to meet
Some *Gallo-Belgick* phrase, you shall not straight
Rack your poor verse to give it entertainment,
But let it pass. Act v, sc. 3.

The gazette is mentioned with it in Ben Jonson's Epigrams:

They carry in their pockets Tacitus,
And the Gazette, or *Gallo-Belgicus*. *Epig.* 92.

A successor of this Mercury, called *Mercurius Britannicus*, is mentioned in the Staple of News, of Ben Jonson, act i, sc. 5. Hence the current name of *Mercuries*, for newspapers.

To GALLOW. To frighten; from the Saxon *agælan*, or *agælwan*. In the corrupted form of *to gally*, it is still current in the west of England.

Alas, sir, are you here? things that love night
Love not such nights as these; the wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the night,
And make them keep their caves. *Lear*, iii, 2.

Spenser uses *gallow-tree*, for gallows, F. Q., II, v, 26; V, iv, 22, &c., which might well be supposed to mean *tree of terror*, or terrible tree, though it is usual to derive it otherwise.

GALLOWGLASSES Heavy-armed foot soldiers of Ireland, and the western isles: the lighter armed troops were called kernes.

Jacula nimirum peditum levis armaturæ quos kernos vocant, nec non secures et loricæ ferreæ peditum illorum gravioris armaturæ, quos *galloglassios* appellant. *Waræi Ant. Hibern.*, cap. vi

The merciless Macdonnel
——— from the western isles
Of kernes and *gallow-glasses* is supplied. *Macb.*, i, 2.

The duke of York is newly come from Ireland,
And with a puissant and a mighty power,
Of *gallow-glasses*, and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 9.

And let the bards within that Irish isle,
To whom my muse with fiery wings shall pass,
Call back the stiff-neck'd rebels from exile,
And mollify the slaught'ring *galli-glass*.
Drayton, Idea xxv, p. 1269.

Of the fourth degree is a *galloglasse*, using a kind of pollax for his weapon.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., sign. D 4.

To morrow comes O Kane with *gallinglasse*,
And Teague Magennies with his light foot kerne.
Hist. of Capt. Stukely, sign. D 3.

In the following passage this name is given to a race of Picts:

We ought, they said, to tame the *Gallowglasse*,
The raging Scythian Pict, that did them spoile,
If we would reape our tribute of their toile.
Mirror for Mag., Severus, p. 166.

†GALLY-BREECHES. Wide, loose breeches. The same as GALLY-GASKINS, q. v.

They pull in peeces fast
Their *gally-breeches* all arowe.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne, 1570.

GALLY-FOIST. A long barge, with many oars; composed of *galley* and *foist*. The latter being made from *fuste*, which Cotgrave thus explains: "*Fuste*, f. *a foist;* a light gally that hath about 16 or 18 oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare."

There's an old lawyer
Trim'd up like a *gally-foist*, what would he do with her? *B. & Fl. Wife for a Month*, act v, p. 337.

Cit. He has perform'd such a matter, wench, that if I live next year I'll have him captain of the *gallyfoist*, or I'll want my will.
B. & Fl. Knight of Burn. Pest., act. v.

Captain of a gallyfoist was sometimes used as a contemptuous term, especially to a captain. See O. Pl., xi, 380.

Often applied specifically to the city barge in which the Lord Mayor of London goes in state to Westminster:

Rogues, hell-hounds, stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May-day, or when the *gally-foist* is afloat to Westminster.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iv, 2.

He was pompously received into London, with little less than a Roman triumph;—the Lord Mayor's show was nothing to it; there wanted nothing but the *galley-foist*, and then all had been complete.
Letter from a Spy at Oxford, quoted on *Hudibr.*, III, iii, v. 310.

†*Mas.* Yes, the next day after Simon and Jude
I dare, when all your liveries go a feasting
By water with your *gally-foist* and pot-guns,
And canvas whales to Westminster.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

GALLY-GASKINS, or, if the derivation be right, GALLO-GASCOINS, being a kind of trowsers first worn by the Gallic Gascons, *i. e.*, the inhabitants of Gascony, probably the seafaring people, in the ports of that country. *Gascons*, I doubt not, is right; but *Gally* seems still to want accounting for, being of too learned an origin, in this etymology, for our sailors to recur to. Perhaps they were first observed to be used on that coast by sailors (not slaves) in galleys. The simple word *gaskins* is used by Shakespeare:

I am resolved on two points. *Mar.* That, if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your *gaskins* will fall. *Twel. N.*, i, 5.

Many words, when about to become obsolete, are preserved by burlesque usage, which has been the case with this. Phillips has given it new life, by applying it to breeches, in the Splendid Shilling. It is used in the Widow, attributed to Jonson, Fletcher, and Middleton:

Beggary will prove the spunge.
2d Suit. Spunge in thy *gascoyns*,
Thy *gally-gascoyns* there. O. Pl., xii, 293.

Of the vesture of salvation make some of us babies and apes coates, others straight trusses and divell's breeches; some *gally-gascoynes*, or a shipman's hose. *Pierce Penilesse.*

The corresponding word in Colgrave is *Greguesques*, on which see Menage. Coles has "Galligaskins, *braccæ laxæ.*"

†My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and incroaching frosts,
By time subdued, (what will not time subdue!)
An horrid chasm disclose. *Phillips.*

†GALPE. To gape wide.

Next, mynd thy grave continually,
Which *galpes*, thee to devour.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

GAMALIEL RATSEY. A personage mentioned by Ben Jonson, of whom the following account is taken from a note by Mr. Steevens on Love's Labour Lost: "*Gamaliel Ratsey* was a famous highwayman, who always robbed in a mask. I once had in my possession a pamphlet containing his life and exploits. In the title-page of it he is represented with this ugly vizor on his face." On the books of the Stationers' Company, May 2, 1605, this book is entered thus: "A book called the lyfe and death of *Gamaliel Ratsey*, and several of his companions who were executed at Bedford." Again: "Twoo balletts of *Gamaliel Ratsey*, and several of his companions who were executed at Bedford." Again: "Ratsey's Ghost, or the second part of his life, with the rest of his mad pranks," &c. Act iv, sc. 1.

He is thus introduced by Ben Jonson:

Have all thy tricks, &c. &c.
Told in red letters; and a face cut for thee,
Worse than *Gamaliel Ratsey's.* *Alchem.*, i, 1.

In allusion to this frightful visor, he is called by Harvey, *Gamaliel Hobgoblin.* Mr. Gifford, in his note on this passage, quotes some curious Latin verses on *Gamaliel.*

†GAMASHES. Loose drawers worn outside the legs over the other clothing.

Daccus is all bedawb'd with golden lace,
Hose, doublet, jerkin; and *gamashes* too.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

GAMBESON, *s.* A kind of proof coat for the body. So it is explained, and rightly, by Strutt, in the Glossary to his Queen Hoo Hall; but I have not met the word in old writers. The word is French, and is fully explained by Menage in *Gamboison*, and by Du Cange in *Gambeso*, who quotes this line:

Pectora tot coriis, tot *gambesonibus* armant.

It was a stuffed and quilted jacket, both to prevent the armour from hurting the body, and to check the progress of a weapon. Blount, I believe, was wrong in explaining it, "a long horseman's coat, that covered part of the legs; from the French *gambe*, or *jambe*, a leg." *Blount's Tenures, by Beckwith*, p. 77.

GAMBREL, or GAMBRIL. A stick placed by butchers between the shoulders of a sheep newly killed, to keep the carcase open, by pinioning the fore legs back.

Spied two of them hung out at a stall, with a *gambrel* thrust from shoulder to shoulder, like a sheep that was new flayed. *Chapm. Mons. D'Ol.*, act iii, end.

To GAMBRIL. To extend with a stick, in the manner above described.

Lay by your scorn and pride, they're scurvy qualities,
And meet me, or I'll box you while I have you,
And carry you *gambril'd* thither like a mutton.
Fletch. Nice Valour, iv, 1.

GAME, CRIED. See AIM, TO CRY.

†GAME-GALL. A satirical retort.

Shortly after this quippyng *game-gall*, &c.
Holinshed's Chron., 1577.

GAMES, ANCIENT. A curious list of them appears in one of Sir John Harrington's Epigrams:

I heard one make a pretty observation,
How games have in the court turn'd with the fashion.
The first game was the best, when free from crime,
The courtly gamesters all were in their *prime.*
The second game was *post*, untill with posting
They paid so fast, 'twas time to leave their hosting.
Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious game, and yet in court oft seen,
A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.
Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter,
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That u..expected in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their *load.*

Now *noddy* follow'd next, as well it might,
Although it should have gone before by right.
At which I saw, I name not any body,
One never had the knave, yet laid for *noddy*.
The last game now in use is *bankerupt*,
Which will be plaid at still, I stand in doubt,
Untill Lavolta turne the wheele of time,
And make it come about againe to *prime*.
Ep., B. iv, 12.

Another list is in an old book of French and English dialogues. Most of the games in both lists will be found under their names.

They played at *cardes*, at *cent*, at *primeroe*, at *trumpe*. at *dice*, at *tables*, at *lurch*, at *draughts*, at *perforce*, at *pleasant*, at *blowing* [I suppose *blow-point*], at *queene's game*, at *chesses*.
Erondell's French Garden, 1605, sign. P.

He afterwards gives some games, not of cards or dice, but social sports:

The maydens did play at [cross] *purposes*, at *sales*, *to thinke*, at *wonders*, at *states*. at *vertues*, at *answers*.

†GAMESTER. A kind of familiar term for a debauched person of either sex.

'Tis a catalogue
Of all the *gamesters* in the court and city,
Which lord lies with that lady, and what gallant
Sports with that merchant's wife.
B. and Fl. False One, i, 1

She's impudent, my lord,
And was a common *gamester* to the camp.
All's W., v, 3

See also Spanish Curate, i, 1.

I would endure a rough, harsh Jupiter,
Or ten such thund'ring *gamesters*, and refrain
To laugh at them 'till they are gone.
B. Jons. Catiline, ii, 2.

Also a jocular term of familiarity, *a merry gamester*, as a merry fellow:

You are *a merry gamester*,
My lord Sands.
Hen. VIII, i, 4.

†GAMME. To jam?

Now it fortuned that this fellow was executed on a winters afternoone towards night, and being hanged, the chaine was shorter then the halter, by reason whereof he was not strangled, but by the *gamming* of the chaine which could not slip close to his necke, he hanged in great torments under the jawes.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

GAMMER. An old wife; correlative with gaffer, and probably made from the Saxon *gemeder*, *commater*, as gaffer from *gefera*, *socius*. The derivations from godfather and godmother, &c., seem to me much less probable. The word is abundantly exemplified in Gammer Gurton's Needle, O. Pl., vol. ii. Gaffer is still used in burlesque language.

†And monkey faces, yawns, and stammers,
Delude the pious dames and *gammers*,
To think their mumbling guides precation
So full of heav'nly inspiration.
Hudibras Redivivus, Part 6, 1706.

†GAMMOT. A lancet.

An instrument serving to cut out the rootes of ulcers or sores: it is called the incision knife, or *gammot*.
Nomenclator.

To GANCH. To punish by that cruel mode practised in Turkey, of suspending a criminal on a hook by the ribs till he dies; from *ganciare*, to hook, Italian.

Their formes of putting to death (besides such as are common els-where) are impaling upon stakes, *ganching*, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds, or more miserable famine.
Sandys's Travels, p. 62

Dr. Johnson had the word, but no instance of it; only an allusion to the mode of punishment, from a Latin poem. Mr. Todd has found it in Dryden, whom he cites.

†GANDERGLAS. Perhaps ragwort, called in some parts *gandergoose*, which may be a modern corruption of the older word.

Purple narcissus like the morning rayes,
Pale *ganderglas*, and azor culverkayes.
Lauson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

†GANGRELL. A tall fellow.

Long herry, long homme, long comme une perche, treslong. A long *gangrell*: a slim: a long tall fellow that hath no making to his height. *Nomenclator.*

†GANG-TEETH. Projecting teeth.

The little children were never so affrayd of hell mouth in the old plaies painted with great *gang teeth*, staring eyes, and a foule bottle nose, as the poore devils are skared with the hel mouth of a priest.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

In sign that this is sooth,
I bite it with my *gang-tooth*. *Stoo him Bayes*, 1673.

†GANG-TIDE. Rogation week.

At fasts-eve pass-puffes; *gang-tide* gaites did alie masses bring. *Warner's Albions England*, 1592.

GANZAS. Geese, in Spanish. Put by Butler for anything wildly extravagant, because the romance of the Man in the Moon feigned that don Gonzales was carried thither by *ganzas*, or geese.

They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzas*.
Hudibr., II, iii, 781.

Nor of the *ganzas* which did soon
Transport don Diego to the moon.
Cleveland on Flying.

†GAPE-SEED. A burlesque expression, sufficiently explained by the following examples.

Whilst others they do make repair
To Smithfield to Bartholomew Fair,
To see Jack Pudding act his tricks,
Whilst cut-purse he his pocket picks;
And by that means 'tis plainly clear,
They for their *gapes-seed* do pay dear.
Poor Robin, 1694.

This will be a busy month both with the farmers in the country, and the Harlequins and Jack-Puddings in Bartholomew Fair; and these, tho' they pretend to be thought fools, will not be the only fools there, nor to be compar'd with those who, in an eager pursuit after diversion, stand with their eyes and their mouths open, to take in a cargo of *gape-seed*, while some a little too nimble for them pick their pockets.
Ibid., 1735.

†GAR. See GARRE.

Con. But not with him by my faith, and your leave, in't we be married. Prithee Beavis, *gar* him wash his face: he'll scare some bodies bairns else.
Brome's Northern Lass.

GARB. An heraldic term for a sheaf of corn; "a corruption of the French word *gerbe*, which signifies a sheaf of any kind of corn." *Porny.*

Great Eusham's fertile glebe what tongue hath not extoll'd,
As though to her alone belong'd the *garb* of gold.
Drayt. Pol., xiii, p. 928.

Explained in the margin, "the sheaf."

†GARBEL. Anything sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been taken.

Averdepois weight is by custome (yet confirmed also by statute), and thereby are weighed all kind of grocerie wares, physicall drugs, butter, cheese, flesh, waxe, pitch, tarre, tallow, wools, hemp, flax, yron, steele, lead, and all other commodities not before named (as it seemeth,) but especially every thing which beareth the name of *garbel*, and whereof issueth a refuse or wast. *Dalton's Countrey Justice*, 1620.

GARBOIL. A tumult, uproar, or commotion. *Garbouille*, French.

Look here, and at thy sov'reign leisure, read
The *garboils* she awak'd. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 3.
Her *garboils*, Cæsar,
Made out of her impatience —— &c.
Did you too much disquiet. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.
With Charles and with Orlando to remaine,
And them to serve, while these *garboyles* do last.
Harrington, Ariosto, xxxix, 62.
And with a pole-ax dasheth out his brains,
While he's demanding what the *garboil* means.
Drayt. Battle of Agin., Works, p. 77.

†GAR-CROW. A scare-crow?

She tript it like a barren doe,
And strutted like a *gar-crowe*.
Choyce Drollery, 1656, p. 67.

GARD. See GUARD.

A GARDEN-HOUSE, now called a summer-house. Gardens in the suburbs of London, with buildings of this kind in them, were formerly much in fashion, and often used as places of clandestine meeting and intrigue. This practice is described in Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses, and alluded to by several dramatic writers:

In the fields and suburbes of the cities, they have gardens either palled or walled round about very nigh, with their harbers and bowers fit for the purpose. And least they might be espied in these open places, they have their banquetting houses with galleries, turrets, and what not, therein sumptuously erected; wherein they may (and doubtless do) many of them play the filthy persons, &c. *Stubbs*, p. 57.

Now, God thank you, sweet lady, if you have any friend, or *garden-house*, where you may employ a poor gentleman as your friend, I am yours to command in all secret service.
London Prodigal, v, 1; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 517.

Poor soul, she's entic'd forth by her own sex
To be betray'd to man, who in some *garden-house*,
Or remote walk, taking his lustful time,
Binds darkness on her eyes, surprizes her.
Mayor of Quinb., O. Pl., xi, 120.

Yet at least imitate the ancient wise citizens of this city, who used carefully to provide their wives gardens near the town, to plant, to graft in, as occasion served, only to keep them from idleness. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 161.

Thy old wife sell andyrons to the court,
Be countenanced by the dons, and weare a hood,
Nay keep my *garden-house*; Ile call her mother,
Thee father. *B. & Fl. Martial Maid*, iii, 1.

This is no *garden-house*, in my conscience she went forth with no dishonest intent.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, act ii, p. 232.

The word summer-house was, however, not unknown. See Beaumont and Fletcher's Honest Man's Fortune, act iii, p. 410.

In Londina Illustrata is a print of sir Paul Pindar's lodge, or *garden-house*, now in Half-moon-alley, Bishopsgate-street.

†In the meane while their wives are joviall;
They eate the tongues of nightingales, lambestones,
Potato pies, pick'ld oysters, marrow bones,
And drinke the purest wine that they can gette;
They have their *garden-houses*; will bee sicke;
Then comes the doctor with his clister pipe,
And makes them well; their husbands heades ake still
Play of Timon

GARDIANCE. Defence, guarding.

I got it nobly in the king's defence, and in the *guardiance* of my faire queene's right.
Chapman's Hum. Day's Mirth, F 3.

†GARGEL, or GARGOIL. The image on the spouts of buildings, an old architectural term.

Gargels of mens figure, telamones, atlantes, *gargels* of womens figure, cariatides vel statuæ mulieres.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 163.

But rather to be dowted whether any soch person was ever bisshop there, as ys surmysed, experyence in semblable cases latly tryed owte by Dervelgadern, Conoch, and soch other Welsch godes, antique *gargels* of ydolatry. *Wright's Monastic Letters*, p. 208.

GARISH. Splendid, shining, magnificent. Skinner says, "Nescio an ab A. S. *gearwian*, præparare, apparare." Mr. Lemon wrote it *gairish*, that he might derive it from the Greek γαίω.

That all the world shall be in love with night,
And pay no worship to the *garish* sun.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 2.

What fooles are men to build a *garish* tomb,
Only to save the carcass whilst it rots.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 323.

But thou canst maske in *garish* gauderie,
To suit a foole's farfetched liverie.
Hall's Satires, iii, 1.

There in close covert by some brook,
Where no profaner eye may look,
Hide me from day's *garish* eye.
Milton, Penseroso, 138.

GARLAND. A name long current for a collection of ballads. Dr. Percy, in the conclusion of his Essay on the Ancient Minstrels, thus speaks of collections of this kind: "Towards the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, the genuine old minstrelsy seems to have been extinct, and thenceforth the ballads that were produced were wholly of the latter [*i. e.*, more correct, but bordering on the insipid]

kind, and these came forth in such abundance, that in the reign of James I they began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *garlands*, and at length to be written purposely for such collections." p. xxxix. In the note on this passage, the quaint titles of many of these are enumerated, from the Pepysian and other libraries. They are in 12mo, and in black letter, viz.: 1. *A Crowne Garland* of Goulden Roses gathered out of England's Royall Garden, &c.; by Richard Johnson. 1612. [Bodl. Libr.] 2. *The Golden Garland of Princely Delight.* 3. *The Garland of Good-will;* by T. D. 1631. 4. *The Royal Garland of Love and Delight;* by T. D. &c. *Robin Hood's Garland* is still well known.

No, no, man; these are out of ballads;
She has all the *Garland of Good-will* by heart.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 375.

G. Oh sweet man!
Thou art the very honeycomb of honesty.
P. The Garland of Goodwill.
Ford's Broken Heart, iv, 2.

Qu. whether the former line is also a title of some such collection.

†*To* GARLAND. To crown with a garland.

Oh Elphin, Elphin, though thou hence be gone,
In spight of death yet shalt thou live for aye,
Thy poesie is *garlanded* with baye.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland, 1593.

†GARLICK. The name of a jig or farce which seems to have been very popular at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Player. That shows your more learning, sir. But, I pray you, is that small matter done I entrusted you for?
Haddit. A small matter! You'll find it worth Meg of Westminster, although it be but a bare jig.
Player. O, lord! sir, I wish it had but half the taste of *garlick*.
Haddit. Garlick stinks to this; if it prove that you have not more . . . . . than e'er *garlick* had, say I am a boaster of my own works; disgrace me on the open stage, and bob me off with ne'er a penny.
The Hog hath lost his Pearl.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The jig of *garlick* or the punk's delight.
Taylor's Workes, 1680.

†GARNARD. A granary.

A *garnard* to keepe corne in, granarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 156.

†GARNEP. A small mat.

A *garnep* to bee laide under the pot upon the table to save the table-cloth clean, basis.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 176.

†GARNERIE. A granary.

Sir Simon Eyre, draper, maior, he built Leaden Hall for a *garnerie* for the citie, and gave five thousand markes to charitable uses. *Taylor's Workes.*

To GARRE. To cause, or make; said to be from the Icelandic *gierra*.

So matter did she make of nought
To stirre up strife, and *garre* them disagree.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 19.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what *gars* thee greet.
Ibid., Ecl., 4, *Apr.*, v, 1.

It is Scotch also. See Jamieson, who, with his usual diligence, has collected the whole store of etymological knowledge or conjecture upon it.

GARRET A court jester or fool, contemporary with Archy, in union with whom he is often mentioned.

As when salt Archy or *Garret* doth provoke them.
By. Corbet, Poems, p. 66.

Whose wit consists
In Archy's bobs, and *Garret's* sawcy jests.
Unpub. Poem of Heylin, quoted by Mr. Chalmers in the *Poets*, vol. v, p. 57.

See ARCHY.

GARTERS, their significance. It was the regular amorous etiquette, in the reign of Elizabeth, for a man, professing himself deeply in love, to assume certain outward marks of negligence in his dress, as if too much occupied by his passion to attend to such trifles; or driven by despondency to a forgetfulness of all outward appearance. His *garters*, in particular, were not to be tied up. The detail, however, will be best seen by the following passages:

Then there is none of my uncle's marks upon you: he taught me how to know a man in love. —— Then your hose should be *ungarter'd*, your bonnet unbanded, your sleeve unbuttoned, your shoe untied, and every thing about you denoting a careless desolation. *As you like it*, iii, 2.

Shall I defy hatbands, and tread *garters* and shoestrings under my feet? I must; I am now liegeman to Cupid, and have read all these informations in his book of statutes.
Heywood's Fair Maid of the Exchange.

I was once like thee,
A sigher, melancholy humorist,
Crosser of arms, *a goer without garters*,
A hatband hater, and a husk-point wearer.
A pleasant Comedy how to know a g. Wife, &c.

†GARVAGE. For garbage.

Intestina. ἔντερα, ἔγκοίλια, ἔνδινα, χορδαὶ, Aureli. ἔγκατα. Boyaux, les entrailles. The guts and *garvage*. *Nomenclator.*

GASCOYNES. The same as gaskins, or galligaskins.

Much in my *gascoynes*, more in my round house [r. hose]. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, iv, 2.

Give you joy, sir,
Of your son's *gaskoyne-bride*; you'll be a grandfather shortly,
To a fine crew of roaring sons and daughters.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 117.

The *gascoyne bride* was Moll Cutpurse, who was dressed like a man.

†When sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes sagging everie day in his round *gascoynes* of white

cotton, and hath much adoo (poore pennie-father) to keepe his unthrift elbowes in reparations.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

GASHFUL. Horrid, frightful; for *gastful*, from *gast*. Certainly not from *gash*, which would not make sense in either of the passages cited by Mr. Todd.

Nor prodigal upbanding of thine eyes,
Whose *gashful* balls do seem to pelt the skies.
Quarles's Jonah, H 2.

Come, death, and welcome; which spoke comes in a *gashful*, horrid, meagre, terrible, ugly shape. *Phoberoon, phoberotaton.* *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 69

Neither the eyes of a person praying, nor the bony figure of death, could be full of gashes. In the latter passage, it is evidently only one of many synonyms, accumulated for effect.

To GAST. To frighten; of the same origin as ghost, &c. *Gast*, Saxon.

Or whether *gasted* by the noise I made,
Full suddenly he fled. *Lear*, ii, 1.

Also as a participle:

I made thee flie, and quickly leave thy hold,
Thou never wast in all thy life so *gast*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 120.

Aghast is well known.

To GASTER. Another form of the same word.

Either the sight of the lady has *gaster'd* him, or else he's drunk.
B and Fl. Wit at sev. Weapons, act ii, p. 277.

And with these they adrad and *gaster* sencelesse old women, witlesse children, &c.
Declarat. of Popish Impost., sign. S 4.

†If they run at him with a spit red hote, they *gaster* him so sore, that his dame shall go her selfe, if she will, he will come no more there.
Gifford's Dialogue on Witches, 1603.

GASTNESS, for ghastliness.

Look you pale, mistress?
Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye? *Othel.*, v, 1.

So the folios have it; the quartos read *jeastures*.

†GASTRIMARGISM. The love of good eating.

Be not addicted to this foule vice of *gastrimargiam* and belly-chear, like Smyndyrides, who when he rid a suiter to Clystenes his daughter, caried with him a thousand cooks, as many foulers, and so many fishers.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†GATEHOUSE. The prison was usually in the strong tower over the town gates.

The *gatehouse* for a prison was ordain'd,
When in this land the third king Edward reign'd;
Good lodging roomes and diet it affoords,
But I had rather lye at home on boords.
Taylor's Workes, 1603.

†GATE-ROW. A lane; a street.

To dwell heere in our neighbourhood or *gate-row*, being therto driven through very povertie.
Terence, MS. trans. 1619.

†GATHER.

I *gather* myselfe togyther as a man doth whan he intendeth to shewe his strength, *je me acueuils*.
Palsgrave.

See Ord. and Reg., p. 297.

†GATHERER. The man who took the money at the entrance to the theatres.

Argentarius coactor in lap. vet. qui pecuniam colligit. Receveur. A collector, *gatherer*, or receiver of money.
Nomenclator, 1585.

There is one Jhon Russell, that by youre apoyntment was made a *gatherer* with us. *Collier's Alleyn Papers.*

GAUDE, or GAWD. A toy, a gewgaw, a piece of festive finery; from *gaudeo*, Latin, though Skinner is inclined to derive it from the Dutch *goud*, gold. See much discussion of the etymology in Todd's Johnson.

And stoln th' impression of her fantasy,
With bracelets of thy hair, rings, *gawds*, conceits,
Knacks, trifles, nosegays, sweetmeats.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

Seems to me now
As the remembrance of an idle *gawd*
Which in my childhood I did dote upon.
Ibid., iv, 1.

Clothed she was in a fool's coat and cap
Of rich imbroider'd silks, and in her lap
A sort of paper puppets, *gauds*, and toys,
Trifles scarce good enough for girls and boys.
Drayt. Moone., vol. ii, p. 476.

Love, still a baby, plays with *gawdes* and toys.
Drayt., Idea xxii, p. 1266.

The proud day,
Attended with the pleasures of the world,
Is all too wanton, and too full of *gawds*,
To give me audience. *K. John*, iii, 3.

See Todd's Illustr. of Chaucer, Glossary.

To GAUDE. To sport, or keep festival; from the substantive.

For he was sporting in *gauding* with his familiars.
North's Plut., p. 562.

To jest:

Beware how they contrive their holyday talke, by waste wordes issuing forth their delicate mouths in carping, *gauding*, and jesting at young gentlemen.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. i, fol. 60.

Hence Warburton reads *gaude* in the following passage, which, it must be owned, much improves the sense of the subsequent line:

Go to a gossip's feast, and *gaude* with me,
After so long grief such nativity.
Com. of Errors, v, 1.

The original reading, however, is *go* with me, which being sense, the alteration, though very specious, seems too great to be made without authority. Shakespeare has *gawded* for adorned, as the word *gaudy* still signifies:

Our veil'd dames
Commit the war of white and damask in
Their nicely *gawded* cheeks, to the wanton spoil
Of Phœbus' burning kisses. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

GAUDERY. Finery, gaiety.

But thou can'st maske in garish *gauderie*.
Hall's Sat., iii, 1.

Then did I love the May flow'rs *gaudery*, blind to the living beauties that dispose the joyes of life.
Harringt. Nugæ Antiq., ii, p. 86

†Let some debauched tutor
Be procur'd, who can with specious fucuses daub over
Vice, and represent it to him, trickt up with its alluring *gauderies*,
And make him think it worthy his best endeavors.
The Unfortunate Usurper, 1663.

†GAUDY. Gay; festive.

I have good cause to set the cocke on the hope, and make *gaudye* chere. *Palsgrave's Acolastus*, 1540.

GAUDY DAY or NIGHT. A time of festivity and rejoicing. The expression is yet fully retained in the University of Oxford.

Come,
Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains; fill our bowls; once more
Let's mock the midnight bell. *Ant. & Cl.*, iii, 11.

A foolish utensil of state,
Which, like old plate upon a *gaudy* day,
's brought forth to make a show, and that is all.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 143.

Blount, in his Glossographia, speaks of a foolish derivation of the word from a judge *Gaudy*, said to have been the institutor of such days. But *such* days were held in all times, and did not want a judge to invent them.

†GAVEL, or GAVIL. A sheaf of corn. Fr.

And as fields that have been long time cloyed
With catching weather, when their corn lies on the *gavill* heap,
Are with a constant north wind dried
Chapm. Il., xxi.

†GAVELOCK. A kind of spear.

Thr. Donax, come thou hither into the midst of the host with thy *gavelocke*. Simalio, goe you forth into the left wing of the battell: and thou, Syriscus, into the right. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†GAULLY. A term applied to vacant spots where nothing grows.

Baylie. I see in some meddows *gaully* places, where litle or no grasse at all groweth, by reason (as I take it,) of the too long standing of the water, for such places are commonly low where the water standeth, not having vent to passe away
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

GAUNT. The vulgar English spelling and pronunciation of the name of *Ghent*, in Flanders.

Britain so may of her Gudwall vaunt,
Who first the Flemings taught, whose feast is held
Gaunt. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxiv, p. 1129.

The fourth son of Edward III was born at that place, in 1340, and therefore was always called John of *Gaunt*. In the opening of the play of Richard II he is styled,

Old *John of Gaunt*, time-honour'd Lancaster.

In the same piece Shakespeare makes him pun abundantly on this local appellation, and the adjective *gaunt*, thin, bony.

Oh how that name befits my composition!
Old *Gaunt* indeed, and *gaunt* in being old, &c. *Ibid.*

The adjective hardly wants illustrating, having been used by Dryden and later poets.

The city of Ghent was still called *Gaunt* by Heylin, in his Cosmography, 1703:

Gaunt, in Latine called *Gandavum*.—In this town were born John duke of Lancaster, commonly called *John of Gaunt*, and Charles the fifth, emperor. P. 319.

In Moll's Atlas Geographicus, 1713, it is changed to *Ghent*.

GAWK, or GOWK. A cuckoo, or a fool. Scotch, in both senses. See Jamieson, who gives good reasons, from etymology, why the latter sense was the original one. It is still current in the northern counties of England. In both places also, it is a name for an *April fool*. See Brand's Popul. Ant., vol. i, p. 121, 4to.

GAY, *s.* A print, or picture; still current in Norfolk in the same sense. It clearly has this meaning in the passage from L'Estrange, given by Todd.

Look upon precepts in emblems, as they do upon *gays* and pictures. *L'Estrange*

Also here:

I must needs own Jacob Tonson's ingenuity to be greater than the translators, who in the inscription to the fine *gay*, in the front of the book, calls it very honestly, Dryden's Virgil.
Milbourne's Notes on Dryd., p. 4.

[In the following passage it means anything gaudy.]

†The time for this amorous appointment being expired, my lover came to our house, *attired* (I think I might say *tired*) with a suit covered all over with very rich gold lace; for, though the king had forbid his subjects those superfluities, he, who was a stranger, took pleasure in such *gayes*, on purpose to be the more noted by wearing cloathes out of the common mode.
Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†*At* GAZE. Staring.

The court at Whitehall, the parliament, and city, took the alarum, mustering up their old fears, every man standing *at gaze*, as if some new prodigie had seized them. *Wilson's James I.*

†GAZE-HOUND.

See'st thou the *gaze-hound!* how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destin'd deer.
Steele's Miscellanies.

GAZET. A small Venetian coin, the original price of a newspaper; whence the now current name of *Gazette*.

What monstrous and most painful circumstance
Is here to get some three or four *gazets*,
Some three-pence in the whole, for that 'twill come to.
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 2.

Since you have said the word I am content,
But will not go a *gazet* less.
Massing. Maid of Hon., iii, 1.

Also Guardian, i, 1.

I have seene at least a thousand or fifteene hundred people there [at St. Stephen's, Venice]; If you will have a stoole it will cost you a *gazet*, which is almost a penny. *Coryat*, vol. ii, p. 15, repr

To GEALE. To freeze, jelly, or clot:

the simple form of to *congeal*. *Gelo*, Latin.

We found the duke my father *gealde* in blood.
Revenger's Trag., sign. I 1.

Speaking of the formation of pearls in the shell:

It forms little grains or seeds within it, which cleave to its sides, then grow hard, and *geal*, as it were.
Pathenia Sacra, p. 190, quoted by Todd.

GEANCE. See JAUNCE.

GEAR, or GEER. Matter, subject, or business in general; often applied to dress also. Saxon.

But I will remedy this *gear* ere long.
Or sell my title for a glorious grave.
2 Hen. VI. iii, 1.

Will this *gear* ne'er be mended? *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 1.

This latter appears to have been something of a proverbial expression, as it occurs verbatim in the old interlude of King Darius, 1565.

Here's goodly *gear*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4

It must here be objected again to the modern editors of Shakespeare, that, having altered the orthography of the author, to render his language more easy to the reader, they do not give it uniformly. This word, for instance, is sometimes printed *gear*, and sometimes *geer*. It ought always to be *gear*.

To cheare his guests, whom he had stayd that night,
And make their welcome to them well appeare;
That to sir Calidore was easie *geare*.
Sp. F. Q., VI, iii, 6.

But this was not for a little while, nor in a *geere* of favour that should continue for a time, but this helde out fortie yeares together. *North's Plut.*, p. 178.

See to COTTON.

GEASON. Rare, uncommon, unusual. Of uncertain origin, but marked in some old dictionaries, and in Ray, as an Essex word.

The ladie heark'ning to his sensefull speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet or *geason*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 37.

Such as this age, in which all good is *geason*,
And all that humble is and mean, debac'd.
Spens. Visions of the World's Vanity, Stanz. 1.

Neither is that *geason*, seeing for the most part it is proper to all those of sharpe capacitie.
Euphues, sign. C 4, b.

Graffes of such a stocke are very *geason* in these dayes.
Gascoigne's Works, sign C 2.

†Hee hangs by reason that he wanted reason.
Good men are scarce, and honest men are *geason*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Still oysters and fresh-herrings are in season,
But strawberries, cherries, and green-pease are *geason*.
Poor Robin, 1712.

GECK. A fool. Capel says, from *ghezzo*, Italian; but it is rather Teutonic, as Dr. Jamieson suggests.

Kept in a dark house, visited by the priest,
And made the most notorious *geck*, and gull,
That e'er invention play'd on. *Twel. N.*, v, 1.

In the following passage it seems rather to mean a jest, or subject of ridicule:

To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless jealousy;
And to become the *geck* and scorn
Of others' villainy. *Cymb.*, v, 4.

In these also, cited by Mr. Steevens from the Scottish dialect, it means rather a *trick*:

Thocht he be auld, my joy, quhat reck?
When he is gone give him ane *geck*,
And take another by the neck.

Again:

The carle that hecht sa weill to treit you,
I think sall get ane *geck*.
Ane verie excellent and delectabill Treatise, intitulit Philotus, etc., 1603.

Dr. Jamieson has it in the sense of an object of derision, a taunt, or gibe; and derives it from the Teutonic *geck*, *jocus*.

†GEIRE. An old name for a vulture.

A vulture or *geire*, vultur.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 20.

To GELD. To castrate; but anciently used also for the operation by which females are rendered barren, and in dogs called to *spay*.

Thus Antigonus, in the Winter's Tale, threatens to *geld* his three daughters. Act ii.

This is sufficiently proved by the term, not yet obsolete, of a *sow-gelder*.

†GELID. Cold. Lat. *gelidus*.

The lukewarm blood of this dear lamb, being spilt,
To rubies turn'd, whereof her posts were built;
And what dropp'd down in a kind *gelid* gore,
Did turn rich sapphires, and did pave her floor.
Quarles's Emblems

No showrs but 'twixt your lids, nor *gelid* snow,
But what your whiter chaster brest doth ow,
Whilst winds in chains colder your sorrow blow.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649

†GELLUPE. Jelly.

Jusculum coactum. Gelatine. Gelley, or *gellupe*.
Nomenclator.

GELOFER, or GILLIFLOWER. The variegated gilliflowers, being considered as a product of art, were popularly called *Nature's bastards*. Perdita exactly assigns this reason:

For I have heard it said
There is an art, which, in their piedness, shares
With great creating nature. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

She had said before,

The fairest flowers o' the season
Are our carnations, and streak'd *gilliflowers*,
Which some call *Nature's bastards*. *Ibid.*

Hence, in another play, after much jesting on the names of flowers, a young maiden declares against that kind:

R. You have fair roses, have you not?
J. Yes, sir, roses; but no *gilliflowers.*
New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 285.

See GILLOFER.

GELT. Unexplained, I think, in the following passage of Spenser. Church and Upton say that it means a castrated animal. But why should Amoret be so compared, or why should loss of wits be attributed to such an animal?

Which, when as fearfull Amoret perceived.
She staid not th' utmost end thereof to try,
But, like a ghastly *gelt*, whose wits are reaved,
Ran forth in hast with hideous outcry.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 21.

The word certainly had the meaning assigned, but it does not apply in this place.

GEMEL. A twin, or pair of anything; from *gemellus*, Latin. A term used in several arts, for things arranged in pairs. Thus in heraldry, *gemelles* are explained, "the bearing of bars by pairs or couples in a coat of arms." *Kersey.*

It is by others termed a fesse between two *gemels.* And that is as farr from the marke as the other; for a *gemel* ever goeth by paires, or couples, and not to be separated.
R. Holme, Academy of Armory, &c., I, iii, 77.

Drayton borrows the word from that science to signify couplets in poetry:

The quadrin doth never double; or, *to use a word of heraldry*, never bringeth forth *gemells.*
Preface to Baron's Wars, vol. i, p. 85.

In the following passage it seems to be used to signify pairs of hinges:

Far under it a cave, whose entrance streight
Clos'd with a stone-wrought dore of no mean weight,
Yet from itself the *gemels* beaten [qu. bearen?] so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro.
Browne, British Past., B. ii, song 3, p. 109.

All this serves to strengthen that admirable conjecture of Warburton, which Johnson so justly pronounced to be ingenious enough to deserve to be true. He proposed *gemel* for *jewel*, in the following passage; and, indeed, the context seems almost to demand it. The accusation against Warburton of coining the word, is fully exposed by the above passages.

Herm. Methinks I see these things with parted eye,
When ev'ry thing seems double.
Hel. So, methinks,
And I [*i. e.*, I also] have found Demetrius like a *gemel*,
Mine own, and not mine own. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.

Shakespeare might have in mind the *gemel* Antipholis, in his own Comedy of Errors, whom Adriana found her own, and not her own. *Jewel* hardly makes sense. The MS. might, perhaps, have it *jemel*, which would make the mistake very easy.

This is certainly the word which was also corrupted into *gimmal*, *gimmow*, *gimbal*, &c., as applied to double rings. See GIMMAL.

GEMINY. A pair. *Gemini*, Latin.

Or else you had look'd through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 2.

Probably intended as an allusion to the sign Gemini in the zodiac.

[*O gemini*, as an exclamation, is found in the 17th cent.]

†O *gemony!* neighbour, what a blisse is
This, that we have 'mongst us Ulisses?
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†GENERABLE has a second meaning, not given by Todd, viz., genial, contributory to propagation.

Thou queen of heav'n, commandress of the deep,
Lady of lakes, regent of woods and deer,
A lamp dispelling irksome night; the source
Of *generable* moisture. *Fuimus Troes.*

The GENERAL. The people at large.

And even so
The general, subject to a well-wish'd king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness
Crowd to his presence. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.

The confirmation of this true reading is owing to the sagacity of Mr. Malone, who supported it by this passage of Clarendon: "As rather to be consented to than that *the general* should suffer." B. v, p. 530, 8vo. It is very odd that the commentators should have puzzled themselves about the next word, *subject*, which is evi dently put, as in common usage, for *subjected*, or *being subject*. See, if any further satisfaction be wanting, Johnson, *Subject, adj.*, No. 2.

The general is similarly used here:

For the success,
Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto *the general.* *Tro. and Cr.*, i, 3.

That is, "Will give a small share of advantage or hurt to the people at large."

Again:

For the play, I remember, pleas'd not the millions;
'twas caviare to *the general.* *Haml.*, ii, 2.

In another passage, Shakespeare has the singular expression of *the general gender*, for the common sort of people:

The other motive,
Why to a public count I might not go,
Is the great love *the general gender* bear him.
Ibid., iv, 7.

By some writers *the generality* is used in the same sense:

From whence it comes, that those tyrants who have *the generality* to friend, and the great ones their enemyes, are in the more safetie.
Machiavel on Livy, by E. Dacres, b. i, ch. 40.

†GENERAL. Common; public.

She's *generall*, she's tree, she's liberall
Of hand and purse, she's open unto all,
She is no miserable hidebound wretch,
To please her friend at any time shee'l stretch;
At once she can speake true and lye, or either,
And is at home, abroad, and altogether.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GENEROUS. Of noble birth or rank. The primitive sense of the word, and the first noticed by Dr. Johnson, but not illustrated by him with any examples, nor now very commonly used. Mr. Todd has added two quotations, one from Othello, as below.

Twice have the trumpets sounded;
The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 6.
Your dinner, and the *generous* islanders
By you invited, do attend your presence.
Othello, iii, 3.

GENEVA WEAVER. Weavers have been celebrated for their love of psalmody, which is satisfactorily accounted for. See WEAVER. The people of Geneva were celebrated puritans; and among them the weavers particularly excelled as psalmodists. A baboon is asked,

What can you do for the town of *Geneva*, sirrah?
[*He holds up his hands, instead of praying.*]
Con. Sure this baboon is a great puritan.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 487.

Who does he look like in that dress?
Newc. Hum! why
Like a *Geneva weaver* in black, who left
The loom, and entered into th' ministry,
For conscience sake *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 370.

The persecution of Protestants in the Netherlands brought the weavers of that country into England, and these, being Calvinists, were joined by their brethren from Geneva.

†GENIAL. Cheerful; festive. (Lat.)

Whilst they on *genial*
Couches, with golden frames supported, feast.
Æneas his Descent into Hell, 1661.

†GENIO. Genius.

But by reason of humane nature, wee have daily experience, that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgement, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

GENOWAIE. A Genoese.

Ambrose Grimani, a *Genowaie*, lying in garrison in the isle and city of Chio. *Grimeston's Goulart*, G g 1.

GENT, for noble, genteel, of good rank. French.

Well worthy impe! said then the lady *gent*,
And pupil fitt for such a tutor's hand.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 6.

He lov'd, as was his lot, a lady *gent*,
That him again lov'd in the least degree,
For she was proud, and of too high intent.
Ibid., St. 27.

Such a monument,
The sun through all the world sees none more *gent*.
Sir Tho. Herbert's Travels, p. 65.

†Through a faire forrest as I went,
Upon a sommer's day,
I met a woodman quaint and *gent*,
Yet in a strange aray. *England's Helicon*, 1614.

†*Pot.* Who is't that cals?
Mo. A knight most *gent*.
Pot. What is your pleasure sir?
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†GENTILESSE. Gentility. Fr.

Her yeares advancing her to the use of reason, there was a pretty emulation among them, who should render her mistresse of most *gentilesses*, and teach her the most witty and subtile discourses, to serve her upon all occasions. *History of Francion*, 1655.

GENTLE, *adj.* Liberal, free; of rank to receive knighthood, whether he has it or not. *Eques* is thus defined by Rich. Jhones, an old herald: "A gentleman that professeth honor, vertue, and armes, or any of them." *Honor and Armes*, b. v, p. 2. He afterwards sets down ten qualifications which a gentleman ought to have. Briefly thus: 1. A good constitution; 2. A handsome person; 3. A bold aspect; 4. Sobriety and discretion; 5. Obedience to command; 6. Vigilance and patience; 7. Faith and loyalty; 8. Constancy and resolution; 9. Charity; 10. Good luck or fortune. It would be happy if all, who now call themselves gentlemen, were so well qualified.

Make not too rash a trial of him, for
He's *gentle*, and not fearful. *Temp.*, i, 2.

That is, of liberal rank, and therefore bold.

Clerk-like, experienc'd, which no less adorns
Our gentry, than our parents' noble names,
In [*i. e.*, by] whose success we are *gentle*.
Wint. Tale, i, 2.

He said he was *gentle*, but unfortunate.
Cymb., iv, 2.

I am as *gentle* as yourself, as freeborn.
B. & Fl. Love's Pilgr., ii, 1.

GENTLE, *s.* A gentleman. Occurs frequently in the old ballads, "Listen, *gentles* all, to me." But Shakespeare also has it.

Away! the *gentles* are at their game,
So we will to our recreation. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

Where is my lovely bride?
How does my father? *Gentles*, methinks you frown.
Tam. Shr., iii, 2.

See Todd.

To GENTLE, *v.* To make free, or place in the rank of a gentleman.

For he to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; he he ne'er so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition. *Henry V*, iv, 3.

†And all this raking toyle, and carke and care,
Is for his clownish first borne sonne and heyre,
Who must be *gentled* by his ill got pelfe;
Though he, to get it, got the divell himselfe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GENTLE-CRAFT. The craft of shoe-making.

And since that, one of the *gentle craft*, who took me infinitely for the excellent guift he had in tickling a lady's heel. *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640, MS.

An old ballad on the gentle-craft commences thus:

Of craft, and crafts-men, more or less,
The *gentle-craft* I must commend;
Whose deeds declare their faithfulness.
And hearty love unto their friend,
The *gentle-craft* in midst of strife,
Yields comfort to a careful life.

GENTLEMAN-USHER. Originally a state officer, attendant upon queens, and other persons of high rank, as, in Henry VIII, Griffith is gentleman-usher to queen Catherine; afterwards a private affectation of state, assumed by persons of distinction, or those who pretended to be so, and particularly ladies. He was then only a sort of upper servant, out of livery, whose office was to hand his lady to her coach, and to walk before her bare-headed (see BARE), though in later times she leaned upon his arm. As much as curiosity can require concerning this custom, may be found in Ben Jonson's comedy of The Devil is an Ass, where Ambler figures as gentleman-usher to lady Taile-bush; and in the Tale of a Tub, where my lady Tub is served by Martin Polecat in the same capacity, having changed his name to Pol-Martin.

To have it sound like a *gentleman* in an office.
Act i, sc. 6.

A whole length picture of this curious appendage of pride is given in Lenton's Leasures (1631), which being, as I apprehend, a scarce book, I shall insert nearly the whole of it:

A *gentleman-usher* is a spruce fellow, belonging to a gay lady, whose footstep in times of yore his lady followed, for he went before. But now hee is growne so familiar with her that they goe arme and arme.—His greatest vexation is going upon sleevelesse arrands, to know whether some lady slept well last night, or how her physick work'd i' th' morning, things that savour not well with him; the reason that ofttimes hee goes but to the next taverne, and then very discreetly brings her home a tale of a tubbe. He is forced to stand *bare*, which would urge him to impatience, but for the hope of being covered, or rather the delight hee takes in shewing his new-crisp't hayre, which his barber hath caus'd to stand like a print hedge, in equal proportion. He hath one commendation amongst the rest (a neat carver), and will quaintly administer a trencher in due season. His wages is not much, unless his quality exceedes; but his vailes are great; insomuch that he totally possesseth the gentlewoman, and commands the chambermaid to starch him into the bargaine. The smallness of his legs bewrayes his profession, and feeds much upon veale to encrease his calfe. His greatest ease is, he may lye long in bed, and when hee's up, may call for his breakfast, and goe without it. A twelvemoneth hath almost worne out his habit, which his annual pension will scarcely supply. Yet if his lady likes the carriage of him, shee increaseth his annuity. And though shee saves it out o' th' kitchin, she'l fill up her closet. *Char.* 31.

The jest about veal, bad as it is, was probably copied from the mock receipts at the end of Overbury's Characters:

For restoring gentlemen-ushers' legs.—If any *gentleman-usher* have the consumption in his legs, let him feede lustily upon veale, two months in the spring-time, and forbeare all manner of mutton, and hee shall increase in the calfe.

Under "all manner of mutton," LACED MUTTON is probably meant to be comprised, q. v.

The Tatler speaks of a young mercer, become a gentleman, and anxious to support the character, who complains to him,

Though I was the most pert creature in the world, when I was foreman, and could hand a woman of the first quality to her coach as well as her own *gentleman usher*, I am now quite out of my way. No. 66.

GENTRY, for gentility, complaisance.

If it will please you
To shew us so much *gentry* and good-will
As to expend your time with us awhile.
Haml., ii, 2.

†You're not quite
Free of the gentry till y' have marr'd one man
And made another: when one fury hath
Cryd quit with t'other, and your lust repair'd
What anger hath destroyd, the titles yours,
Till then you do but stand for 't.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

GEORGE, ST. The well-known and long-established patron of England. The following injunction, from an old art of war concerning the use of his name in onsets, is curious:

Item, that all souldiers entering into battaile, assault, skirmish, or other faction of armes, shall have for their common cry and word, *St. George, forward*, or, *upon them St. George*, whereby the souldier is much comforted, and the enemie dismaied, by calling to minde the ancient valour of England, which with that name has so often been victorious, &c. Cited by Warton in a Note on *Rich. III*, act v, sc. 3.

See also O. Pl., ii, 372; iii, 20.

The combat of this saint on horse-back with a dragon has been very long established as a subject for sign painting:

St. George that swing'd the dragon, and e'er since
Sits on his horseback at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence. *K. John*, ii, 1.

But I find an allusion to a slanderous sign at Kingston, on which St. George was represented as on foot, and flying from the attack of the dragon's tail:

To-morrow morning we shall have you look
For all your great words, like *St. George at Kingston*,
Running a foot-back from the furious dragon,
That with her angrie tail belabours him
For being lazie. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, i. 3.

This was a most disgraceful representation of the favorite saint, and, till we have it further explained, we cannot but wonder that it should have been tolerated. Some unexplained custom is also alluded to in the mention of *blue coats* on St. George's day. From the two passages relative to it, I think we may conclude that some festive ceremony was carried on at St. Paul's on St. George's day annually; that the court attended; that the *blue coats*, or attendants, of the courtiers, were employed and authorised to keep order, and drive out refractory persons; and that on this occasion it was proper for a knight to officiate as a *blue coat* to some personage of higher rank. The passages are these:

By Dis, I will be *knight*,
Wear a blue coat on great *St. George's day*,
And with my fellows drive you all from Paul's
For this attempt. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 486.
With 's *coram nomine* keeping greater sway
Than a court *blew-coat* on *St. George's day*.
Runne and a great Cast, Epigr. 33.

More explanation, however, is certainly wanting. The legendary history of this noble English or Cappadocian knight and saint may be read in the once popular History of the Seven Champions of Christendom, compiled by Richard Johnson, in the reign of James I. But the more authentic account is in Heylin's elaborate and less marvellous History of St. George, 4to, 1633. See also Bradley's Clavis Calendaria, vol. i, p. 307. The history is sketched in several old ballads.

†GEORGE-A-GREEN. Or George of the Green, one of the popular heroes of the old ballad poetry, not unfrequently alluded to. He is represented as holding the office of pinner, or pindar, of Wakefield, in Yorkshire, and as defeating all antagonists with the quarter-staff. R. Greene made this hero the subject of a play, which appeared in 1599.

Yet he'l be thought or seen
So good as *George-a-green*;
And calls his blouze, his queen,
And speaks in language keen.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

I sometimes have known when an answer hath been brought enough to divide the most intimate friends, which when 'twas enquir'd into prov'd no more to the mind of the party that sent it, then *George-a-Greene* to the man in the moon. *A Cap, &c.*, p. 115.

†GEORGY. Here he picks out and culls the men on horse-back, and by slight of hand, with wonderful celerity, dismounts their *Georgies*.
Head's Proteus Redivivus, 1675

†GERGON. Jargon; chattering.
They being all coltish and full of ragery,
And full of *gergon* as is a flecken pye.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†GER-LAUGHTER. Coarse laughter.
Use them as grave counsellors smiles, not as rude hobbinolds *ger-laughters*, who thinke they are never merry except they cast the house out of the windowes with extreame securitie.
Melton's Sizefold Politician, 1609.

GERMAN. A brother. *Germanus*, Latin.
And, sluggish *german*, doest thy forces slake,
To aftersend his foe that him may overtake.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 10.

So Spenser in other places:
Which when his *german* saw, the stony feare
Ran to his hart, and all his sence dismayd.
F. Q., II, viii, 46.

You will have coursers for cousins, and jennets for *germans*. *Othello*, i, 1.

†GERMAN. A master of fence very famous about the year 1600, called the German or the German fencer. He is frequently alluded to by writers of the time.

GERMAN CLOCK. The Germans, as they were the first inventors of clocks, have always been famous for the manufacture of them. But the German clocks alluded to by our early dramatists were, probably, those cheap wooden clocks, which are still imported from the same parts; the movements of which are of necessity imperfect, yet are often loaded with fantastic ornaments, and moving figures.

A woman that is like a *German clock*,
Still a repairing; ever out of frame;
And never going aright; being a watch,
But being watch'd that it may still go right.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

The following is also said of woman:

Being ready [*i. e.*, drest] she consists of hundred pieces,
Much like your *German clock*, and near ally'd,
Both are so nice they cannot go for pride;
Beside a greater fault, but too well known,
They'll strike to ten, when they should stop at one.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 366.

She takes herself asunder still when she goes to bed, into some twenty boxes; and about next day at noon is put together again, like a great *German clock*; and so comes forth, and rings a tedious larum to the whole house, and then is quiet again for an hour, but for her quarters. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, iv, 2.

For my good toothless countess let us try
To win that old eremite thing, that like

An image in a *German clock* doth move,
Not walk. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 225.

German watches were also in use:

Here, take my *German watch*, hang't up in sight,
That I may see her hang in English for't.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 77.

Dutch watches lay under the same imputation as German clocks, and perhaps might be only another name for the same thing. We see, in the first passage from Shakespeare, that a clock is called also a watch; and the wooden clocks are still more frequently called Dutch than German. A real watch could not well require such constant repairing:

You are not daily mending like *Dutch watches*,
And plaistering like old walls.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, act iii, p. 310.

Another comparison of a maid to a clock may be here inserted, from its relation to some above cited:

Maids are *clocks*,
The greatest wheel they show, goes slowest to us,
And makes us hang on tedious hopes; the lesser
Which are conceal'd, being often ovl'd with wishes,
Flee like desires, and never leave that motion
Till the tongue strikes. *Ibid.*, iv, p. 334

GERMAN, HIGH; probably a tall German, shown for a sight.

A name which I'd tear out
From the *high German's* throat, if it lay lieger there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 52.

See also p. 39.

I do not agree with the editor, that the same person is meant by the German "who escaped out of Wood-street." The *high German* must have been some man generally known for strength or size; that the same person should also have had a very narrow escape from Wood-street, is possible to be sure, but very improbable. Perhaps the high German was the famous fencer, whose feats are thus recorded:

Since the *German fencer* cudgelled most of our English fencers, now about 5 moneths past.
Owle's Almanacke, publ. 1618, p. 6.

High German may, however, be only in opposition to low German, or Dutch; as, for a long time, *high German* quack doctors were in repute.

GERMANE, or GERMAN, *adj.*; from *german*, a brother. Related to, allied, connected with.

Not he alone shall suffer what wit can make heavy, and vengeance bitter; but those that are *germane* to him, though removed fifty times, shall all come under the hangman. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

The phrase would be more *germane* to the matter, if we could carry a cannon by our sides; I would it might be hangers till then. *Haml.*, v, 2.

GERMIN, or rather GERMEN. A seed, or bud; from *germen*, Latin.

Though the treasure
Of nature's *germins* tumble all together
Ev'n till destruction sicken, answer me.
Mach., iv, 1.

Crack nature's moulds, all *germins* spill at once,
That make ingrateful man. *Lear*, ii, 2.

I know not of any other authority for this word. In the first folio of Shakespeare, it is spelt *germaine* in both instances.

To GERNE, *v.* To yawn. Sometimes written *girn*, and therefore taken for a corruption of *grin*, having the same letters; but in the following passage the wide opening of the jaws is plainly marked:

His face was ugly and his countenance sterne.
That could have fray'd one with the very sight,
And gaped like a gulfe, when he did *gerne*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xii, 15.

From the Saxon *geonian*, or *georncan*, *oscitare*. Yet *girn*, for grin, is still used in Scotch, and some other dialects.

A GERNE, *s.* A yawn, probably, but not certainly, in this passage:

Even so the duke frowns for all this cursen'd world;
Oh, that *gerne* kills, it kills.
Ant. & Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 154.

GERRE. Quarrelling: evidently from the French, *guerre*. I have not found it, except in the following passage, and therefore consider it only as an affectation of the author:

Wherein is the cause of theyre wrangelynge and *gerre*, but onelye in the undiscrete election and choyse of theyre wyves. *R. Paynell*, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 26.

GEST. "A lodging or stage for rest in a progress or journey." *Kersey*. In the time of royal progresses, the king's stages, as we may see by the journals of them in the herald's office, were called his *gests*, from the old French word *giste*, diversorium. *Warburton*. Blount, in his Glossographia, writes it *gists*, and explains it as above. Strype says that Cranmer entreated Cecil,

To let him have the new-resolved-upon *gests*, from that time to the end, that he might from time to time know where the king was
Memorials of Cranm., p. 283.

Hence we see that the table of the *gests* limited not only the places, but the time of staying at each; on which depends the propriety of the following expression of Shakespeare:

When at Bohemia
You take my lord, I'll give you my commission
To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefixed for his parting. *Winter's T.*, i, 2.
It [the court] remov'd last to the shop of a millener.
The *g-sts* are so set down, because you ride.
Decker's Match me in London.

Mr. Todd observes, that Hammond seems to have used *gesses* in this sense

2. A gest also meant an action; *gestum*. Undoubtedly derived, as Warton observed, Hist. Poet., iii, 18, from the popular books entitled Gesta Romanorum, and the like, which contained narratives of remarkable adventures. Whence also, with a little change of sense, the word *jest* might possibly be formed; being first a story, related for amusement, of some fact; and, by degrees, any kind of entertaining discourse, till it became synonymous with *joke*, and the verb *to jest*. Other derivatives were formed from it. This, at least, is full as probable as *to jest*, from *gesticulor*; since gesticulation is a very accidental and subordinate part of jesting.

And goodly gan discourse of many a noble *gest*.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 15.
They were two knights of peerlesse puissance,
And famous far abroad for warlike *gest*.
Ibid., II, ii, 16.
The *gests* of kings, great captains, and sad wars,
What number best can fit, Homer declares.
B. Jons. Transl. of Art of P., vol. vii, 171.
The chief and principall is: the laud, honour, and glory of the immortall gods (I speake now in phrase of the Gentiles). Secondly, the worthy *gests* of noble princes. *Puttenham*, i, 10.

3. Also gesture, or carriage of body:

Portly his person was, and much increast
Through his heroicke grace, and honourable *gest*.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 24.
Him needed not instruct which way were best
Himselfe to fashion likest Florimell,
Ne how to speake, ne how to use his *gest*,
For he in counterfeasunce did excell.
Ibid., III. viii, 8.

†GESTNING. Lodging; entertainment.

Then sayd she, Judith, now is time, go to it,
And save thy people. Nay. I will not do it.
I will, I will not. Go, fear not again:
Wilt thou the sacred *gestning* then prophane?
Not it prophane; but holier it shall stand,
When holy folke are helped by my hand.
Du Bartas.

GET-PENNY. A theatrical term for a performance that turned out very profitable. We still use the word *catch-penny*, but only for things not worth the penny that they catch. *Get-penny* was more respectable, and probably used by tradesmen also.

But the Gunpowder Plot,—there was a *get-penny*! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty pence audience, nine times in an afternoon.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, v, 1.
When the famous fable of Whittington and his puss shall be forgotten, thou and thy acts become the posies for hospitals; when thy name shall be written upon conduits, and thy deeds play'd i' thy lifetime by the best company of actors, and be called their *get-penny*. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 267.

†GEULE-GAME. "A yew-game or *geule game, gambade.*" *Howell, Lex. Tetr.*, 1660.

To GHESSE. So Spenser writes to *guess*, the etymology being *ghissen*, Dutch. Some, therefore, have contended for this spelling.

It seemd a second Paradise I *ghesse*,
So lavishly enricht with nature's threasure.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 23.

See Johnson and Todd in loc. *Guess*, however, has been too long settled to be altered.

†*Phy.* Madam, my innocence will plead my pardon; I could
Not *ghesse* for whom my lord intended it.
The Lost Lady, a Tragy-Comedy, 1638.

GHITTERN. See GITTERN.

GHOST. A dead person. Whoever was the author of the second part of Henry VI certainly meant to describe the common appearance of a corpse after a natural death, in these lines:

Oft have I seen a timely-parted *ghost*,
Of ashy semblance, meagre, pale, and bloodless,
Being all descended to the labouring heart, &c.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

But, he goes on to say, the appearance of the duke of Gloucester's corpse (then before them) is quite different from one *timely-parted*, or dying in due course of time, as it exhibits every possible mark of violence. Mr. Malone has shown that *ghost* is similarly used for a dead body, in the same play from which this was taken:

Sweet father, to thy murder'd *ghost* I swear.

Addressing the corpse before him. Spenser has employed it to signify a person:

No knight so rude, I ween,
As to doen outrage to a sleeping *ghost*.
F. Q., II, viii, 26.

Thus a person is sometimes called a soul. A similar passage occurs in Fletcher's Purple Island:

Whose leaden eyes sunk deep in swimming head,
And joyless look, like some *pale ashy spright*,
Seem'd as he now were dying, or now dead.
B. vii, St. 19.

To GHOST, *v.* To haunt as a ghost.

Since Julius Cæsar,
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted*,
Then saw you labouring for him.
Ant. and Cleop., ii, 6.

Uncommon as this verb is, it has been found in a prose writer:

Ask not, with him in the poet, *Larvæ hunc, intemperiæ, insaniæque agitant senem?* What madness *ghosts* this old man, but what madness *ghosts* us all? For we are *ad unum omnes*, all mad.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 22, Introd.

GIAMBEUX. Boots; an old French word, very probably supposed by Warton to be borrowed by Spenser from Chaucer's Rime of Sir Topas, where it occurs at v. 3380. Old French, *gambeux*.

That a large purple streame adown their *giambeux* falles. *F. Q.*, II, vi, 29.

GIANTS OF GUILDHALL. Of these *sublime* personages Pennant says: "Facing the entrance are two tremendous figures, by some named *Gog* and *Magog*, by Stowe an ancient Briton and Saxon. I leave to others the important decision." One of them was called *Gogmagog* (the patron, I presume, of the *Gogmagog* Hills near Cambridge), and his name, divided, now serves for both; the other *Corinæus*, the hero and giant of Cornwall, from whom that county was named. They are thus mentioned in some old verses, printed on a broad sheet, 1660:

And such stout *Coronæus* was, from whom
Cornwal's first honor, and her name doth come.
For though he sheweth not so great, nor tall
In his dimensions set forth at *Guildhall*,
Know 'tis a poet only can define
A gyant's posture in a gyant's line.
* * * *
And thus attended by his direful dog,
The gyant was (God bless us) *Gogmagog*.
British Bibliogr., iv, p. 277.

A GIB, or a GIB CAT. A male cat. An expression exactly analogous to that of a *Jack-ass*, the one being formerly called *Gib*, or *Gilbert*, as commonly as the other Jack. *Tom-cat* is now the usual term, and for a similar reason. *Tibert* is said to be old French for *Gilbert*, and appears as the name of the *cat*, in the old story-book of Reynard the Fox. Chaucer, in the Romaunt of the Rose, gives "*Gibbe*, our cat," as the translation of "*Thibert* le cas," v. 6204. From *Tibert*, *Tib* also was a common name for a cat. *Gibbe*, our cat, is an important personage in the old play of Gammer Gurton's Needle. In Sherwood's English Dictionary, subjoined to Cotgrave's, we have "A *gibbe* (or *old male cat*), *Matou*." It was certainly a name not bestowed upon a cat early in life, as we may be assured by the melancholy character ascribed to it, in Shakespeare's allusion. It did not mean, as some have imagined, a castrated cat, because one of the supposed offences against Gammer Gurton was the reducing *Gib* improperly to that state.

But ca'st thou not tell in faith, Diccon, why she frowns or whereat,
Hath no man stolen her ducks, or henes, *or gelded Gyb her cat.* *Gam. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 10.
'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a *gib cat* or a lugg'd bear. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.
For who that's but a queen, fair, sober, wise,
Would from a paddock, from a bat, a *gib*,
Such dear concernings hide? *Haml.*, iii, 4.
But afore I will endure such another half day with him, I'll be drawn with a good *gib-cat*, through the great pond at home, as his uncle Hodge was.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 4.

It is improperly applied to a female by Beaumont and Fletcher:

Bring out the cat-hounds, I'll make you take a tree, whore, then with my tiller bring down your *gib*-ship, and then have you cas'd and hung up i' the warren
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, p. 348.

Hence the anonymous editor of Marston's Parasitaster (Anc. Dr., vol. ii, p. 381) argues for its meaning a *spayed* female cat; but all authorities are against him. Coles has "*Gib*, a contraction of *Gilbert*;" and immediately after, "a *Gib-cat*, *catus*, *felis mas*." Wilkins, in his Index to the Philosophical Language, has "*gib* (male) cat." As to gelded being used for spayed, he is right. See GELD. Nothing can be more erroneous than the explanation adopted in Cens. Lit., viii, p. 232.

Gibb'd cat, which appears in some passages, is only a foolish corruption of the right form, *gib-cat*:

Yes, and swell like a couple of *gibb'd cats*, met both by chance i' the dark, in an old garret.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 369.

To GIBBER. Probably made from to *jabber*, by a common corrupt reduplication similar to *fiddle-faddle*, *gibble-gabble*, *shill-I-shall-I*, &c.; and if so, more properly written *jibber*. If it were spoken with the *g* hard, we might be inclined to form it from the same original as *gibberish*; but the different sound of the first letter indicates a different root. *Gibberish* is conjectured by Johnson to be formed

from the jargon of *Geber*, as an alchemist; which, considering the great prevalence of that affected science, and the early ridicule thrown on it, is not improbable. Good specimens of such jargon may be seen in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, ii. 3 & 5. Junius and Minshew refer *gibberish* to the jargon of the gipsies; but the deduction seems too anomalous to be allowed.

The graves stood tenantless and the sheeted dead
Did squeak and *gibber* in the streets of Rome.
Hamlet, i, 1.

To GIBBET. To hang; usually on a gallows, but also to hang on or upon anything.

Here's Wart; you see what a ragged appearance it is: he shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a pewterer's hammer; come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets on the brewer's bucket*.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

This alludes to the manner of carrying a barrel, by putting it on a sling, which is thus described by R. Holme:

The slings are a strong, thick, yet short pole, not above a yard and a half long: to the middle is fixed a strong plate with a hole, in which is put a hook;—on this hook are fastened two iron short chains, with broad-pointed hooks, with them clasping the ends of the barrels above the heads, the barrel so slung up and borne by two men to any place as is shewed
Chap. v, No. 146.
Acad. of Armory, B. III, chap. vii, § 121.

Most people who live in London have seen the operation, in taking a barrel from the dray, which is exactly represented by Holme's figure. It is evident, that to hang or *gibbet* a barrel on the pole, in this manner, must be done by a quick movement, so as to attach both hooks at once.

To *gibbet*, in the sense of to hang on a gibbet, is still a term in common use.

To GIBE. To jest. This, and other words of the same derivation, are not yet obsolete but appear to be in imminent danger of becoming so. They have been little used since the time of Dryden, or that of the Spectator, and are put into some of the glossaries to Spenser, as requiring explanation. The derivation is supposed to be the old French *gaber*.

GIBERALTER seems to be used as a cant appellation of jocularity; but the host, who uses it, so often disfigures his words, that we cannot be sure of what he means.

Let the sword to your flanks, my nimble *giberalters*.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 259.

The name of the fortress, Gibraltar, could not then be popularly known.

GIDDED, by the context should mean *hunted*, unless we suppose it put for *giddied*, made giddy by terror:

In hast they runne, and mids their race they stare
As *gidded* roe. *Holman in Mirr. for May*, p. 418.

GIEFT. Gift. This singular spelling of the word in Spenser may be considered only as an expedient to make it look better as a rhyme to *theft* and *left*. Many peculiarities of this author may be traced to the same origin.

Therefore these two, her eldest sons, she sent
To seek for succour of this ladies *gieft*.
F. Q., V, x, 14.

†*To* GIG. To spin round?

No wonder they'l confesse no losse of men;
For Rupert knocks 'em, till they *gig* agen.
They fear the gibbets of his traine they tear
Even his dog, that four leg'd cavalier.
Cleveland's Poems 1651.

†GIGGUMBOB. Perhaps a boat.

Talthibius to the fleet do's rove
To fetch a *giggumbob* for Jove.
Homer's Ilias Burlesqu'd, 1722.

GIGLET, GIGLOT, or GIGLE. A wanton wench. Junius produces a number of words from the Anglo-Saxon, to which it may have affinity; as *gagol*, *gægl*, &c., all meaning *lascivious*; yet his editor, Lye, doubts whether it be not derived from *gigge*, which, he says, Chaucer has used for a mistress (Tyrwhitt has noticed it), or from *giggle*. It may be observed, that Sherwood has a *giggle*, or *gigglet*; and Cotgrave, under *Gadrouillette*, puts a minx, *gigle*, *flirt*, &c.

Let him speak no more: away with those *giglots* too, and with the other confederate companion.
Meas. for Meas., v, 1.

But — with a proud majestical, high scorn,
He answer'd thus: Young Talbot was not born
To be the pillage of a *giglot* wench. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.

Fortune is called a *giglet* in Cymb., iii, 1; and Jonson applies the same term to the same goddess:

And I be brought to do
A peevish *giglot* rites! perhaps the thought
And shame of that made Fortune turn her face.
Sejanus, act v, p. 9.

If this be
The recompence of striving to preserve
A wanton *gigglet* honest, very shortly
'Twill make all mankind pandars.
Massing. Fatal Dowry, act iii.

GIGLET-WISE. Like a wanton.

That thou wilt gad by night in *giglet-wise*,
Amid thine armed foes to seek thy shame.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 72.

By GIGS. A corrupt cant oath, perhaps still further depraved from *by gis*.

Chad a foule turne now of late, chill tell it you, *by gigs*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 51.

To GILD. Though there is no real resemblance between the colour of blood and that of gold, it is certain that to *gild with blood* was an expression not uncommon in the sixteenth century; and other phrases are found which have reference to the same comparison. At this we shall not be surprised, if we recollect that gold was popularly and very generally styled *red*. See some instances under RUDDOCK, RED.

If he do *bleed*,
I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withal,
For it must seem their *guilt*. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

With similar ideas, Macbeth is afterwards made to say,

Here lay Duncan,
His silver skin *lac'd* with his *golden blood*.
Ibid., sc. 3.

The poor pun, in the former passage, is not so easy to be defended as explained. If not meant for a quibble, the jingle should have been avoided.

Their armours that march'd hence so silver-bright,
Hither return all *gilt with Frenchmen's blood*.
K. John, ii, 2.

We have *gilt* our Greekish arms
With blood of our own nation.
Heywood's Iron Age, part 2d.

2. *Gilt*, or *gilded*, was also a current expression for drunk. This sense might possibly be drawn from a jocular allusion to the grand elixir, or *aurum potabile* of the chymists. Shakespeare, at least, has combined the two notions:

And Trinculo is reeling ripe; where should they
Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them.
Tempest, v, 1.

Beaumont and Fletcher use it also:

Duke. Is she not drunk too?
Wh. A little *gilded* o'er, sir. Old sack, old sack, boys.
Chances, iv, 3.

The same authors compare old sack to the philosopher's stone:

Old reverend sack, which, for ought that I can read yet,
Was that philosopher's stone the wise king Ptolemeus
Did all his wonders by. *Mons. Thomas*, act iii.

GILDED PUDDLE. We find this expression in Shakespeare, concerning which the commentators are silent. I conceive it to be an epithet formed upon a minute observation of a common phenomenon. On all puddles where there is much mixture of urine, as in stable-yards, &c., there is formed a film, which reflects all the prismatic colours, and very principally yellow, and other tinges of a golden hue:

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the *gilded puddle*
Which beasts would cough at. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 4.

The matter of historical fact Shakespeare drew from his old friend North, who says,

And therefore it was a wonderfull example to the souldiers, to see Antonius, that was brought up in all fineness and superfluity, so easily to *drinke puddle water*, and to eate wild frutes and rootes.
North's Plut., p. 976, ed. of 1595

†GILES'S POUND, ST. The exact site of this pound, which occupied a space of thirty feet, was the broad space where St. Giles's High-street, Tottenham Court-road, and Oxford-street meet. The vicinity of this spot was proverbial for its profligacy; thus, in an old song:

At Newgate steps Jack Chance was found,
And bred up near *St. Giles's Pound*.

†GILL-BURNT-TAIL. A popular name for the ignis fatuus.

An *ignis fatuus*, an exhalation, and *Gillion a burnt taile*, or Will with the wispe.
Gayton's Festivous Notes, 1654, p. 268.

Also, in p. 97.

Will with the wispe, or *Gyl burnt tayle*.

GILL-FLIRT; from *gill*, and *flirt*. *Gill* was a current and familiar term for a female. As in the proverb, "Every Jack must have his *Gill*," and, "A good Jack makes a good *Gill*." Ray says it ought to be written *Jyll*, being a familiar substitute for *Julia*, or *Juliana*. *Proverbs*, p. 124. *Gill*, however, may be safely written; for from Juliana was derived the popular name *Gillian*, as well as *Gillet* from *Julietta*; either of which would supply the abbreviation *Gill*. In Coles's Dictionary we have, "*Gillian* [a woman's name], *Juliana*." And afterwards, "*Gillet* [a woman's name], *Julietta, Ægidia*." *Gillian* is among the maids whom E. Dromio calls for at the door, in the Comedy of Errors:

Maud, Bridget, Marian, Cicely, *Gillian*, Ginn!
Com. of E., iii, 1.

And by the right of war, like *Gills*,
Condemn'd to distaffs, horns, and wheels.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 709.

Flirt had the same meaning as at present.

See FLIRT-GILL.

†'Tis fine that I must be displac'd
By you, she cries then, good mistriss *Gill-flurt*;
Gill-flurt? enrag'd, crys t'other, Why ye dirty piece of impudence, ye ill-bred thief.
I scorn your terms, good mistriss Thimble-man's wife.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†*Jac.* Not one word of all this——I was a telling him, how some young husseys would use a reverend old gentleman to their husband; a parcel of mad wild *gilflirts*, that like nothing but boys and beaus, and powder and paint, and fool and feather.
The World in the Moon, 1697

†GILLIAN OF BRENTFORD. See BRENTFORD. It may be observed that Julian of Brentford's Testament, mentioned there, is not, as Nares supposed, a ballad, but a very curious tract in prose, of which there is a copy in the Bodleian Library.

Have me to bed, good sweet mistress Honeysuckle I doubt that old hag, *Gillian of Brentford*, has bewitched me. *Westward Hoe*, 1607.

GILLOFER, or GELOFER. The old name for the whole class of carnations, pinks, and sweetwilliams; from the French *girofle*, which is itself corrupted from the Latin *cariophyllum*. See an ample account of them in Lyte's Dodoens, pp. 172—175. In Langham's Garden of Health they are called *galofers*. See p. 281. Our modern word, *gillyflower*, is corrupted from this. See *Stocke Gillofer*, in Lyte's Dodoens, p. 168. They were called *stock*, from being kept both summer and winter.

Here spring the goodly *gelofers*
Some white, some red, in showe,
Here prettie pinkes with jagged leaves,
On rugged rootes do growe.
The John so sweete in showe and smell
Distincte by colours twaine,
About the borders of their beds
In seemlie sight remaine.
Plat's Flowers, &c., in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 3.

In the Winter's Tale, folio edition, it is twice written *gilly-vor* (act iv, sc. 4). This is a step of the progress to *gillyflower*, which the modern editions substitute. The *John*, or *sweet-John*, was a species of *gelofer*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 597, ed. 1636. See JOHN, SWEET.

†GILLORE. Plenty. See GALORE.

They all with a shout made the elements ring,
So soon as the office was o'er,
To feasting they went, with true merriment,
And tippled strong liquors *gillore*.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Little John.

GILLY-VOR. See GILLOFER.

GILT. Gold, or gilding. A common subject for a quibble, with the word *guilt*.

Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed!)
Confirm'd conspiracy with fearful France.
Hen V. Cho. to act ii.
Redeem from broking pawn the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our scepter's *gilt*,
And make high majesty look like itself.
Rich. II, ii, 1.
Iron of Naples, hid with English *gilt*.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.
Tho' guilt condemns, 'tis *gilt* must make us glad.
A Mad World, &c., O. Pl., v, 333.
I can at court,
If I would, show my *gilt* i' th' presence.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 350.

†GILTS. A cant term for a class of thieves.

For that purpose he maintains as strict a correspondence with *gilts* and litters as a mountebank with applauding midwives and recommending nurses; and if at any time, to keep up his credit with the rabble, he discovers anything, 'tis done by the same occult hermetic learning, heretofore profest by the renowned Moll Cutpurse.
Character of a Quack Astrologer, 1673.

GIMBOL seems to be equivalent, in the following passage, to our present word *gimcrack*. I cannot, with Skinner, derive it from *engine*. More probably a corruption of GIMMAL, q. v.

But whether it were that the rebell his pouder faylde him, or some *gimbol* or other was out of frame, &c.
Holingsh. Hist. of Ireland, G 3, col. 2.

GIMMAL, or GEMMOW. A sort of double ring, curiously constructed. "*Gimmal*, annulus gemellus." *Coles*. Some derive it from *gemellus*. Also, any nicely formed machinery. So *gimmals* are used here:

I think by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set, like clocks, still to strike on,
Else they could ne'er hold out so, as they do.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 2.
My acts are like the motional *gymmals*
Fix'd in a watch. *Vow Breaker*, 1636.

A *gimmal bit*, therefore, should be a bit in which two parts or links were united, as in the *gimmal* ring:

And in their pale dull mouths the *gimmal* bit
Lies foul with chew'd grass, still and motionless.
Hen. V, iv, 2.

Gimmal rings certainly had links within each other. Thus, in a stage direction:

Enter Anamnestes his page, in a grave sattin sute, purple buskins, &c.—a *gimmal ring* with one link hanging. *Linqua*, O. Pl., v, 155.
Hub. Sure I should know that *gimmal!*
Jac. 'Tis certain he.—I had forgot my ring too.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv, 2.

Some ingenious remarks on *gimmal rings* occur in the Archæologia, vol. xiv, p. 7; where it is proposed to read, in Midsum. N. D., act iv, sc. 1,

And I have found Demetrius like a *gimmal*,
Mine own, and not mine own.

If Warburton's conjecture of *gemell* were not almost certain, this might be adopted. The original reading, as I mentioned above, is *jewel*, which the last editor has endeavoured to confirm. *Gimmal* rings, though originally double, were by a further refinement made triple, or even more compli-

cated; yet the name remained unchanged. So Herrick:

Thou sent'st to me a true-love knot; but I
Return a ring of *jimmals*, to imply
Thy love had one knot, mine a *triple* tye.
Hesper., p. 201.

The form of double, triple, and even quadruple *gimmals*, may be seen in the plate to Holme's Acad., b. iii, Nos. 45 and 47, where he tells us that Morgan, in his Sphere of Gentry, has spoken of "triple *gimbal* rings, born by the name of hawberke." This was, evidently, because the hawberk was formed of rings linked into each other.

GIMMER, *s.* A gimcrack, a curious contrivance or machinery. Another corrupted form of the word *gemel*, or *gemmel;* a *gemel*, or double ring, being considered as an ingenious contrivance.

Who knows not how the famous Kentish idol moved her eyes and hands, by those secret *gimmers* which now every puppet play can imitate.
Bp. Hall, quoted by Todd.

See other instances in Todd's Johnson.

To GIN, for to begin. Usually supposed to be a contraction of *begin*, but shown by Mr. Todd to be the original word, from *gynnan*, Saxon.

As whence the sun *gins* his reflexion,
Shipwrecking storms, and direful thunders break.
Macb., i, 2.

Alas, good man, I see thou *ginst* to rave.
Drayt. Sheph. Garland.

So it was in the early editions; the later have

Thou now *beginst* to rave. *Workes*, p. 1420.

It is very common in all old writers, and is used through all the tenses, which can no longer be thought extraordinary, now it is known to have been the primitive form.

†GIN. Given. *Whiting*, 1638.

GING. Generally used for a sportive or frolicksome party; probably a mere corruption of *gang*.

When as a nymph, one of the merry *ging*,
Seeing she no way could be won to sing,
Come, come, quoth she, &c.
Dr. Muses' Elysium Nymph., 3, p. 1473.

But now the nymphs prefer
The shepherd ten times more,
And all the *ging* goes on his side;
Their mimion him they make,
To him themselves they all apply,
And all his party take. *Ibid.*, p. 1479.

Here's such a merry *ging*, I could find in my heart to sail to the world's end with such company.
Roaring Girl, O Pl., vi, 104.

Blesse me, quoth Cloth-breeches, what a *ging* was heere gathered together! no doubt hell is broke loose.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 408.

†GINNY. Crafty, calculated to entrap?

These fellowes with their *ginny* phreeses and Italionate discourses so set afire the braving thoughts of our young gentlewomen.
Nixon's Scourge of Corruption, 1615.

†GIPSISM. The circumstance of being a gipsy; gipsyism.

Are their the Sybils dead? what is become
Of the loud oracles? are the augures dumb?
Live not the Magi that so oft reveal'd
Natures intents? is *gipsisme* quite repeal'd?
Is friar Bacon nothing but a name?
Or is all witchcraft brain'd with doctor Lamb?
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

GIPTIAN, *s.* A gipsy. This has the appearance of being an intermediate state of the word between *Egyptian* and *gipsy;* but, perhaps, is only an attempt to approach a little nearer to the etymology.

How now, *Giptian?* All a-mort, knave, for want of company? *Promos and Cassandra*, P. I, ii, 6.

Also, in the stage direction to that scene, "Two hucksters, one woman, one like a *Giptian*, the rest poore roges."

We have a *Gyptian* in Harrington's Ariosto, with this description:

Rough grisly beard, eyes staring, visage wan,
All parcht, and sunneburnd, and deform'd in sight,
In fine he lookt (to make a true description)
In face like death, in culler like a *Gyptian*.
B. xxix, st. 58.

Spenser has *Gipsen:*

Certes, said he, I mean me to disguize
In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a lymiter,
Or like a *Gipsen*, or a juggeler.
Moth. Hubb.'s Tale, v, 83.

To GIRD, *v. act. and neut.* To cut as with a switch; from *gyrd*, *virga*, Saxon. More recently, to cut or lash with wit, to reproach. Chaucer has it in the sense of cutting more severely:

And to thise cherles two he gan to preye
To slen him, and "to *girden of* his head."
Monk's Tale, v. 14463.

That is "to *cut off* his head."

We find it also in lord Surrey's Poems:

In death my lyfe I do preserve,
As one through *gyrt* with many a wounde.
Old 4to, sign. R 2, reprint ed., p. 145

That is, "cut through."

And in Romeus and Juliet:

These said her ruthlesse hand through *gyrt* her valiant hart. Suppl. to Sh., vol. i, p. 344.

The metaphorical sense appears in the following instances:

Bru. Being mov'd, he will not spare to *gird* the gods
Sic. Be-mock the modest moon. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

Men of all sorts take a pride to *gird* at me.
2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2

I myself am afraid lest my wit should wax warm, and ther. it must needs consume some hard head. with fine and pretty jests. I am sometimes in such a vein, that for want of some dull pate to work on, I begin to *gird* myself. *Alex. and Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 113.
His life is a perpetual satyr, and he is still *girding* the age's vanity, when this very anger shews he too much esteems it. *Earle's Microc.*, Char. 6.

It is used by North as if it meant to spring or bound:

But his page gave his horse such a lash with his whippe, that he made him so to *gird* forward, as the very points of the darts came hard by the horse tayle. *Plut.*, p. 520.

In the usual sense of to bind round, it is from *gyrdan*, or *gyrdel*.

A GIRD, *s.*, from the verb. A cut, a sarcasm, a stroke of satire.

I thank thee for that *gird*. good Tranio. *Tam. Shr.*, v, 2.
Sweet king! (—the bishop hath a kindly *gird*)
For shame. my lord of Winchester, relent. 1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.
The maiden nipt thus by the nose,
Straight blusht as red as fire,
And, with his *girde* displeased. thus
She answer'd him in ire.
Kendal's Poems, 1577. sign. K 7.
For as I am readie to satisfie the reasonable, so I have a *gird* in store for the railer.
T. Lodge, Fig for Momus, Pref.
†Supposing it a very vertuous thing,
To be an arrant knave in libelling.
For sooth these screech-owles would be cal'd the wits,
Whose flashes flye abroad by *girds* and fits;
Who doe their mangy muses magnifie.
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

GIRDER. A jester, or satirist; from the above.

Why, what's a quip? *Manes*. We great *girders* call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word. *Alex. and Campaspe*, O. Pl., ii, 118.

GIRDLE. Shakespeare has several times used to *girdle*, for to enclose or embrace. See Todd.

†GIRDLE. Phrase.

The king, knocking at the door, the maid went and opnd the door. The king asked her if Budwaies was stirring. The maid, staring him in the face, saying, What, plaine Budwaies! have you nere *an M. under your girdle*." *Great Britans Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

GIRDLER. A maker of girdles. There is a Girdler's Company in the city of London, incorporated in 1499, and confirmed in 1516. Girdlers' hall is spoken of by Stowe in Basinghall ward, p. 227, ed. 1599.

Talk with the *girdler*. or the milliner,
He can inform you of a kind of men
That first undid the profits of those trades,
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their Morglays in their hands.
B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F., i, 1.

The folios read *milner* and *mill'ner*. *Milner* meant a miller, but it should be *milliner*, at full length, for sense and metre. The *girdlers* sold sword belts, and the milliners ribands and tassels, which were not wanted when the swords were carried in the hand.

GIRDLESTEAD; from *girdle*, and *stead*. The place of the girdle; that is, the waist.

Excellent easily: divide yourself in two halfs, just ou the *girdlestead*, send one half with your lady, and keep t'other to yourself. *Eastw. Ho*. O. Pl., iv, 249
Some short, scarsly reaching to the *girdle-stead*, or waste, some to the knee.
Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses, p. 64
Why should thy sweete love-locke hang dangling downe.
Kissing thy *girdle-steed* with falling pride?
Affectionate Shepherd, 4to, 1594, sign. C 3
And in his bellies rimme was sheath'd, beneath his *girdle-stead*. *Chapm. Homer*, p. 74
†The reines reach from the loynes to the buttockes. and doe properly belong to the part betowe the waste. or *girdle-steede*. The buttockes are that fleshly part which serveth us for the use of sitting.
Lomatius on Painting, 1598

GIRN. A corruption of *grin;* a form still used in Scotland, and in the northern counties of England.

This is at least a *girn* of fortune, if
Not a fair smile. *Wits*, O. Pl., vi, 490.

Accordingly we find it in Burns's Poems, who says of a rope, that

It makes guid fellows *girn* and gape,
Wi' chokin dread. *Works*, p. 107

Latimer, however, clearly employs *girning* for grinning, in the sense of laughing:

I have heard say, that in some places they goe with the corses *girning* and flearing, as though they went to a beare-baiting, which thing no doubt is naught.
Sermons, fol. 220, b.

See GERNE.

†GIRSE. A girth?

As sadlers for their elks haire to stuffe their sadles,
And *girses*, and a thousand fidle fadles.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

By GIS, GISSE, JYSSE, or JIS. An oath; doubtless a corrupt abbreviation of *by Jesus;* but, I should imagine, rather from the word itself, than, as Dr. Ridley supposes, from the initials I. H. S. inscribed on altars, books, &c.

By *Gis*, and by St. Charity,
Alack, and fie for shame. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
By *gys*, master, cham not sick, but yet chave a disease.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 51.
Lyke as many great lordes there be, who set so muche by them, as scant they can eat their meate, or byde a minute without them, by *jysse*, a little better than they are wont to doo, these, &c.
Praise of Folie, tr. by Chaloner, sign. G 2.
By *jis*, sonne, I account the cheere good which maintaineth health, and the servaunts honest, whome I finde faithfull *Euph. and his Engl.*, sign. C 1, b.
†I, be *Gis*, twold be trim wether,
And if it were not for this mist.
Mariage of Witt and Wisdome

†GISPIN. A leathern pot for liquor.

In this great disaster,
Raymond, the soldiers, mariners, and master
Lost heart and heed to rule; then up starts Jones.
Calls for six *gispins*, drinks them off at once.
Legend of Captain Jones, 1659

GIST. See GEST.

GITE. A gown; supposed by Skinner to be from *giste*, French, a bed, *because some lie down in their gowns!* It is used by Chaucer, and marked by Mr. Tyrwhitt as of French original.

When Phœbus rose he left his golden weed,
And donn'd a *gite* in deepest purple dy'd.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 54.

Percase my strange attire, my glittering golden *gite*,
Doth either make you marvel thus, or move you with delite. *Gascoigne's Workes*. sign. C 6, b.

A stately nimph, a dame of heavenly kinde,
Whose glittring *gite* so glimsed in mine eyes,
As yet I note what proper *hew* it bare.
Gascoigne, Phylomene, Induct.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for splendour:

As doth the day light settle in the west,
So dim is David's glory, and his *gite*.
David and Bethsabe, Orig. of Engl. Drama, ii, 158.

†No blasing beauty bright hath set my heart on fire,
No tieing talke, no gorgeous *gyte*, tormenteth my desire. *Gascoigne's Works*.

GITTERN, or GHITTERNE, *s.* A cittern. Coles (Engl. Dict.) says, a small sort of cittern. In fact, it is only a variation or corruption of *cittern*. The Italian was *cetera* (from *cithara*, Lat.), or *chitarra*, which the Spaniards made *guitarra*, whence our *guitar*. There seems to have been no material difference between these instruments, except in the carved head of the gittern, which may be considered as only an old fashion. Ben Jonson ludicrously introduces cittern and gittern as different; but possibly without accuracy, in so loose a composition:

For grant that most barbers can play o' the cittern,
Is it requisite a lawyer should plead to a *ghittern?*
Vision of Delight, a Masque, vol. vi, p. 22.

Ply the *gittern*, scowr the crowd.
Drayt. Nymphal, 8, p. 1512.

But as they were in the midst of those unfained ceremonies, a *gitterne* ill played on —— made them look, &c. *Pembr. Arc.*, b. ii, p. 203.

See CITTERNE. Also Hawkins's Hist. Mus., vol. iv, p. 113.

GIUST. So Spenser writes *joust*, a tournament; from *giostra*, Italian. Too often corruptly written *just*.

Full jolly knight he seem'd, and faire did sitt,
As one for knightly *giusts* and fierce encounters fitt.
F. Q., I, i, 1.

Also in the Shepherd's Kalendar:

And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts*.
October, v. 39.

So also he writes the verb to *giust*.

†*To* GIVE. In the sense of to misgive.

Clin. I will looke to that. But I cannot tell indeede how my minde *gives* me, that all is not well.
Terence in English, 1614.

To give at, to attack.

Since that the olde poet perceiveth he cannot withhold our poet from his endevours, and put him to silence, he goeth about by taunts to terrifie him from writing. And thus *he gives at him*.
Terence in English, 1614.

To give back, to retire.

The ground besprinkled was with blood,
Tarquin began to faint;
For he *gave back*, and bore his shield
So low, he did repent.
Ballad of King Arthur

To give in, to yield.

Women in shape and beauty men exceede:
Here I *give in*, I doe confesse 't indeede.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

To GIVE THE DAY. To wish a good day to.

Sweetly she came, and with a modest blush,
Gave him the day, and then accosted thus.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 44

To GIVE THE DOR, or the GLEEK. Similar expressions for to pass a jest upon. See DOR, and GLEEK.

†GLACE. Perhaps a misprint for *grace*.

Wheare, with halter aboute my neck, or ladder set,
Turne the ladder, they cride, none other *glace* to get.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

GLADE. An open track in a wood, particularly made for placing nets for woodcocks.

We in England are wont to make great *glades* through the woods, and hang nets across them; and so the woodcocks shooting through the *glades*, as their nature is, strike against the nets, and are entangled in them. *Willughby, Ornith.*, I 3.

Bradley, in his Family Dictionary, says that woodcocks are easily taken in nets spread along the forests, "or else in *glades*." All the old dictionaries have "to make a *glade* in a wood, *colluco*." Mr. Monck Mason very properly conjectures that we should read *glade* in the following passage of Beaumont and Fletcher, where the printed editions have *glode*, in that sense an unheard of word. See his Remarks, p. 196.

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
Upon her pate! Is't not a *glade* to catch woodcocks?
Wildg. Chase, v, 4.

For *glade*, as still used in poetry, see Johnson.

†*To* GLADISH. To bark. Fr. *glatir*.

Who from all parts with speed assembled weare
About the generalls tent, his will to hear:
As doth the hounds about their hunt at morne
Com *gladishing* at hearing of his horne. *Du Bartas*

†*To* GLARE. To stare.

"One as melancholie as a cat," answered Mockso, "and *glared* upon me as if he would have looked through me." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

†GLARE. Mire; mud.

Eight monthes the winter dures;
The *glare* it is so great,
As it is May before he turne
His ground to sowe his wheate.
Turberville's Ep. and Sonnettes, 1569.

†GLART. Fleam.

For the party that is incombred in the breast with any kind of fleame or *glart*.—Take the powder of betonie, and drinke it with warme water, it voideth and purgeth the fleame wondrously, and doth away the *glart* or fleame.

GLASS. A looking-glass, hanging from the girdle, was long a fashionable female ornament. Stubbs speaks with coarse anger of this insignificant custom:

They must have their *looking-glasses* carried with them wheresoever they go; and good reason, for else how could they see the devil in them.

Anatomie of Abuses.

I would not have a lady
That wears a *glass* about her.

Ladies Privilege, 1640.

In Massinger's City Madam, act i, sc. 1, lady Rich, her daughters, and Millescent, come in with *looking-glasses at their girdles*.

I confess all, I reply'd,
And *the glass hangs by her side*,
And the girdle 'bout her waist, &c.

B. Jons. Descript. of a Lady, vol. vi, p. 376.

How his [the man's] pocket-combe
To spruce his peruke, and her [the woman's] *girdle-glasse*
To order her black patches, came together.

B. Browne's New Acad., iv, p. 55.

Notwithstanding all this, nothing can be more certain than that this custom is *not* referred to by the speaker in the passage of Love's Labour Lost, where Dr. Johnson originally brought it forward. The princess there evidently means to call the forester her *glass*, for having honestly, as she chooses to say, represented her person:

Here, good my *glass*, take this [money] for telling true.
iv, 1.

Now "good my *glass*," is the same as "my good *glass*;" as "good my lord, or my liege," for "my good lord, or liege."

To GLASS, *v.* To view as in a glass.

Then take a shield I have of diamonds bright,
And hold the same before the warrior's face,
That he may *glass* therein his garments light,
His wanton, soft attire, and view his case.

Fairfax, Tasso, xiv, 77.

See also Sidney, as quoted by Todd. Shakespeare seems to have used *to glass*, for to enclose in glass:

As jewels in crystals for some prince to buy,
Who tendring their own worth, from whence they were *glass'd*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past.

Love's L. L., ii, 1.

GLASS, BROKEN BY POISON. It was formerly a current notion that fine glass, such as that of Venice, the only crystal glass originally made, would break if poison were put into it. To this opinion Massinger alludes:

Here crystal *glasses*——
* * * * this pure metal
So innocent is and faithful to the mistress,
Or master, that possesses it, that rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces, and deludes the traitor.

Massing. Renegado, i, 3.

Hereby was signified, that as *glasse* by nature holdeth no poyson—so a faythful counsellor holdeth no treason.

Ferrex and Porrex, Dumb Show, act ii; O. Pl., i, 128.

This is among the errors noticed by Brown:

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice-glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature. Were there a truth herein, it were the best preservative for princes and persons exalted to such fears; and surely far better than divers now in use

B. vii, ch. 17.

Fine or *Venice* glass was first made in England in queen Elizabeth's reign. See Stowe.

GLAVE, GLEAVE, or GLAIVE. A broad sword. *Glaive*, old French.

Not surely arm'd in steel or iron strong,
But each a *glave* had pendent by his side.

Fairf. Tasso, i, 50.

I'll speak nothing but guns, and *glaves*, and staves, &c.

Lingua, O. Pl., v, 144.

It sometimes meant also a kind of halberd, such as is figured in the note to Johnson and Steevens's Shakespeare, vol. v, p. 542. This kind was, perhaps, intended in these passages:

A heavy case
When force to force is knit, and sword and *gleave*
In civil broil make kin and countrymen
Slaughter themselves in others.

Edw. III, O. Pl., ii, 380.

With bills and *glaves* from prison was I led.

Churchy. Challenge, p 44.

Spenser has employed it to signify a club:

And laying both his hands upon his *glave*,
With dreadful strokes let drive at him so sore
As forst him flie abacke. *F. Q*, IV, vii, 28.

In St. 25, he had said that his weapon was a "craggy club."

†What iron instrument? said the advocat, it possibly might be a spade. No, sir, said the countryman, it was a *gleave*, being unwilling to use the name of sword or whittle. *History of Fruncion*, 1655.

To GLAVER. To flatter. *Gliwan*, Saxon; also Welch.

Beare not a flatterng tongue to *glaver* anie.

Affectionate Sheph., 1594, sign. D 4.

Having a tongue as nimble as his needle, with servile patches of *glavering* flattery to stitch up, &c.

Antonio and Mellida, sign. A 3, b.

O *glavering* flatterie,
How potent art thou!

Marston's What you will, D 3.

For commonly in all dissimulations
Th' excess of *glavering* doth the guile detect.

Mirror for Mag., p. 406.

In the following, and several other passages, it means *leering, ogling;* that is, flattering by looks of tenderness:

Do you hear, stiff-toe? give him warning, admonition to forsake his sawcy *glavering* grace, and his goggle eye. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iii, 1.

When grand Mæcenas casts a *glavering* eye
On the cold present of a posey.
Hall's Satires, V, 1, p. 85, repr. ed.

Ha! now he *glavers* with his fawning snowte.
Marst. Scourge, Sat. 6th.

For shame, leave running to some satrapas,
Leave *glavering* on him in the peopled presse;
Holding him on as he through Paul's doth walke,
With nodds and legs, and odd superfluous talke.
Marston's Satires, 1, p. 137, repr. ed.

†Howbeit of his owne nature suspitious he was, and of a base and faint heart; and smiling also after a bitter sort; yea and *glavering* otherwhiles upon a man to do him harme. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†For this, as also your other endowments, my pen might worthily fil whole pages; but your splendent vertues can easily be their own heraulds, to lim forth their own armory; and to extoll in presence is more *glavering* and poetical, than true loving and pathetical. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†So expert divers call aloud,
Pray mind your pockets, to the crowd;
And by such subtile *glav'ring* means,
Prevent distrust of their designs;
But if your eyes a'n't quick of motion,
They'll play the rogue, that gave the caution.
Hudibras Redivivus, part. 1708.

GLAVERER. A flatterer.

These *glaverers* gone, myself to rest I laid.
Mirror for Mag., p. 407.

GLAZE-WORM, or GLASS-WORM. A glow-worm.

Doest thou not know that a perfect friend should be like the *glaze-worm*, which shineth most bright in the darke? *Euphues*, sign. I 4.

Moufet, in his chapter de Cicindela, says: "Anglis gloworme, shine-worme, *glassworme*, quasi splendescentem vermem vocares."

GLEADE, GLEDE, or GLEED. Burning coal, flame, fire, or heat; from *gled*, Saxon. It is in Chaucer.

My eyes with tears against the fire striving,
Whose scorching *gleed* my heart to cinders turneth.
Drayt. Idea, 40.

Hot burning coals doth to his mouth present,
Which he to handle simply doth not stick,
This little fool, this retchless innocent,
The burning *gleed* with his soft tongue doth lick.
Ibid., Birth of Moses, p. 1569.

Assure yourselfe the heate is colde which in your hand you fele,
Compar'd to quick sparkes and glowing furious *gleade*,
As from your bewties pleasant eyne love caused to proceade
Romeus and Juliet, Suppl. to Sh., i, p. 285.

Faire Ilium fall in burning red *gledes* downe.
Mirror for Mag., Sackv. Induct., p. 268.

Seemingly borrowed from lord Surrey:

I saw Troia fall down in burning *gledes*.
Æneid, ii, v. 821.

To GLEADE. To burn; from the above.

The nearer I approch, the more my flame doth *gleede*.
Turbero. Ovid's Epist., Q 4.

†GLEANE. Properly, a handful of corn tied together by a gleaner.

A *gleane* or heape of corne commonly gathered and bound by handfuls together.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 87.

GLEAVE. The same as glave, a sword. See GLAVE.

GLEDE, or GLEAD. A kite, a kind of hawk. *Glida*, Saxon; some suppose from his gliding motion.

The *glead* and swallow labouring long, effectless,
'Gainst certain death, with wearied wings fall down
For want of pearch, and with the rest do drown.
Sylv. Du Bartas, 2d day, 1st week.

In the public version of the Bible, the *glede* and kite are put together, as if they were two birds; but that is an error. *Deut.*, xiv, 13. [Compare the following, however.]

†Howbeit, the Saracens, whom we are never to wish either for our friends or enemies, raunging up and downe over the countrey, whatsoever came in their way, in a small time spoyled and destroyed, like unto ravenous *gledes* and kites, which if they have spied any prey from on high, quickly in their flight snatch it up, or if they seize upon it, make no long stay.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

A GLEEK. A jest, or scoff; from glig, *jest*, Saxon. Whence also *glee*.

Now where's the bastard's braves, and Charles's *gleeks?* 1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

You feare such wanton *gleeks*, and ill report,
May stop great states that thither would resort.
Sir J. Harrington. Epigr., iii, 33.

Unto whom Lucilla answered with this *gleeke*.
Euph., k 2.

To give the gleek, meant to pass a jest upon, to make a person appear ridiculous:

Mus. What will you give us? *Pet.* No money, on my faith, but the *gleek*. *Rom. and Jul.*, iv, 5.

To give the minstrel, which follows, has no such meaning. Peter only means, "I will call you minstrel, and so treat you;" to which the musician replies, "Then I will give you the *serving creature*," as a personal retort in kind.

By manly mart to purchase prayse,
And *give his foes the gleeke*.
Turbero., cited by Steevens.

Dr. Johnson was mistaken, when he gave the passage from Romeo and Juliet as an example of *gleek*, in the sense of music. *Glig* certainly had that sense, and the derivative *glee* retains it, when we speak of *catches* and *glees;* but *gleek* has not been found so used.

To GLEEK. To jest, or scoff at.

Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

I have seen you *gleeking* and galling at this gentleman twice or thrice. *Hen. V*, v, 1.

The more that I get her, the more she doth *gleek* me.
Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1598.

GLEEK. A game at cards, played by three persons with 44 cards, each hand having 12, and 8 being left for

the stock. It might also be formed from *glig*; but a game of the same name is mentioned by old French writers: "*Glic* est un jeu des anciens; selon *Villon* et *Coquillard*, il signifie bonheur, hazard." *Dict. du Vieux Lang. François*. It is mentioned by Rabelais, in the chapter on the sports of Gargantua.

It was reckoned a very genteel game in Ben Jonson's time:

Nor play with ostarmongers at mumchance, tray-trip,
— But keep the gallant'st company and the best games —
— *Gleek* and primero. *Alchem.*, v, 4.

In the scene whence the following passage comes, is a good specimen of the mode of playing.

Come, gentlemen, what's your game? Why *gleek*; that's your only game. *Gleek* let it be, for I am persuaded I shall *gleek* some of you—what play we? twelve pence *gleek*? *Greene's Tu Quoque*, O. Pl., vii, 43.

The laws of the game are given at large in a book entitled Wit's Interpreter. The account is too long to be inserted here, but the most material parts of it are these. The players must be *three*, neither more nor less; the deuces and trois are thrown out of the pack; each person has twelve cards dealt to him, and eight are left for the stock; seven of which may be bought by the players, the eighth is the turn-up card, which belongs to the dealer. The cards had nicknames: the ace of trumps being called *Tib*, the knave *Tom*, and the four *Tiddie*; each of these is paid for, to him who holds it, by the two others. There are other prizes, as a mournival (or four) of any card, according to its value, as ace, king, &c.; a *gleek* (or three) of any of them in proportion. Whatever the prize is, three, four, six, or eight of the stake is paid by the two other players to the holder of it. Consequently, even a small stake might run high; and farthing, halfpenny, or penny gleek, were common among private persons, being equivalent to so much a fish at other games. But some would not play less than sixpence, or a shilling; and the spendthrift in the above comedy will not condescend to play less than halfcrowns.

Many other rules are given respecting the *vie*, the *revie*, and the *ruff*, which they who wish to know must be referred to the book above cited; and, as games for three are rather scarce, it might be thought an object by some to revive the forgotten game of *gleek*; which, by those rules, may easily be recovered. See Wit's Interpreter, 1662, p. 365.

To *gleek* appears above as a term of play, for gaining a decisive advantage in the game. To *be gleek'd* is used also for the contrary. O. Pl., vii, 44.

A GLEEK, as we have seen, was a term in the above game, meaning three cards of a sort, as three aces, three kings, &c. See Wit's Interpreter, p. 367, where it is added, that a *gleek* of aces received four (of the stake) each, of kings three, queens two, and knaves one, from the other two players.

But first
Call Armellina; for this day we'll celebrate
A *gleek* of marriages: Pandolfo and Flavia,
Sulpitia and myself, and Trinculo
With Armellina. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 224

You say wittily, gossip; and therefore let a protest go out against him.—A mournival of protests, or a *gleek* at least. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, Fourth Intermean.

A mournival was four cards of a sort. See MOURNIVAL.

GLERE. Any slimy, ropy, transparent matter, like the white of an egg; properly *glair*, from French. As applied to an egg, glair is still in use. [See GLARE.]

Let me likewise declare my facts and fail,
And eke recite what meanes this slimy *glere*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 106.

I knew my life no longer could abide,
For rammish stench, bloud, poison, slimy *glere*,
That in his [the monster's] body so abundant were.
Ibid., p. 109.

†*To* GLEWE. To look eagerly; to stare.

Who gallopt on, and *glewde* with fell regarde,
Pronouncing threates and termes of hye disdaine.
Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587

GLIB. A large tuft, or bush of hair, hanging over the face, and worn particularly by the Irish. It was, in fact, the natural head of hair, completely matted together, by not being ever cut or combed. Hence it was compared to a *thatch*, &c.

Whom when she saw in wretched weedes disguiz'd,
With heavy *glib* deform'd, and meiger face.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 12

They [the Irish] have another custome from the

Scythians, that is the wearing of mantles; and long *glibbes*, which is a thicke curled bush of haire, hanging downe over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them, which are both very bad and hurtfull.
Spenser's View of Ireland, p. 365, ed. Todd.

Proud they are of long crisped bushes of heare, which they terme *glibs*. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*, D 4.

It appears that this mode was also adopted by women in Ireland:

The Irish princesse, and with her a fifteen others moe,
With hanging *glybbes* that hid their necks as tynsel shadowing snoe. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, v. 26, p. 127.

Gainsford's Glory of England says, that those of the women were called *glibbins*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Like mornings clad
In griesl'd frosts, ere plump-cheek'd Autume had
Shorn the *glebs* golden locks, some silver hairs
Mixt with his black appeard.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

To GLIB. To castrate; supposed to be from making smooth, which is the effect of that operation on men.

By mine honour
I'll geld them all; fourteen they shall not see
To bring false generations: they are coheirs,
And I had rather *glib* myself, than they
Should not produce fair issues. *Winter's Tale*, ii, 1.

If I come back, let me be *glibb'd*.
St. Patrick for Ireland, by Shirley, 1640.

To *glib* is still said to be current in some counties in this sense; and, in the northern counties, to *lib*. See LIB.

GLIBBERY. Slippery; from *glib*, smooth, slippery.

Let who will climbe ambition's *glibbery* rounds,
And leane upon the vulgar's rotten love,
I'll not corrival him. *Jack Drum's Entert.*, sign. B.

Have at each meal an orphan
Serv'd to your table, or a *glibbery* heir,
With all his lands melted into a mortgage.
Muse's Looking-glass, O. Pl., ix, 206.

†GLICERY. Sleek; smooth.

To walke on the seas specifies to a man, delight, but to a woman a dissolute life, for the sea is like a harlot, a *glicery* face, and a broken heart.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

GLIDE, *n. a.*, seems, in the following passage, to mean distorted, or squinting:

I think such speech becomes a king no more than *glide* eyes doth his face, when I think he looks on me he sees me not.
The Prince's Cabbala, p. 2, 12mo, 1715.

To GLIMPSE, from the substantive, *glimpse*. To shine or flash suddenly.

Whose glittering gite so *glimsed* in mine eies,
As yet I note what proper hew it bare.
Gascoigne's Works, Y 7, b.

And little glow-wormes *glimpsing* in the dark.
Robert E. of Huntington's Death, 1601, E 1.

†*To* GLISTER. To shine; to glitter.

Whose vertue, valliaunce, and worthie exploites doe *glister* emongst the multitude as the sunne beames doe upon the cirquet of the yearth.
Riche, his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

†GLIWERING. Glittering.

Theyr crownes *glywerynge* bryght and oryently.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

To GLOAT, or GLOTE. To look very intently, with affection or desire; supposed to be a corruption of *gloar*, which meant the same. See Todd. To gloar is still Scotch.

And with her gloomy eyes
To *glote* upon those stars to us that never rise.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1178

It is, however, still in use.

†GLOBIRD, or GLOWBIRD. The glow-worm.

Globerde a flye, ung ver que reluit de nuyt.
Palsgrave.

Ver ou mousche luisante de nuit gloweworme, or lightworme. A *glowbird*: a *Nomenclator.*

GLODE. Supposed to be put as the preterite of *glide*, in the following passage of Spenser:

On whom remounting, fiercely forth he rode,
Like sparkes of fire that from the andvill *glode*.
F. Q., IV, iv, 23.

For this use Warton finds undoubted authority in Chaucer and in Gower. See Observ. on the F. Q., vol. i, p. 259. The interpretation is the more certain, because Spenser copied the simile, as well as the word, from Chaucer:

His goode stede he al bestrode,
And forth upon his way he *glode*,
As sparckle out of brond.
Sir Thopas, v. 3410.

Upton has strangely quoted it:

And forth upon his way he *rode*.

Which conceals the most convincing part of the citation. Chaucer has the word also in the Squieres Tale, v. 10707.

GLODE, probably an error of the press, for *glade*, in the following passage:

Bless me, what thing is this? two pinnacles
Upon her pate! is't not a *glode* to catch woodcocks?
B. & Fl. Wildgoose Chase, v, 4.

Or *glode* might be a provincial pronunciation of *glade*. See GLADE.

To GLOOM, *v. n.* To look gloomy, melancholy, or sullen.

If either he gaspeth or *gloometh*.
Tom Tyler and his Wife, 1598.

Also *v. a.* to make gloomy. Todd quotes from Young,

A night that *glooms* us in the noontide ray.
Night Th., B. ii.

Hence the participle *glooming*, for gloomy or lowering, which is the original, and probably the true reading, in the following passage:

A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings.
The sun for sorrow will not shew his head.
Romeo and Jul., v, 3.

His glistering armor made
A little *glooming* light, much like a shade.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 14.

What devill, woman, plucke up your hart, and leve of al this *gloming*. *Gammer Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 48.

Whereas before ye satte all heavie and *glommyng*.
Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., A 1.

GLORIOUS. Vain, boastful. *Gloriosus*, Latin. This primitive sense of the word has become obsolete; Dr. Johnson cites Lord Bacon for it.

Thou shalt have strokes, and strokes, thou *glorious* man,
Fill thou breath'st thinner air than that thou talk'st.
B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, act iv, p. 440.

Thy tears
Express'd in sorrow for the much I suffer,
A *glorious* insultation, and no sign
Of pity in thee. *Massing. Unnat. Comb.*, iv, 1.

GLOUCESTER'S LISTENING WALL. A wall in the cathedral church at Gloucester, famous for the same property as the whispering gallery at St. Paul's, but probably eclipsed by the superior celebrity of the latter, since the existence of the new church. Camden thus speaks of it: "Beyond the quire, in an arch of the church, there is a *wall*, built with so great artifice in the form of a semicircle with corners, that if one whisper very low at one end, and another lay his ear to the other end, he may easily hear every syllable distinct." Vol. i, p. 275, ed. 1722.

That you may know each whisper from Prester John
Against the wind, as fresh as 'twere deliver'd
Through a trunk or *Gloucester's list'ning wall*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 141.

In a modern description of the cathedral, I find this account:

The renowned *whispering place* is a long gallery, extending from one side of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon. If a person whisper at one side, every syllable may be heard distinctly on the other side, though the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. In the middle of the whispering place are these verses:

Doubt not but God who sits on high
Thy secret prayers can hear;
When a dead wall, thus cunningly,
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.
Historical Descr., publ. 1810.

A view of part of its exterior may be seen in Storer's History and Antiquities of Cathedral Churches, vol. ii, Gloucest., pl. 1.

GLOVE. While the spirit of chivalry lasted, the *glove* of a lady worn in the helmet, as a favour, was a very honorable token; and much of the wearer's success was supposed to be derived from the virtue of the lady: whence the following boast of Henry of Monmouth, which his father remarks is "as dissolute as desperate:"

His answer was, he would unto the stews,
And from the commonest creature pluck a *glove*
And wear it as a favour; and with that
He would unhorse the lustiest challenger.
Rich. II, v, 3.

At the battle of Agincourt, according to Drayton, all the noble youth were distinguished by such tokens:

One wore his mistress' garter, one her *glove*,
And he a lock of his dear lady's hair,
And he her colours whom he most did love;
There was not one but did some favour wear.
Vol. i, p. 16.

We have, indeed, the same account in sober history:

One part had their plumes at whyt, another hadde them at redde, and the thyrde had them of several colours. One ware on his headpiece his ladies sleve, and another bare on hys helme the *glove* of his dearlynge. *Hall's Chron., Hen. IV.*

In peaceful intercourse they were worn in the hat:

O Philip, wert thou alive to see this alteration, thy men turn'd to women, thy soldiers to lovers, *gloves worn in velvet caps*, instead of plumes in graven helmets, thou wouldst either die, &c.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 131.

Lyly, as was usual, here attributes the manners of his own times to others which had no notion of them. In the decline of this fashion, it fell into the hands of coxcombical and dissolute servants:

What hast thou been?—a serving man, proud in heart and mind; that curl'd my hair, wore *gloves* in my cap, &c. *Lear*, iii, 4.

He who claimed a *glove* thus worn, must fight for it, which was equivalent to fighting for the lady: whence they were sometimes worn as a mere token of challenge:

K. Hen. Give me any gage of thine, and I will wear it in my bonnet; then, if ever thou dar'st acknowledge it, I will make it my quarrel. *W.* Here's my *glove*, give me another of thine. *K. Hen.* There. *W.* This will I also wear in my cap: if ever thou come to me and say, after to-morrow, *this is my glove*, I will take thee a box on the ear. *K. Hen.* If ever I live to see it, I will challenge it. *W.* Thou durst as well be hang'd. *Hen. V*, iv, 1.

By the use the king afterwards makes of it, we see that a glove might also be a token of enmity to him from whom it was taken.

When Alençon and myself were down together, I pluck'd this *glove* from his helm: if any man challenge this, he is a friend to Alençon, and an enemy to our person. If thou encounter any such, apprehend him.
Ibid., iv, 7.

Welford, in the Scornful Lady, refusing to wear Abigail's glove as a favour, tells us, incidentally, the common price of gloves at that time,

which is higher than one might have supposed:

If it have none of these, and prove no more
But a bare *glove* of half-a-crown a pair,
'Twill be but half a courtesy, I wear two always.
Act iii, sc. 1.

Gloves were often nicely perfumed. Autolycus offers for sale

Gloves as sweet as damask roses. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

And Mopsa soon after claims such a pair, as a promise from her lover. The continuator of Stowe tell us that "The queene [Elizabeth] had a payre of *perfumed gloves*, trimmed onlie with foure tuftes or roses of culler'd silke. The queene took such pleasure in those gloves, that she was pictured with those gloves upon her hands." p. 868. When the queen went to Cambridge, in 1578, the vice-chancellor "presented a paire of *gloves*, perfumed, and garnished with embroiderie and goldsmithes wourke, price lxs."—"It fortuned that the paper in which the gloves were folded to open; and hir majestie, behoulding the beautie of the said gloves, as in great admiration, and in token of hir thankfull acceptation of the same, held up one of her hands, and then smelling unto them, putt them half waie upon hir hands." *Nich. Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. ii, an. 1578. Gloves of proportionable value were presented to her principal courtiers. Mr. Warton adds, that, in the year 1631, a charge occurs in the bursar's book of Trin. Coll., Oxford, "*pro fumigandis chirothecis*," *for perfuming gloves*. It appears from the same passage, that fine perfumes were then but newly made in England, and that the sort which perfumed the queen's gloves was long called *the Erle of Oxford's perfume;* because Edward Vere, earl of Oxford, had brought it, with other refinements, from Italy. This was in the 15th of Elizabeth.

One gives to me *perfumed gloves*.
The best that he can buy me,
Live where I will I have the loves
Of all that do come nigh me.
A Fayre Portion for a Fayre Maide, Evans's Ballads, edit. 1810, vol. i, p. 37.

The following lines on a *perfumed glove*, may be added to the notices of the practice:

Thou more than most sweet *glove*
Unto my most sweet love,
Suffer me to store with kisses
This empty lodging, that now misses
The pure rosie hand that ware thee,
Whiter than the kid that bare thee.
Thou art soft, but that was softer,
Cupid's self hath kist it ofter
Than ere he did his mother's doves,
Supposing her the queen of loves
That was thy mistress, best of gloves!
Witts Interpr., p. 311.

†GLOVE. A bribe was sometimes so called, because it used to be offered *in a glove*. In the following lines a glove (if not a misprint for *dove*), is oddly spoken of as the symbol of gentleness.

Call him pigsny, chicken, and love,
He'l be as *gentle as a glove*,
He'l soon be pacify'd by cogging:
Whilst he said this, he fill'd a noggin.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

To GLOUT. To look pouting or sullen; said to be from *gloa*, to behold, Goth. It seems to have been used sometimes for *glout*, which is of the same origin. Examples have been found of its use as late as Milton and Garth; yet it is a word scarcely known at present. See Todd in loc.

†GLOUT. A sullen look; a frown.

First came the poets of each land, and tooke
Their place in order, learned Virgill struck
In for the first, Ben Johnson cast a *glout*,
And swore a mighty oath hee'd pluck him out.
Copie of a Letter, &c., 4to. 1641.

To GLOZE. To interpret, or put construction upon anything; from *glose*, a comment, French. Dr. Johnson says that in this sense it should be written *gloss;* but he was mistaken. Chaucer uses to *gloze*, for to interpret, and both words are genuine; the one derived from the French *glose*, the other from the low Latin *glossa*.

No woman shall succeed in Salique land,
Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France. *Hen. V*, i, 2.
And on the cause and question now in hand,
Have *gloz'd* but superficially. *Tro. & Cr.*, ii, 2.
Here is a matter worthy *glossynge*,
Of Gammer Gurton's needle losinge
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 28.

Also to flatter. It seems to me, that this sense may be deduced from the other. Comments are usually made in a flattering style, extolling the merits, and extenuating the faults of the author. Skinner, however, derives it from *glesan*, Saxon; and Lye from *glæsen*, Icelandic.

Why thus it shall become
High-witted Tamora to *gloze* with all.
Tit. Andr., iv, 4.

He that no more must say, is listen'd more.
Than he whom youth and ease have taught to *gloze*.
Rich II, ii, 1.—419 b.

For well he could his *glozing* speaches frame
To such vain uses that him best became.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 14.

Whom *glozing* Juno, 'gainst her minde, with cost did entertaine. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, I, 5, p. 17.

This word was used by Milton, and even later.

†I *gloze* not, lye not, thee when I applaud:
None more deserveth, less desireth laud.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†Every smooth tale is not to be beleeved; and every *glosing* tongue is not to be trusted.
Smith's Sermons, 1609

GLOZE, *s.* An interpretation; properly *gloss*, from *glossa*.

Now to plain dealing, lay these *glozes* by.
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

Now a vengeance of his new nose,
For bringing in any suche unaccustom'd *glose*
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 258.

Also flattery, in this sense, from *glesan*, Saxon. Mr. Todd calls it one of our oldest words.

And in extolling their beauties, they give more credite to their own glasses than men's *gloses*.
Euph. & his Engl., p. 75

†GLUM. Sullen.

And not Athens only, but so austere and *glum* a generation as those of Sparta.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 3.

But or the course was set, tyme ware away apace,
And Boreas breth was blacke, and *glummish* chill:
Which caused me to seeke a warmer place,
Underneath a rocke, on the other side the hill.
Golden Mirrour. 1589

To GLUT. To swallow. *Engloutir*. French.

Though ev'ry drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him *Temp.*, i, 1.

Milton also has *glutted*, for swallowed. See Johnson. In modern usage, satiety is always implied in glutting.

To GNARL. To snarl; *gnyrran*, Saxon.

For *gnarling* sorrow hath less pow'r to bite
The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.
Rich. II, i, 3.

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,
And wolves are *gnarling* who shall gnaw thee first.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

GNARLED. Knotted. Chaucer uses *guarre* for a hard knot; applying it metaphorically in his description of the miller.

He was short shulder'd, brode, a thikke *gnarre*.
Prol. to C. T., 551.

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak,
Than the soft myrtle. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 2

A kindred word, *gnarly*, is cited from an old play, entitled Antonio's Revenge, printed in 1602:

'Till, by degrees, the tough and *gnarly* trunk
Be riv'd in sunder.

To GNARRE. To snarl, or growl; of the same origin as gnarl.

At them he gan to reare his bristles strong,
And felly *gnarre*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, v, 34.

Hot sparks and smells, that man and beast would choke.
The *gnarring* porter durst not whine for doubt.
Fairf. Tasso, Iv, 8.

Cerberus is the object of description in both these passages.

†And such as those will in their kennels lye,
And *gnar* and snarle, and grumble secretly,
But with full mouth they dare not barke or bite.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GNAT, as a term of contempt, quasi wretch, or insect!

Like a gratefull *gnat*, he will recommend your bounty to his succeeding post-boy. *Clitus's Whimz.*, p. 118.

Which visitation they (poore *gnats*) may properly tearme a plague. *Ibid.*, p. 124.

†GNAT-SNAP. A bird, called also the fig-pecker.

The little *gnat-snap* (worthy princes boords),
And the greene parrat, fainer of our words,
Wait on the phœnix, and admire her tunes,
And gaze themselves in her blew-golden plumes.
Du Bartas.

A GNOFFE. A churl, or brutish person. Coles has "*gnoff*, inurbanus." See also Kersey's and Bailey's Dict. Chaucer uses it; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary, quotes Urry as explaining it, "an old cuff, a miser;" but adds, "I know not upon what authority." Skinner has it in his older Glossary, "*Gnoff*, exp. avarus, credo ab A. S. *gnafan*, rodere, qui sc. præ avaritia etiam ossa ipsa, instar canum, arrodit."

There on a blocke my head was stricken off,
As Baptist's head for Herod, bloody *gnoffe*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 428.

Two ancient examples are cited in a comment on the Miller's Tale o Chaucer, published in London, i 1665, 12mo, which Mr. Todd has inserted in his Illustrations of Chaucer, p. 260.

GOADE, or GOURDE. A name for a sort of false dice.

Faith, my lord, there are more, but I have learned but three sorts, the *goade*, the Fulham, and the stop-kater-tre. *Mons. D'Olive*, F 3.

See GOURD.

†GOADS. Men who stood by horse-dealers at fairs to run up the price by fictitious biddings, &c. *Dekker' Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

†GO-BY-GROUND. A diminutive pe son.

A channon of Toledo, who was a man of a very lowe and slender stature, scoffingly ask'd a poore frier that had but one eye, what he us'd to pray for at Gods hand, affirming that it were right necessarie he pray'd unto him for another eye. Indeede sir (answered the fryer) I had need have two eyes, to discerne so pettie a *goe-by-ground* as you.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

GO BY, JERONIMO. An expression made almost proverbial, by the ridicule of contemporary writers. It was originally in Kyd's play called the Spanish Tragedy, which was a sequel to that called the First Part of Jeronimo; and was the common subject of ridicule to all the poets of the time. In the original these words are spoken by Hieronimo, or Jeronimo, to himself. Finding his application to the king improper at the moment, he says,

Hieronimo, beware; *go by, go by.*

See O. Pl., iii, 190.

Shakespeare has ridiculed it in the induction to the Taming of the Shrew:

No, not a denier: *Go by, Jeronimy.* Ind., sc. 1.

Ben Jonson, in ridicule, calls the play itself by that name:

What new book have you there? what! *Goe by, Hieronymo?*—I, did you ever see it acted? is't not well pen'd?—Well pen'd? I would faine see all the poets of these times pen such another play as that was.
Every Man in his H., i, 5.

Many other passages from the same play are there produced. In another drama also we find:

But if I were as you, I'de cry "*Go by, Jeronimo, go by.*"
Shoemaker's Holiday, 1610, C b.

To satisfy curiosity to the utmost, both parts are republished in the third volume of Dodsley's Old Plays.

†GOD-A-MERCY.

Dick. Heyday! say'st thou me so Kate? *God-a-mercy* for that girl, by the mass, and that word shall cost me the best fairing in the pedler's pack.
Newest Academy of Compliments.

A taylor is a thief, a serjeant is worse,
Who here lies dead, *god-a-massy horse.*
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†GO-DOWN. A draught.

At three *go-downs* Dick doffs me off a pot,
The English gutter's Latine for his throat.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

We have frolick rounds,
We have merry *go-downs*,
Yet nothing is done at random. *Ibid.*

GOD ILD, or DILD YOU. Corrupt forms of speech, commonly used instead of "God *yield*, or give you, some advantage." See YIELD.

How do you, sir? you are very well met; *God 'ild you* for your last company; I am very glad to see you.
As you like it, iii, 3.

Also Ibid., v, 4.

In Hamlet it is printed *God 'ield you*, in the modern editions; but the old quarto has *good dild you*. *Haml.*, iv, 5. So in Sir John Oldcastle: "Marry *God dild you*, dainty my dear." ii, 2. Shakesp., Suppl., ii, 295. And Gammer Gurton,

God dylde you, master mine. O. Pl., ii, 64.

Sylvester has it, very remarkably:

Your painted cheekes and eies,
His cake is dough, *God dild you*, hee will none,
Hee leaves his sute, and thus hee saith anon
Du Bart., B. iv, *The Decay.*

But the phrase is often rightly spelt also. In the following passage the modern editions give it at length; but the folios of 1623 and 1632 have *God-eyld:*

Herein I teach you
How you shall bid *God yield us* for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Mach.*, i, 6.

Dr. Johnson supposed *eyld* might be a corruption of shield; but erroneously, as *yield* is often found at length. We have it here also:

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more,
And the *gods yield you* for it. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 2.

God yelde you, Esau, with all my stomach.
Jacob & Esau, 1568.

Syr, quoth Guy, *God yeelde it you*,
Of this great gift you give me now.
Sir Guy of Warw., bl. l., A a 1.

God yeeld you, sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest. *Summary on Du Bartas*, sign. * 3 b.

Chaucer has it too, Sompnour's Tale, v. 7759.

GOD PAYS. A profane, though canting expression, much used at one time by disbanded soldiers and others, who thought they had a right to live upon the public charity. Ben Jonson's 12th Epigram gives a full detail of the practice, as employed by one whom he calls lieutenant Shift, who, on every occasion, puts off his creditors with this phrase:

To every cause he meets, this voice he brays,
His only answer is to all, *God pays.*

So also in his Masque of Owls:

Whom since they have stript away,
And left him *God to pay.*

It occurs also, as Mr. Gifford has shown, in another old play:

But there be some that bear a soldier's form,
That swear by him they never think upon;
Go swaggering up and down, from house to house,
Crying, *God pays.* *Lond. Prodigal*, ii, 3.

For this play, of which Mr. Malone justly says, that one knows not which most to admire, the impudence of the printer in affixing Shakespeare's name to it, or the poet's negligence, in suffering such a piece to be imputed to him, see Suppl. to Sh., vol. ii, p. 449, &c.

†These feather'd fidlers sing, and leape, and play,
The begger takes delight, and *God doth pay.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GOD-SPEED.

Ile slit her nose by this light, and she were ten ladies; twas not for nothing my husband said hee should meete her this evening at Adonis chappell; but and I come to the *God-speed* on't, Ile tell em on't soundly.
Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†GOD-THANK YOU.

But we had spun out our longest period of time, and so with many *many God thanke hers*, we bad our good cheap hostesse adiew. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

GOD TOFORE, or GOD BEFORE; that is, God going before, assisting, guiding, or favouring. See TOFORE. In Chaucer it is in the older form, *God toforne*. *Rom. of the Rose*, 7294. *Tr. & Cress.*, i, 1060.

Else, *God tofore*, myself may live to see
His tired corse lie toiling in his blood.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 268.

God before is twice in Shakespeare's Hen. V:

For, *God before*,
We'll chide this dauphin at his father's door. i. 2.
My army but a weak and sickly guard;
Yet, *God before*, tell him we will come on. iii, 6

So here, in a still fuller form:

For in my skill his sound recoverie lies,
Doubt not thereof, if *setting God before*.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 543.

GOD YOU GOOD MORROW, for God *give* you a good morrow. An elliptical form.

By your leave, gentlemen, with all my heart to you, and *God you good morrow*. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, i, 4.

So it is in the folio of 1640. Whalley's edition has merely "give you good morrow."

GODDARD. A kind of cup, or goblet, made with a cover or otherwise. In the Introductio in Actum secundum, subjoined to Tancred and Gismunda, which is, in fact, an account of the dumb show preceding each act, we find this description:

Lucrece entered, attended by a maiden of honour with a covered *goddard* of gold, and, drawing the curtains, she offereth unto Gismunda to taste thereof.
O. Pl., ii, 230

So also:

A *goddard*, or an anniversary spice-bowl,
Drank off by th' gossips.
Gayton's Festiv. Notes, iv, 5, p. 195.

I find no certain account of the origin of the name. *Godard*, according to Camden, means *godly the cup;* and appears to have been a christening cup. [The goddard was a small earthenware cup or tankard, in earlier times called a *godet*. Among the stores for the king's ship, The George, in 1345, is an entry for nine *godettes*, called "flegghes," *vs.* iij*d.*; and a large *godett* for the king, xij*d.* Stowe, speaking of "Mount Goddard-street, in Ivie-lane," says, "it was so called of the tippling there; and the *goddards* mounting from the tappe to the table, from the table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head."]

GOD-FATHER. The twelve men on a jury appear to have been, jocularly and commonly, called the godfathers of the prisoner.

Not I,
If you be such a one, sir, I will leave you
To your *god-fathers in law*. Let twelve men work.
B. Jons. Devil's an Ass, v, 5.

I had rather zee him remitted to the jail, and have *his twelve godfathers*, good men and true, condemn him to the gallows. *Muses' Looking-glass*, O. Pl., ix, 251.

This phrase being already current, makes the well-known sarcasm of Gratiano more natural and easy:

In christ'ning thou shalt have two *godfathers*,
Had I been judge, thou should'st have had *ten more*,
To bring thee to the gallows, not the font.
Merch. Ven., iv, 1.

The impropriety of putting it into the mouth of a Venetian, who knew nothing of juries, was not then regarded.

†GODGE. Apparently a contraction for, or corruption of, *God give*.

Godge you god morrow, sir. *Chapman's May Day.*

†GODHOOD. For godhead.

Pup. Woodst thou have *godhood?*
I will translate this beauty to the spheres,
Where thou shalt shine the brightest star in heaven.
Heywood's Silver Age, 1613.

GOD-PHERE. A godfather; literally a godly companion, from *God* and *fere*.

My *god-phere* was a Rabian or a Jew.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 1.

I do not recollect another example.

GOD'S BLESSING. "To go out of *God's blessing* into the warm sun," was a proverbial phrase for quitting a better for a worse situation. Ray has it, among proverbial phrases, "Out of *God's blessing* into the warm sun," to which he gives as equivalent, "Ab equis ad asinos," p. 192. Howell also has it, Engl. Proverbs, p. 5, col. a, and explains it, "from good to worse."

Pray God they bring us not, when all is done,
Out of God's blessing into this warm sun.
Harringt. Epig., ii, 56

The proverb is reversed here:

Therefore if thou wilt follow my advice, and prosecut

thine owne determination, *thou shalt come out of a warme sunne into God's blessing.*
Euphues, Z 3, b, letter last.

I believe Dr. Johnson was right in supposing that an allusion to this saying was meant in Hamlet, when the King says to him,

How is it that the clouds still hang on you?

To which he answers,

No, my lord, I am *too much i' the sun.*
Haml., i, 2.

Meaning, I am unfortunate, unblessed, out of God's blessing.

GOD'S DYNES. A corrupt oath, the origin of which is obscure, and not worth inquiring.

God's dynes, I am an onion if I had not rather, &c.
Trial of Chivalry, Drama, 1605, C 1.

†GOD'S GOOD. A blessing on a meal?

Let the cooke bee thy physition, and the shambles thy apothecaries shop: hee that for every qualme will take a receipt, and cannot make two meales, unlesse Galen bee his *Gods good*, shall bee sure to make the physition rich and himselfe a begger: his bodie will never bee without diseases, and his purse ever without money. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

†GOD'S KICHEL, *i. e.*, God's cake.

Gods kichel, a cake given to god-children at their asking blessing. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

†GOD'S MARK. A mark placed on houses as a sign of the presence of the plague.

With Lord have mercie upon us, on the dore.
Which (though the words be good) doth grieve men sore.
And o're the doore-posts fix'd a crosse of red
Betokening that there death some blood hath shed.
Some with *gods markes* or tokens doe espie,
Those marks or tokens, shew them they must die.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GOD'S SUNDAY. Easter Sunday.

This day is called, in many places, *Goddes Sondaye*: ye knowe well that it is the maner at this daye to do the fyre out of the hall, and the blacke wynter brondes, and all thynges that is foule with fume and smoke shall be done awaye, and there the fyre was shall be gayly arayed with fayre floures, and strewed with grene rysshes all aboute. *The Festival*, 1511, f. 86.

GOD'S SONTIES, or SANTY. Apparently meant as an oath, *by the health of God*, "*santé*," but corrupted. Mr. Steevens has an excellent remark on the cause of such corruptions, which I shall not scruple to transcribe. "Perhaps it was once customary to swear by the *santé;* i. e., health of the Supreme Being. Oaths of such a turn are not unfrequent among our ancient writers. All, however, seem to have been so thoroughly convinced of the crime of profane swearing, that they were content to disguise their meaning by abbreviations, which were permitted silently to terminate in irremediable corruptions."

By God's sonties, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Mer. Ven., ii, 2.

God's santie, this is a goodly book indeed;

And,

Godes santy, pastyme, my playfellow;

Are cited by Mr. Steevens from an old comedy, entitled, The longer thou livest the more Fool thou art, bl. lett., no date.

Gods santy, yonder come friers! I know them too.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 361.

It is there conjectured by Mr. Steevens, that the original form before corruption was *God's sanctity*, or *God's saints;* either of which is sufficiently probable.

†GODSWORBET.

When Gillian and her gossips all are met,
And in the match of gossiping down set,
And plain mass-parson cutting bread for th' table,
To tell how fast they talk, my tongue's not able;
One tels strange news, th' other *godsworbet* cries,
The third shaking her head, alack replies,
She on her hens, this on her ducks do talk,
On thousand things at once their tongues do walk.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

GOD-WIT. This bird, which is a species of snipe (scolopax ægocephala), was considered as an article of luxury in Ben Jonson's time.

Your eating
Pheasant and *god-wit* here in London, haunting
The Globes and Mermaids! wedging in with lords
Still at the table. *B. Jons. Dev. an Ass*, iii, 3.

That, "ever famous doctor in physick," as he is called in his title-page, Thomas Muffett, thus characterises this bird:

Godwits are known to be a fenny fowl, living with worms about rivers banks, and nothing sweet or wholsom, till they have been fatted at home with pure corn [which they would not eat!!]; but a fat *godwit* is so fine and light meat, that noblemen (yea, and merchants too, by your leave) stick not to buy them at four nobles a dozen. *Health's Improvement*, p. 99.

A better naturalist tells us, that this species of snipe is subject to considerable variety, both in size and plumage; but that its weight is ordinarily from seven to twelve ounces, its length fifteen or sixteen inches. *Montagu's Ornithology.* According to Bewick, the godwit is still "much esteemed by epicures, as a great delicacy, and sells very high." *Brit. Birds*, ii, 79.

†GOGMAGOGICAL. Large; monstrous. A burlesque word used by Taylor the water-poet.

Be it to all men by these presents knowne,
That lately to the world was plainely showne,
In a huge volume *gogmagoticall.*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GOK'T. Stupified. Of the same origin as *goky*, which Skinner has, and derives from *gauch*, Teut., *stultus*, among other conjectures. It is the same as *gawk;* whence *gawky*.

Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gokt!*
She's lost if you not haste away the party.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iii, 6.

These words are still current in provincial use. See Grose.

GOLD, or GOLD-FLOWER. Cudweed. The *gnaphalium* Germanicum or Gallicum of Linnæus; in English also called *mothwort*. See Dodoens, ch. lxi. Gerard says, "Golden mothwort is called of Dioscorides *Elichrysen*, &c.; in English gold-floure, golden mothwort." Drayton calls it *gold* only:

The crimson darnel flower, the bluebottle, and *gold*,
Which though esteem'd but weeds, yet for their dainty hues,
And for their scent not ill, they for this purpose chuse.
Polyolb., xv, p. 948.

†GOLDEN. An adjective often used to express great value, and applied especially to medicines, as *golden* cordials, *golden* plaisters, &c.

Doctor Stevens's water, now call'd *the golden cordial*—Take a gallon of a moderate, clean, and neat spirit, and put to it a quart of canary, then bruise ginger, grains of paradice, nutmegs, cinnamon, galingal, coriander, and fennel seeds, of each three drams; rosemary, mint, pellitory, sage, marjoram, thime, chammomile, and lavender, of each a little handful; bruise the spices and herbs separate, put them into the liquor to infuse a day and a night, and distill them in an alembick. This is excellent in all pestiential diseases, helps digestion, and continues a healthful constitution of body.
The Closet of Rarities, 1706.

The *golden-plaister* that healeth all bruses of vaines or sinewes, proved.—Take colosony, pitch, rozen, and oyle, three unces, of liquid pitch an unce, of olibanum an unce, of auri unguenti a like of each, of wine as much as sufficeth, and make thereof a plaister, and lay it to, and keepe it to your use.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

GOLLS. Hands, paws; a contemptuous expression. Skinner derives it very awkwardly from *wealdan*, to wield, Saxon; reminding us of the common permutation of g and w. Mr. Todd proposes γύαλον; but we may venture to say that the etymology is as yet unknown. As a familiar, and rather low word, it is not likely to have had a learned origin.

Fy, Mr. Constable, what *golls* you have!
Is justice
So blind you cannot see to wash your hands?
B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act i, p. 172.

Alas, how cold they are! poor *golls*, why dost not
Get thee a muff? *Ibid., Woman Hater*, v, sc. last.

Well said, my divine deft Horace, bring the whorson detracting slaves to the bar, make them hold up their spread *golls*. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, v, 3.

Done; 'tis a lay, join *golls* on't. Witness, signior Fluello. *How Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 268.

Let me play the shepherd,
To save their throats from bleeding, and cut hers.
Trap. This is the *goll* shall do it.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 25.

See also O. Pl., xi, 163.

†I am no sooner eased of him, but Gregory Gandergoose, an alderman of Gotham, catches me by the *goll*, demanding if Bohemia be a great towne, and whether there bee any meate in it, and whether the last fleet of ships be arrived there. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

GOM. A man, a fellow; from *goma*, or *guma*, a man, Anglo-Saxon. See Junius, in *Gomman*.

A scornful *gom!* and at the first dash too!
Widow, O. Pl., xii, 245.

It has been found in Pierce Ploughman, though not in Chaucer. See Todd, whose quotations prove that modern etymologists can write as idly as any of their predecessors.

GONE. A term in archery, when the arrow was shot beyond the mark.

Eschewing short, or *gone*, or eyther syde wyde.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 18, repr. ed.

The same term is still used in the game of bowls, when the bowl runs beyond the jack.

Gone was also the old form of *go:*

Do thou permit the chosen ten to *gone*
And aid the damsel. *Fairf. Tasso*, v, 7.

In Chaucer it is very common.

[And the plural of the present tense.]

†But if thou fayle then all things *gone* to wrack.

GONGARIAN. Supposed to be a corruption of Hungarian, perhaps to make a more tremendous sound.

O base *Gongarian* wight, wilt thou the spigot wield?
Merr. W. W., i, 3.

The above is said to be a parody of a bombast line in some old play. *Gongarian* is the reading of the oldest quarto of Shakespeare, for which the subsequent editions read *Hungarian;* but if it was *Gongarian* in the old play, that ought certainly to be preferred, for the allusion's sake. See HUNGARIAN.

†GOOD. For any good, was a phrase equivalent with, on any account.

Sir Thomas Moore hearing one tell a monstrous lie, said, I would not *for any good* heare him say his creed, least it should seeme a lie.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies 1614

For good and all, entirely.

No, no, no, no, no kissing at all;
I'll not kiss, till I kiss you *for good and all.*
Newest Acad. of Compliments.

Now though this was exceeding kind in her, yet as my good woman said to her, unless she resolved to keep

me *for good and all*, she would do the little gentlewoman more harm than good.
Fortunes of Moll Flanders, 1722.

To make good upon, to retaliate or revenge.

Nay, looke not so, Cratynus, for tis I
Will make it good uppon thee by and by.
The Newce Metamorphosis, 1600, MS

Good days, one's life.

Occidi, I am undone: my joy is past to this world: *my good daies* are spent: I am at deaths dore.
Terence in English, 1614.

GOOD DEED. A species of asseveration, as "in very deed," &c.; variations of the common form *in deed*.

Yet, *good deed*, Leontes,
I love thee not a jar o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

The second folio reads *good heed*, which is surely wrong, though approved by Mr. Tyrwhitt. Warburton evidently was ignorant of the old reading. Mr. Steevens says that this expression is used by Lord Surrey, Sir John Hayward, and G. Gascoigne; but he gives no passage from any of them, and I have not found one.

GOOD DEN. Form of salutation, meaning "good even." See DEN.

†GOODING. In Mock Songs, 1675, p. 34, is an account of a feast called a *gooding* given on December 13th.

†GOODLICH. Conveniently, or, literally, well. Thomas earl of Kent, 1397, willed his "body to be buried as soon as it *goodlich* may in the abbey of Brune." See Test. Vetust., p. 139.

GOODLYHED. Beauty, goodliness; *hed* being the old termination equivalent to *ness*.

And pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed*,
Unwares the hidden hook with baite I swallowed.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 38.

†GOOD-MORROW. Fumos vendere: to brag of many *good-morrows*. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 557.

GOOD-NIGHTS. A species of minor poem of the ballad kind; some were also called *fancies*.

And sung those tunes to the over scutched huswives that he heard the carmen whistle, and sware they were his fancies, or his *goodnights*. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2

It is very true, as Mr. Steevens says, that one of Gascoigne's poems, among his Flowers, is called his *good-night*; but that is nothing to his purpose, as it is not a ballad, but a very serious poem, in Alexandrines, directing pious meditations and prayers before going to rest. The preceding poem is his *good-morrow*, which is also devotional; so that this is no illustration of Falstaff's "fancies and good-nights." But FANCIES we have. See that word.

GOOD YEAR. Exclamation. See GOUJERE. But *good yeare* is sometimes written when *goujere* is plainly meant. Thus:

Knavery? No, as God judge me, my lord, not guiltie; The *good yeare* of all the knaverie and knaves to [too] for me. *Harringt. Apol. for Aj.*, M 6.

†GOODY. A corruption of good-wife, a popular term for matrons in the lower classes.

Paid *goody* Crabbin for washing the surplis and church powrch, 1*s*. 3*d*.
Accounts of the Churchwardens of Sprowston, 1689.

†GOOSE. This bird was the subject of many quaint proverbial phrases often used in the old popular writers.

The *goose will drink as deep as the gander*, *Howell*, 1659, *i. e.* every one will consume the substance without restriction.

Gentlewoman, either you thought my wits very short, that a sip of wine could alter me, or else yours very sharp, to cut me off so roundly, when as I (without offence be it spoken) have heard, that *as deepe drinketh the goose as the gander*.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

It is as much pittie to see a woman weepe, as it is to see a *goose goe bare-footed*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 579.

To *steal a goose*, and give the giblets in almes.
Howell, 1659.

Well plaid for; he hath *the goose by the neck*, and fetch him over daintyly.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

GOOSE. A cant term for a particular symptom in the *lues venerea*.

He had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*. *Comp.* I would he had got two.
Webster's Cure for a Cuckold, 1661, F.

See WINCHESTER GOOSE.

A *tailor's goose* was, and I believe still is, a jocular name for his smoothing or pressing iron; probably from its being often roasting before the fire.

Come in, taylor; here you may roast your *goose*.
Macb., ii, 3.

Here is a taylour. but to tell would tyre one,
Which is most *goose*, hee, or his pressing iron.
Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 50.

†GOOSEBERRY-CREAM.

To make *Gooseberry-Cream*.—Let your goosberries be boiled; or for want of green ones, your preserved ones will do; and when your cream is boiled up, put them in, adding small cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg; then boil them in the cream, and strain all through a cloth, and serve it up with sugar and rose-water.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

GORBELLY, or GORBELLIED. A person having a large paunch. The conjectures on its derivation are various; *gor* is by Skinner supposed to

be made from the Saxon *gore*, corruption; or *gor*, dung. Junius mentions that *gor* is an intensive particle in Welch, implying excess or magnitude; and his editor, Lye, that *gior*, in Icelandic, means voracious. Dr. Johnson inclines to think it a contraction of *gorman*, or *gormand*. Most of these conjectures may be traced to Menage on *gourmand*. To these we may add, that in the old romance language *gorre* meant a *sow*. See Roquefort.

Hang ye *gorbellied* knaves, are ye undone?
1 Hen. IV, ii, 2.

The belching *gorbelly* hath well nigh killed me; I am shut out of doors finely. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 213

O 'tis an unconscionable *gorbellied* volume, bigger bulked than a Dutch hoy.
Nash's Have w. you to Saffron Walden, cit. St.

Some of your *gorbellied* country chuffes have cast themselves into their frieze jerkins, with great tin buttons silver'd o'r. *Holiday's Technogamia*, C.

GORGE. To bear full gorge. This was said of a hawk when she was full-fed, and refused the lure.

No goake prevailes, shee will not yeeld to might,
No lure will cause her stoope, *she beares full gorge.*
T. Watson, Sonnet 47.

†GORRIL. Apparently a cant or vulgar term, the exact meaning of which is not clear.

For why, their coyn will buy the wine,
And cause a running barrel;
But if you're drunk, your wits are sunk,
And *gorrill'd* guts will quarrel.
Sack for my Money, an old ballad.

GORSE, or GOSS. Furze; a Saxon word. It cannot properly be called obsolete, being fully retained in provincial use. Shakespeare has distinguished *furze* and *gorse*. Mr. Tollet says the latter is the same properly as *whins*, a lower species, growing only on wet grounds; and Minshew, in his Dictionary, at the word *gorse* refers the reader to *whinns*.

Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, pricking *goss*, and thorns.
Tempest, iv, 1.

With worthless *gorse* that yearly fruitless dies.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 245.

Mr. Crabb has given new life to the word, by using it in one of his poems, where it will not be forgotten. See Todd.

GOSSAMER, or GOSSAMOUR; from the French *gossampine*, the cotton tree, which is from *gossipium*; properly, therefore, cotton wool. Also any light downy matter, such as the flying seeds of thistles and other plants. Now used not unfrequently in poetry to signify the long floating cobwebs seen in fine weather in the air. In the following passage it seems to have the original sense:

And my baths like pits
To fall into; from whence we will come forth,
And roll us dry in *gossamour* and roses.
B. Jons. Alch., ii, 2.

Quilts fill'd high
With *gossamore* and roses, cannot yield
The body soft repose, the mind kept waking
With anguish and affliction.
Massing. Maid of Honour, iii, 1

Hadst thou been ought but *gossomer*, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg. *Lear*, iv, 6.

In the following lines it is certainly used either in the second or third sense; most probably the latter:

A lover may bestride the *gossamour*
That idles in the wanton summer air,
And yet not fall. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 6.

Here it is indubitably in the third sense:

By the bright tresses of my mistresse haire,
Fine as Arachne's web, or *gossemere*;
Whose curls, when garnisht with their dressing, shew
Like *that thinne vapour* when 'tis pearl'd with dew.
Nabbes's Hannibal & Scipio, B 2.

In one place I find it corrupted to *gothsemay*, but still used in the last sense:

I shall unravel
The clew of my misfortunes in small threeds
Thin spun, as is the subtil *gothsemay*.
Lady Alimony, D 2, 1659.

GOSSIB, now corrupted to *gossip*, properly signified a relation, or sponsor in baptism; all of whom were to each other, and to the parents, *God sibs;* that is, *sib*, or related, by means of religion. *Godsibbe*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has found it also in the intermediate state of *Godsip*. From the intimacy often subsisting between such persons, it came also to mean a familiar acquaintance.

Our Christian ancestors understanding a spiritual affinity to grow between the parents, and such as undertooke for the child at baptisme, called each other by the name of *Godsib*, that is, of kin together through God: and the child in like manner called such his godfathers and godmothers.
Verstegan, p. 223.

One mother, when as her foolehardy child
Did come too neare, and with his talants play,
Half dead through feare her little babe revyl'd,
And to her *gossibs* gan in counsell say.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 11.

Neighbour ape, and my *gossip* eke beside,
Both two sure bands in friendship to be ty'd.
Moth. Hubberd's Tale, v, 53

As the word, in its usual form, is by no means obsolete, for other senses and examples, see Todd.

GOSSIP, *v. n.* To act as a *gossip*, to stand sponsor to any one in giving a name.

With a world
Of pretty, fond, adoptious christendoms,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*. *All's W.*, i, 1.

See in CHRISTENDOM.

GOUJERE. The French disease; from *gouge*, French, a soldier's trull. Often used in exclamations, instead of the coarser word.

We must give folks leave to prate: what the *goujere!* *Mer. W. W.*, i, 4.

The quarto has *good-ier*.

The *goujeres* shall devour them flesh and fell,
Ere they shall make us weep. *Lear*, v, 3.

This expression, however, soon became obscure, its origin not being generally known; and was corrupted to the *good year*, a very opposite form of exclamation. Even in the passage last cited, where its sense is well confirmed by the context, the folios have "the *good yeeres* shall devoure;" and the old quarto, "the *good* shall devoure;" where *yeeres* seem to have been dropped at the press. In Much Ado about Nothing, i, 3, the quarto reads, "what the *good yere*, my lord." In 2 Hen. IV, ii, 4, the quarto has, "what the *good yere;*" and the folio agrees in both places. So here,

And sith it never had done so before,
He marvels what the *good yeare* now should aile him.
Harringt. Ariost., xlii, 46.

Let her, a *good yeere*, weep, and sigh, and rayle.
Aminta, by Matthewes, D 4, b.

So completely was it misunderstood, that it was translated accordingly:

O sir, you are as welcome as the *good yeere* [los buenos anos.] *Minsh. Span. Dialog. 3d.*, p. 18.

See GOOD YEAR.

GOUNG. An old word for dung.

No man shall bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under paine of forty shilling.
Stowe's London, ed. 1633, p. 666.

GOUNG-FARMER, from the above; the same as *jakes-farmer*.

†13. No man bury any dung, or *goung*, within the liberties of this city, under pain of forty shillings.
14. No *goung-fermour* shall carry any ordure till after nine of the clock in the night, under pain of thirteen shillings four pence.
15. No *goung-fermour* shall spill any ordure in the street, under pain of thirteen shillings four pence.
Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

A GOURD. A species of false dice; probably bored internally, with a cavity left, which in the fullams was filled with lead, or some heavy matter, to give a bias; and these were named in allusion to a *gourd*, which is scooped out. This is Capell's conjecture, and is not improbable. Other false dice were called HIGH MEN and LOW MEN. They are all alluded to in the following rant of Pistol:

Let vultures gripe thy guts! for *gourd* and *fullam* holds,
And *high* and *low* beguiles the rich and poor.
Mer. W. W., i, 3.

What false dyse use they? as dyse stopped wi h quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, *gourds*, to chop and chaunge when they liste.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 50, new ed.

Nay, looke you heare, heare's one that for his bones is pretily stuft. Heres fullams and *gourds;* heeres tall men and low men. *Nobody & Somebody*, sign. I 2.

And thy dry bones can reach at nothing now
But *gords* or nine-pins; pray go fetch a trencher, go.
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, iv, p. 341.

Mr. Sympson says, "There is no such word, that I know, as *gords*. Our poets must certainly have wrote *coggs; i. e.* hard, dry, tough pieces of wood, which are called the teeth of a mill-wheel." The absurdity of the reason given, why dry pieces of wood should be called coggs, is curious; and the whole shows how rash conjectural criticism is, when the language of the author criticised is very imperfectly understood.

GOURMANDIZE. Gluttony, greediness. *Gourmandise*, French.

That with fell clawes full of fierce *gourmandize*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 34.

They make of Lacedemon (whence *gourmandize*, drunkennesse, luxury, dissolution, avarice, envy, and ambition were banished, as Plutarch sheweth in the life of Licurgus) a disorder'd city.
Summary of Du Bartas, ii, 54.

†He is the Apocripha and Apocripho of *gurmandize*, the keeper of lust, and the arch-type of hypocrisie.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

GOUT. A drop. *Goutte*, French. The English word, in this sense, must, I conceive, be pronounced like the French.

I see thee still,
And on thy blade and dudgeon *gouts* of blood,
Which was not so before. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

Dr. Farmer, in a note on this passage, says that *gouts*, for drops, is frequent in old English. It is a pity that he did not give an example or two, as no one has yet been found. It is certain that, corrupted to *guttes*, it was very common in heraldry, as may be seen abundantly in Holme's Acad. of Arm., B. i, ch. 6. Mr. Steevens says it was used in falconry also, for the spots on a hawk.

†GOWKED. Turned gawky, or stupid.

Keep. Nay, look how the man stands as he were *gowk'd*. *The Magnetic Lady*, iii, 4.

†GOWNED. Dressed in the toga.

We will againe to Rome, and with the terrour

Of our approach make earthquakes in the hearts
Of her *gown'd* senators.
Nabbes' Hannibal and Scipio, 1637.

GOWTY. Having a swelling.

Don John de Figueroa used to say: That he that evermore alleadgeth in his conversation other mens sayings, is like a *gowty* naile, that cannot enter the wood, except an awgar make the way before.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

GRAAL, or GRAYLE. A broad open dish, something like a terrine (or tureen, as it is commonly written). A word adopted from the old French romance language. See Roquefort. The *saint-graal*, or holy vessel of this kind, was supposed to have been the vessel in which the paschal lamb was placed, at our Saviour's last supper before his passion; and to have been brought to England by Joseph of Arimathea, who had sanctified it further, by receiving in it some of the sacred blood, when he prepared the body for interment.

Hither came Joseph of Arimathy,
Who brought with him the *holy grayle* they say,
And preach'd the truth, but since it greatly did decay.
Spens. F. Q., II, x. 53.

This sacred relic remained in England for one or two generations, and then, I know not how, was missing, and became the great object of research to knights-errant of all nations. In the Historie of Prince Arthur, we find sir Galahad destined to achieve that great adventure, to whom, says the legend, it was described miraculously by the Saviour himself: "This is, said hee, the holy dish wherein I eate the lambe, on Sher-Thursday—therefore thou must goe hence, and beare with thee this holy vessell." Part iii, ch. 101.

When Merlin, the magician, prepared the round table at Carduel, he left a vacant place for the Saint Graal. This is related in the old romance of Merlin. A further account of the adventures to which it gave occasion, is contained in the old French or Latin romance, the full title of which is, "L'Histoire ou le Roman du *Saint Gréal*, qui est le fondement et le premier de la Table Ronde; lequel traite de plusieurs matiers recréatives, ensemble la queste du dict Saint Gréal, faite par Lancelot, Galaad, Boort, et Perceval, qui est le dernier livre de la Table Ronde; translaté du Latin en rime Françoise, et de rime en prose." It appears that this romance was first written in Latin verse, towards the end of the twelfth century; was translated into Latin prose in the thirteenth, and finally into French prose by Gualtier Map, or Mapes. It was first printed in French prose in 1516, in two volumes folio, and afterwards in 1523; but both editions are so rare, that this is accounted the scarcest of all the romances of the Round Table. In Dunlop's valuable History of Fiction, vol. i, p. 221, is given an abstract of this curious romance of superstition, which is followed by those others which pursued the subject of the quest of the Saint Graal; namely, Perceval, Lancelot du Lac, Meliadus, Tristan, Ysaie le Triste, Arthur, and some others. Barbazan has given an extract from the Sangreal in French verse: and T. Warton found a fragment of a metrical English version of 40,000 lines in English, by Thomas Lonelich; so, at least, he is quoted by Mr. Dunlop, but I have not been able to find the passage.

From the similarity of the words *Saint Gréal* and *sang réel*, much confusion has been made by authors; as if the real blood of Christ was the object of the quest, not the vessel which had contained it. T. Warton himself was under this mistake, when he wrote the first volume of his Observations on Spenser, p. 49: but corrected it afterwards, vol. ii, p. 287. Even Rabelais appears to have confounded these matters, where he says, "Là aussi nous dist estre ung flasque de *sang gréal*, chose divine, et à peu de gents congnue." L. v, ch. 10. Where also his annotator falls into the same error; though he adds, "*Saint graal*, autre relique, est un plat precieux."

But we have not yet done with this marvellous relic. It appeared at Genoa, in 1101, as a present from Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, having been found

at the capture of Cæsarea. At Genoa it was kept, in spite of our claims through Joseph of Arimathea, and there venerated and shown, as a most sacred relic, by the name of *sacro catino;* till the self-appointed king of Italy, Buonaparte, transported it to the Imperial Library at Paris. It is of a singular shape, hexagonal, three French inches in height, and twelve in diameter. It was long supposed to be formed of a single emerald, by miracle also; but is now ascertained to be of a greenish glass, but probably antique. See an account of it, by M. Millin, the antiquary, in the Esprit des Journaux, Avril, 1807, pp. 139—153. Whether it is now restored to Genoa, or remains at Paris, I have not been able to ascertain. There is an account of it, with a figure, in some descriptions of Genoa, and particularly in one which I have, entitled, "Description des Beautés de Gènes, et de ses Environs." *Genoa*, 1781. M. Millin quotes a Genoese work, which gives a pretended history of it, from the very time of our Lord's last passover; and he refers to a figure of it, published in the Magazin Encyclopédique, probably of the same year, 1807. It was deposited in the Cabinet of Antiques, in the Imperial Library, Nov. 20, 1806. by order of the then emperor.

†GRACE. Past grace, *i. e.*, devoid of shame.

Nihil pudet. He shames not. He is *past grace.* He blusheth not. He is nothing ashamed, or thers no shame in him. *Terence in English*, 1614.

GRACE AT MEAT was often said in metre, in the time of Shakespeare, &c.

I think thou never wast where *grace* was said. No? a dozen times at least. What, *in metre?* *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 2.

In the play of Timon, there is an instance of a metrical grace said by Apemantus. Act i, sc. 2.

Dr. Johnson says that metrical graces are to be found in the Primers; but I have not met any that contained them.

GRACE, TO TAKE HEART OF GRACE. To take courage from indulgence. So, at least, I conceive the phrase should be written and interpreted, though it is disfigured in the following passage:

And with that she drinking delivered me the glasse, I now *taking heart at grasse* to see her so gamesome, as merilie as I could, pledged her in this manner. *Euph. and his Engl.*, H, 2 b.

Those who use it so, seem to have derived it from a horse, or some other animal, thriving and growing strong *at grass.*

I find it in this form elsewhere:

But being strong, and also stoutly man'd,
Ev'n by our losses they *gate heart of grasse,*
And we declining saw what fortune was.
Higins in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 480.

†Then spake Achilles swift of pace,
Fear not (quoth he), take *heart of grace,*
What e're thou hast to say, be't best or
Worst, speake it out, thou son of Thestor.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†*Slic.* These foolish puling sighs
Are good for nothing, but to endanger buttons
Take *heart of grace*, man.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†What it was, after I had eaten a little *heart a grasse,* which grew at my feete, I feared not, and who was the owner I greatly cared not, but boldly accosted him, and desired house-roome.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

See HEART OF GRACE.

GRACIOUS. Graceful, or beautiful.

There was not such a *gracious* creature born.
K. John, iii, 4.

From the sequel of the speech, it appears that, having only seen him so *gracious,* Constance expected not to recognise her son again, when disfigured by grief. In her next speech she says,

Grief—remembers me of all his *gracious* parts. *Ibid.*

And more wealth than faults.—Why that word makes the faults *gracious.* *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 1.

Do you know Dr. Plaisterface? By this curd, he's the most exquisite in forging of veins, sprightening of eyes, &c., that ever made an old lady *gracious* by torch-light. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 46.

See also O. Pl., v, 126.

Mr. Todd cites bishop Hurd for it; but that passage relates not to external beauty, but elegance of language. Mr. Malone's explanation of "my *gracious* silence," in Coriolanus, ii, 1, is certainly right; it means, "my beautiful silence," or "my silent beauty."

†GRACIOUS STREET. The old name for Gracechurch-street, before the Fire of London.

1650-1. 18 Februar.

Laid out at the 3 Tunns in *Gratious street* with the master & wardens of the Bricklayers Company, about the takinge of one & another's work by the great, ijs. ixd. *Books of the Carpenters' Company, London.*

†GRAFFE. To graft, used also as a noun, a graft.

And *graffes* of such a stocke are very geason in these days. *Gascoigne's Works*, 1587.
Thou every where doest *graffe* such golden peace
Ibid.
And yet in warres such *graffes* of grudge do gro. *Ibid.*

GRAILE. Gravel, small pebbles. Dr. Johnson derives it from *grêle*, hail, French.

And lying down upon the sandy *graile*,
Dronk of the streame as cleare as christall glas.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 6.

Its meaning is not so clear in the following lines:

Nor yet the delight, that comes to the sight,
To see how it [the ale] flowers and mantles in *graile*.
Ritson's Songs, ii, p. 64, ed. Park.

Mr. Park conjectures that it means, "in small particles;" but this is not quite satisfactory.

GRAILE, or GRAYLE. Corrupted from *gradual*. *Gradualis*, Latin. An ecclesiastical book, used in the Romish church, containing certain parts of the service of the mass, the hymns called *gradules*, or *graduals*, &c. Every parish church was to have "a legend, an antiphonarye, a *grayle*, and a psalter." *Const. Eccles.* It ought to contain, "The office for sprinkling holy water, the beginnings of the masses, the offices of kyrie, the gloria in excelsis, the *gradales*, or what is gradually sung after the epistles," &c. *Gutch. Coll. Curios.*, ii, 166.

In Skelton we find:

The peacock so proud,
Because his voyce is loud,
He shall sing the *grayle*.
Ph. Sparrow, p. 227, repr.

That is, says Warton, "He shall sing that part of the service which is called the *grayle*, or *graduale*." He adds, "Among the furniture given to the chapel of Trin. Coll. Oxon. by the founder, mention is made of four *grayles* of parchment lyned with gold." *Observations on Fairy Queen*, vol. ii, p. 289.

†GRAINEL. Apparently a granary.

In harvest time (their toyle may best be seene
In paths where they their cariage bring between),
Their youth they send to gather-in the store,
Their sick and old at home do keep the skore,
And over *grainels* great they take the charge,
Oft turning corne within a chamber large
(When it is dight) least it do sprout or seed,
Or come againe, or weevels in it breed. *Du Bartas.*

GRAMERCY. Many thanks, much obliged; a form of returning thanks, contracted from *grand merci*, Fr. In the second volume of Lacombe's Dict. du Vieux Langage, we find it in the form of *gramaci*, which he explains *grand merci*. This is among the words in the Supplement. *Grand mercy* occurs at length in Chaucer's Cant. Tales.

God bless your worship.—*Gramercy*, wouldst thou ought with me? *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 2
Be it so, Titus; and *gramercy* too.
Titus Andr., act i, last line.

See Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, vol. iii, p. 269.

Gramercy horse was also a very common exclamation, and proverbial; not only when a *horse* was really in question, but even on other occasions, in allusion to that original use; as here:

He's gon. *Gramercy horse!*
Wilson's Inconstant Ladie, p. 45, first printed, Oxon., 1814.

No mention had there been made of anything more than horse-play, and coltish tricks of men. So also *gramercy charm*, in the following lines:

But though the shield brake not, *gramercy charme*,
Yet underneath the shield it stound his arme.
Harringt. Ariosto, xxxvi, 54.

Gramercy charme, means, thanks to the charm that secured it. Hence too the phrase of getting anything for *gramercy*, which meant getting it for thanks, or for nothing.

Payinge very lytle for them, yea mooste commonlye *getting them for gramercy*.
Robinson's More's Utopia, N 3.

Thus, a thing not worth *gramercy*, means not worth thanks:

No ladies lead such lives. *M.* Some few upon necessity, perhaps, but that's not worth *grammercy*.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 412.

It appears sometimes in the plural form:

Gramercies, Tranio, well dost thou advise.
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

Chaucer has it in the original form:

Grand mercy, lord, God thank it you (quod she)
That ye han saved me my children dere.
Clerke's Tale, 8964.

GRAND-GUARD. A piece of armour for a knight on horseback.

Arc. You care not for a *grand-guard?*
Pal. No, we will use no horses, I perceive
You would fain be at that fight.
Two Noble K., iii, 6.

I cannot find it explained in Grose on Ancient Armour; nor in that treasury of lost notices, Holme's Academy. It should be in the MS. continuation, but is not.

It was probably a gorget, or something like it, made to hang over the body-arms, and easily put on or off,

since we find it separately carried, with the helmet, &c.

The one bare his helmet, the second his *gran-guard*.
Holinsh., p. 820, as cited by Steevens.

Heywood seems to have used *guard* alone, in the same sense:

His sword, spurs, armour, *guard*, pavilion. *Iron Age.*

†GRANDSIRE. In the sense of long-lived—long enough to be a grandfather.

Yet had their pleasure not a *grand-sire* life.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 85.

GRAPLE, for grapple, which, as a substantive, means any strong hook by which things are seized and held, as ships to each other in boarding. See Todd in *Grapple*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the greece,
The stair to estate, the *graple* of grace.
Mirr. for Mag., p 84.

That is, "the strong hold upon favour."

†GRASHING. Gnashing the teeth.

No chillyng cold, no scaldyng heate,
No *grashyng* chaps of monsters greate
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†GRASS. To turn to grass, to dismiss.

Licurgus did a law in Sparta make,
That all men might their barren wives forsake;
And by the same law it ordained was,
Wives might unable husbands *turne to grasse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†GRATERS.

Some in Smithfield burnt their old coaches (and I wish they had all beene so well bestowed), washing boules, and beetles went to wracke, old *graters* and stooles were turn'd to ashes, mouse-traps and tinder boxes came to light. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

GRATILLITY. Supposed to be put for *gratuity*, in a burlesque passage of Twelfth Night. See IMPETICOS.

†GRATUITO. A gratuity.

Ster. Sonne, is this the gentleman that selles us the living?
Im. Fy, father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say, is this the gentleman that must have the *gratuito?*
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

GRAVE MAURICE. The customary title given to prince Maurice of Nassau in England; *grave* being a German title of nobility, as *landgrave*, *margrave*, *palsgrave*, &c. Minshew says, "A *grave*, a nobleman of the low countries, B. *grave*, *graef;* L. *comes*, *regulus*, *præfectus*." Again, under *Greve:* "*Grave*, or *greve* (*gravius*, *præpositus*), is a word of power and authoritie, signifying as much as dominus, or præfectus, and in the low Dutch country they call *graves*." There is still in Whitechapel, or was very lately, an alehouse, styled *The Old Grave Maurice*, the sign of which was the head of that prince.

Upon St. Thomas's day, the palsgrave and *grave Maurice* were elected knights of the garter, and the 27th of December the palsgrave was betrothed to the lady Elizabeth. On Sunday the 7th of February, the palsgrave in person was installed knight of the garter at Windsor, and at the same time was *grave Maurice* installed by his deputy count Lodoweck of Nassau.
Baker's Chronicle, an. 1612.

Holpe the king to a subject that may live to take *grave Maurice* prisoner, and that was more good to the state than a thousand such as you are ever like to do. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 2 (said by a Spaniard.)

You may then discourse how honourably your *grave* used you; (observe that you call *grave Maurice* your grave). *Decker, Gul's Hornb.*, ch. v.

The note of Mr. Seward on the passage from Love's Cure, is very entertaining, and a curious specimen of that gentleman's editorial talents. He prints it "grave Maurice," in the text, and thus annotates upon it: "Grave is printed in the last editions with a great letter, and in *italics*, as if it were a proper name; whereas it is an *epithet* only, and *characteristic* of *prince Maurice* of Nassau, who, after performing great actions against the Spaniards, *is said to have dy'd of grief*, on account of the siege of Breda." Thus, *grave Maurice* meant *melancholy Maurice!!* However *grave* he might be, this note, I think, would make him smile!

To GRAVE. To bury.

Have felt the worst of death's destroying wound,
And lie full low, *grav'd* in the hollow ground
Rich. II, iii, 2.

Do you damn others, and let this damn you,
And ditches *grave* you all. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.

Cinders, think'st thou, mind this, or *graved* ghosts?
Lord Surrey, 4th *Æn.*

GRAVES. Sometimes written for *greaves*, as here:

The taishes, cuishes, and the *graves*, staff, pensell, baises all. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xii, ch. 69.

Hence this has been supported, as the true reading, in the following lines of Shakespeare:

Turning your books to *graves*, your ink to blood,
Your pens to lances, and your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a point of war.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

This is the reading of the folios. Warburton and Capell would read *glaives*, or swords; but, as it is not easy to determine whether books bear more resemblance to greaves, or to swords, the point cannot easily be settled.

GRAY. A badger. In Ray's Dictionariolum we have, "A badger, brock or *gray*, melis, taxus."

'Twas not thy sport to chase a silly hare,
Stagge, bucke, foxe, wild-cat, or the limping *gray*.

But armies, marquesses, graves, counts, dukes, kings, Archdutchesses and such heroicke things.
R. Markham in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 257.

Why he calls it the *limping gray*, see in BADGER.

To pitch the bar, to throw the weighty sledge.
To dance with Phillis all the holiday;
To hunt, by day the fox, by night the *gray*.
Poems by A. W., in *Davison*, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

'o GREASE IN THE FIST. To bribe.

Did you not *grease* the sealers of Leadenhall throughly *in the fiste*, they would never be sealed, but turned away. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 411

Dryden has used *grease* in the same sense, without adding the fist. See Todd.

†*Slic.* We have got
One that will doe more good with's tongue that way
Than that uxorious showre that came from heaven.
But you must oyle it first.
Cred. I understand you.
Greaze him i' th' fist you meane; there's just ten peeces,
'Tis but an earnest: if he bring't about,
I'le make those then a hundred.
Hear. Thinke it done. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.

GREAT. By the great, wholesale.

Gentlemen, I am sure you have heard of a ridiculous asse, that manie yeares since sold lyes *by the great*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Though usury be bad, 'tis understood,
Compared with extortion, it seemes good.
One by retaile, and th' other *by the great*.
Ingrose the profits of the whole worlds sweat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GREAT. Notorious.

The fact is *great*.
Tourneur's Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

GREAVE, or GREVE, *s.* A tree, bough, grove. *Skinner.* From *græf*, a grove, Saxon. It evidently means a tree in the following passage:

Then is it best, said he, that ye doe leave
Your treasure here in some security,
Either fast closed in some hollow *greave*,
Or buried in the ground from jeopardy.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 42.

Mr. Todd explains it *groove* in that place.

Also a bough:

Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the syrup't leaves;
And tell the bees, that theirs is gall
To that upon the *greaves*.
Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, i, 626.

As we behold a swarming cast of bees
In a swoln cluster to some branch to cleave;
Thus do they hang in branches on the trees,
Pressing each plant, and loading ev'ry *greave*.
Drayt. Birth of Moses, iv, 1587.

A grove:

Yet when she fled into that covert *greave*,
He her not finding, both them thus nigh dead did leave. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, ii, 43.

REE. Kindness, satisfaction; from *gré*, French.

To her makes present of his service seene,
Which she accepts with thanks and goodly *gree*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 16.

Receive in *gree* these tears, O Lord most good.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 8.

There soon as he can kiss his hand in *gree*,
Or with good grace bow it below the knee.
Hall's Sat., iv, 2.

Yet take in *gree* whatever do befall.
Drayt. Ecl., 5, vol. iv, p. 1411.

[Here perhaps it stands for degree.]

†Injurious Cuba, ill it fits thy *gree*
To wrong a stranger with discurtesie.
Orlando Furioso, 1594.

†If wee, quoth he, might see the houre,
Of that sweet state which never ends,
Our heavenly *gree* might have the power
To make our parents as deere friends.
England's Helicon, 1614.

To 'GREE. An abbreviation for *agree*.

The moe the stronger, if they *'gree* in one.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 117.

And doe not see how much they must defalke
Of their accounts, to make them *gree* with ours.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 195.

GREECE. A hart, capon, &c., of *Greece*, meant a fat one; it seems, therefore, that it should be of *grease*, from *graisse*, French; and so Percy explains it:

Then went they down into a laund,
These noble archers thre;
Eche of them slew a *hart of greece*,
The best that they could see.
Song of Adam Bell, P. III, v. 29; *Percy's Rel.*, i, 174.

A *hart of greece* is mentioned in a popular rhyme commemorative of the following tradition. In 1333 or 4, it is said, a hart was run from Whinfield park, in Westmoreland, to Red Kirk, in Scotland, and back again. The dog and hart both died of fatigue near a tree in the park, now called Hartshorn Tree, on each side of a wall, which the hart leaped by his last effort of strength. The dog's name was Hercules, as appears by the rhyme, which is this simple one:

Hercules kill'd *hart of greece*,
And *hart of greece* kill'd Hercules.

See Clarke's Survey of the Lakes, B. i, ch. 1. That author vouches for the truth of the story.

Whether some punning connection did not originally subsist between this, and taking "heart (or hart) of grace," I do not venture to pronounce. At the coronation feast of Elizabeth of York, queen of Henry VII, among other dishes, were "capons of high *greece*." *Ives's Select Papers.*

†Which of you can kill a buck?
Or, who can kill a doe?
Or who can kill a *hart of Greece*
Five hundred foot him fro?
Will Scarlet he did kill a buck,
And Midge he did kill a doe;
And Little John kill'd a *hart of Greece*
Five hundred foot him fro.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Curtal Fryar.

GREEK. *As merry as a Greek. Prov.* The Greeks were proverbially spoken

of by the Romans, as fond of good living and free potations; and they used the term *græcari*, for to indulge in these articles. Hence we also took the name of a *Greek* for a jovial fellow, which ignorance has since corrupted into *grig;* saying "as merry as a *grig*," instead of "as a *Greek*."

I swear to you I think Helen loves him better than Paris. Then she's a *merry Greek* indeed.
Tro. and Cress., i, 2.

Again:

A woeful Cressid 'mongst the *merry Greeks*.
Ibid., iv, 4.

Go home, and tell the *merry Greeks* that sent you, Ilium shall burn, &c. *B. and Fl. Woman's Prize*, ii, 2.

Drunkards, says Prynne, are called,

Open, liberall, or free housekeepers, *merry Greeks*, and such like stiles and titles.
Healthes Sicknesse, fol. B 2, b.

We read, however, of one who was

A true Trojan, and a mad merry *grig*, though no *Greek*.
Barn. Journ. (1820), i, p. 54.

GREEN. Inexperienced, unskilful; applied to such a person as is still termed a *green-horn*, or in the universities a *fresh-man*.

How *green* you are, and fresh in this old world.
K. John, iii, 4.

Besides, the knave is handsome, young; and hath all these requisites in him that folly and *green* minds look after *Othell.*, ii, 1.

Thus also,

GREENLY. Unskilfully.

And we have done but *greenly*,
In hugger-mugger to inter him. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

†GREEN-EVER. For evergreen.

But, the heav'ns feel not fates impartiall rigour;
Years add not to their stature nor their vigour;
Use wears them not; but their *green-ever* age
Is all in all still like their pupillage. *Du Bartas.*

GREEN GOOSE FAIR, or GOOSE-FAIR. A fair still held at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, on Thursday in Whitsun week, and so named because *green*, or young *geese*, were a favorite article of festivity at it.

And march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to *goose-fair*. *B. Jons. Poetast.*, iii, 4.

At Islington, and *green-goose fair*, and sip a zealous glass of wine. *Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable.*

The twenty third this month of May,
A *fair* at Bow is kept that day;
There *geese* by heaps do go to wrack,
Who scarce have feathers on their back.
Poor Robin's Almanack, May, 1689

Much coarse description of the fair is added. The 23d was Thursday in Whitsun week, that year.

†GREEN-MEN. Savages; wild men.

A dance of four swans. To them enter five *green men*, upon which the swans take wing and fly up into the heavens. The *green men* dance; which concludes the act. *The World in the Moon, an Opera*, 1697.

GREENSLEEVES. An old popular ballad; and, by the manner in which it is usually mentioned, evidently of the amorous kind. It was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, in Sept., 1580. Mr. Ellis published a ballad of *Greensleeves*, from an old miscellany of the date of 1584, near the time of the above entry. *Specim.*, iii, p. 327. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the tune, which is in his Appendix, No. 21. The song begins thus:

Greensleeves was all my joy,
Greensleeves was my delight,
Greensleeves was my hart of gold,
And who but lady *Greensleeves*.

This burden is repeated after every verse. But, assuredly, there was a song of *Greensleeves* still older; for the title of this is, "A *new* courtly Sonnet of the Lady *Greensleeves*, to the *new tune* of *Greensleeves*."

But they do no more adhere, and keep place together, than the hundredth psalm to the tune of *green-sleeves*.
Mer. W. W., ii, 1.

Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of *greey-sleeves*, hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes, let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter here. *Ibid.*, v, 5.

Shall we seek virtue in a satin gown,
Embroider'd virtue? Faith in a curl'd feather?
And set our credits to the tune of *greensleeves?*
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., iii, 2.

The tune was still a country dance in Prior's time:

Old Madge bewitch'd at sixty-one
Calls for *greensleeves*, and jumping Joan.
Alma, Canto 2d.

The character of lady *Greensleeves*, I fear, is rather suspicious; for green was a colour long assumed by loose women. When two ladies are to be equipped for that service, it is said,

Ursula, take them in, open thy wardrobe, and fit them to their calling. *Green gowns*, crimson petticoats; *green* women, my lord mayor's *green* women! guests o' the game, true bred. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, iv, 3.

Afterwards the same kind of guests are called "the *green* gamesters that come here." Act v, sc. 3.

The favorite ballad of "Old Kingsborough, of the Isle of Sky," beginning "*Green sleeves*, and pudding pies," appears to have been only a Jacobite parody of the older song; of which, perhaps, the burden was similar. *Boswell's Journal*, p. 319.

†GREEN-YARD. The Green-yard was a portion of the old gardens of Leadenhall, in London.

With that one of the officers went and took the fore-horse by the head in order to drive the waggon to the *green yard*, which is a prison for all waggons, carts, and coaches, for all them that transgress against the citty laws. *Great Britans Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

GREESE, or GREEZE. See GRICE.

GREESINGS. Steps; from the same origin as *grice*. When Christ refused to perform a miracle, to descend from the pinnacle of the temple, Latimer gives this reason for it:

It is no time now to shew any miracles; there is another way to goe downe, by *greesings*.
Sermons, fol. 72 b.

See GRICE.

To GREET. To cry out, to make lamentation. See *Greit*, in Todd.

Tell me, good Hobbinol, what gars thee *greet?*
Spens. Shep. Kal., Apr., l. 1.

Dare I profane so irreligious be
To *greet*, or grieve her sweet euthanasy.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 30, Whalley.

Say, shepherd's boy, what makes thee *greet* so sore?
Brydges's Excerpta Tudoriana, p. 41.

‡*Hold.* Mine uncle will be right wood I fear me. But I'll ne're *greet* for that, sir, while I have your love.
Brome's Northern Lass.

†GREET. A greeting.

O then, sweet sonne, I'd ne're disjoyn'd have been
From thy sweet *greets*, nor have endur'd t' have seen
Mezentius proud, my bloudy borderer,
Such vaunts and villanies 'bout me t' inferre.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†GREFT. Grafted.

Of those, are twelve in that rich girdle *greft*,
Which God gave nature for her new-years-gift
Du Bartas.

GREGORIAN. A species of wig, or head of false hair. "A cap of hair; so called from one Gregory, a barber in the Strand, that first made them in England." *Blount's Glossographia.* Aubrey says that this "*Gregorie*, the famous peruque-maker, was buryed at St. Clement's Danes church," near the west door, with an inscription in rhyme. *Letters from the Bodleian*, vol. ii, p. 360. Cotgrave, under *Perruque*, has, "A periwig, a *Gregorian*." We find there that *perruque* originally meant "a tuft of hair." A wig was *une fausse perruque*.

Some think that thou dost use that new found knack,
Excusable to such as hayre do lack,
A quaint *Gregorian* to thy head to bind.
Harringt. Epigr., iii, 32.

Who pulling a little downe his *Gregorian*, which was displac't a little by hastie taking off his bever, sharpning his peake, and erecting his distended mouchatos, proceeded in this answere.
Honest Ghost, &c., 1658, p 46.

Coles' Dict. has, "A *Gregorian* [a cap of hair], *capillamentum*."

He cannot be a cuckold that weares a *Gregorian*, for a perriwige will never fitt such a head.
Gesta Grayorum, Part ii, 65; *Nich. Progr.*, vol. ii.

†You weare hats to defend the sunne, not to cover shorne locks, caules to adorne the head, not *Gregorians* to warme idle braines.
Hæc vir, or the Womanish Man, 1620.

GRESCO. A game at cards.

One of them was my prentice, Mr. Quicksilver here; and, when he had two years to serve, kept his whore and his hunting nag; would play his hundred pounds at *gresco* or primero, as familiarly (and all o' my purse) as any bright piece of crimson on 'em all.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 273.

GRESHAM. A pretended astrologer, one of the associates of the infamous Mrs. Turner, who would probably have been hanged with her, had he not fortunately had a bad constitution, which carried him off before things came to that extremity. Wilson calls him "a rotten engine." He is mentioned with Bretnor, Foreman, and other wretched impostors. See BRETNOR.

GRESSES, more commonly JESSES, of a hawk. The straps of leather buckled about the legs, to which was fastened the *leash*, or thong, by which she was held for fear of escape. See JESSES.

And you the eagles, soar ye ne'er so high.
I have the *gresses* that will pull ye down.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 345.

GRESSOP. Used by Skelton for a grasshopper. Grass is said to be called *gress* in the north.

Lord how he would pry
After the butterfly;
Lord how he would hop
After the *gressop*. *Skelton on Ph. Sparr.*, p. 219.

†GREVES. Griefs.

The Scottes allured with desyre of gayn, and for no malice that they bare to kyng Henry, but some what desirous to be revenged of their olde *greves*, came to the erle with greate compaygnie.
Hall's Union, 1548; *Hen. IV*, fol. 20.

†GREVES. Branches. See GREAVE.

Mee thought that I was walking in a parke,
Amyd the wooddes, among the plesaunt leaves,
Where many was the bird did sweetly carpe
Emong the thornes, the bushes, and the *greves*.
Thynn. Pride and Lowliness.

GREW seems to be put for the Greek term γρῦ; *i. e.*, any trifling or very worthless matter.

Foole that I am, that with my dogges speak *grew!*
Come neere, good Mastix, it is now tway score
Of yeares (alas) since I good Mastix knew.
Pembr. Arcad., ii, p. 224.

GREWND, for greyhound. *Grew*, for grey, is said to be the pronunciation in Lincolnshire.

But Rodomont, as though he had had wings,
Quite ore the dike like to a *grewnd* he springs.
Harringt. Ariosto, xiv, 108.

Look how a *grewnd* that finds a sturdie bore
Amid the field far straying from the heard,
Doth runne about, behind him and before,
Because of his sharp tusks he is afeard.
Ibid., xxiv, 52.

See also xx, 94.

GRICE. The most common mode of spelling a word which is written also *greece*, *greese*, *greeze*, *grieze*, *grize*, *grise*, &c.; and seems to be made from *gressus*, or contracted from *degrees*. It signified a step, or a flight of steps.

That's a degree to love.
No not a *grice*, for 'tis a vulgar proof
That very oft' we pity enemies. *Twelf. N.*, iii, 1.

Who in a spreading ascent, upon several *grices*, help to beautify the sides.
B. Jons. Ent. at K. James's Coronation.

See also his Masque of Love Restored.

Certain skaffolds of borde, with *grices* or steppes one above another.
William Thomas's History of Italy, 1561, H 2.

Where, on several *greeces*, sate the foure cardinal vertues. *Decker's Entertainment of James I*, H 3.

This is certainly the true reading in the following passage:

They stand a *griese*
Above the reach of report. *Two Noble Kins.*, ii, 1.

Where the old copies absurdly read *grief*.

Ambition outsearcheth to glorie the *greece*,
The stair to estate, the grayle of grace.
Mirr. for Mag., Rudocke, p. 84.

Sometimes it is written greese:

As we go up towards the hall there are three or foure paire of staires, whereof one paire is passing faire, consisting of very many *greeses*. *Coryat*, vol. i, p. 31

Or grise:

And lay a sentence
Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour. *Othello*, i, 3.
So are they all, for ev'ry *grize* of fortune
Is smooth'd by that below. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.

A grice meant a pig also. Coles has, "A *grice*, porcellus, nefrens, aper." See also Skinner.

To **GRIDE.** To cut, or prick. *Gridare*, Ital.

Then through his thigh the mortal steele did *gryde*.
Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 36

Last with his goad amongst them he doth go,
And some of them he *grideth* in the haunches,
Some in the flanks, that prickt their very paunches.
Drayt. Mooncalf, vol. ii, p. 512.

Milton also has used it.

GRIDELIN. A sort of colour composed of white and red. *Kersey* and *Johnson*. *Gris de lin*, French. See Boyer's Dict.

And his love, Lord help us, fades like my *gredaline* petticoat. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 412.

Dryden has used the word in his Fables. See Johnson.

GRIEFFULL, or GRIEFULL. Melancholy; compounded of *grief* and *full*.

Which when she sees, with ghastly *grieffull* eies,
Her heart does quake, and deadly pallid hew
Benumbes her cheekes. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, viii, 40.

Church says, "This, if I mistake not, is a compound word of his own." He did mistake, for it is used by other writers as early:

Alas, my lord, what *griefull* thing is this,
That of your brother you can thinke so ill?
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 126.

Again:

The wiser sort hold down their *griefull* heads.
Ibid., p. 130

†**GRIFFE.** A graft, or setting.

Perceiving he was of a very good nature, and well given, and that he was a good *griffe* to be set in a better ground, &c. *Plutarch*, 1579.

†**GRILY.** Hideous. *MS. Vocab.*, 1551.

GRIMALKIN, q. d. *Grey malkin*, a name for a fiend, supposed to resemble a grey cat.

Grimalkin's a hell-cat, the devil may choke her.
Ballad of Alley Croker

2. A cat: still common in burlesque style.

Grimalkin to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe. *Phillips, Spl. Shilling.*

†**GRIMASK.** A show of monkey tricks?

Und. No more of your *grimasks*, good Mr. Noakes. *Noak.* And why so, sir? *Und.* Because I have consider'd better, and since 'tis resolv'd, we shall have a prologue to our farce, here is one shall give it u'm the farce way exactly. *The Womens Conquest*, 1671.

†**GRIN.** A snare. Cotgrave has, "*Laqs*, a snare, ginne, or *grinne*."

Young gallants nimbly flock about the gates,
And in their hands boare speares with iron plates,
Their nets, gins, *grins*, troops of Massylian sparks,
Kennels of senting hounds with loud-mouth'd barks.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

GRINCOMES. A kind of cant term for the venereal disease.

You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the serpigo, in a knight the *grincomes*, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb, and in a serving man or artificer the plaine pox.
Jones's Adrasta, 1635, C 2.

I had a receipt for the *grincomes* in his own hand.
Family of Love, 1608, B 1.

You may see
His handy-work by my flat face; no bridge
Left to support my organ, if I had one.
The comfort is, I am now secure from the *grincomes*,
I can lose nothing that way.
Mass. Guardian, act iv, p. 69.

†**GRINDING-HOUSE.** The house of correction.

C. Why should not I know? the fellow is worthy to be put into the *grinding-house*.
Terence in English, 1614.

GRINDLE-TAIL. Like trundle-tail; meaning, I presume, curling tail. Possibly from a grindle-stone, or grindstone, which is round.

Their horns are plaguy strong, they push down palaces;
They toss our little habitations
Like whelps, like *grindle-tails*, with their heels upward. *B. & Fl. Island Princess*, act v, p. 355.

Trindle-tail might possibly be intended.

†GRINDSTONE. To tie your nose to the grindstone, *Howell*, 1659, *i. e.*, to be very strict over you.

GRIP. Strength, power of griping or seizing violently.

Let those weak birds that want wherewith to fight,
Submit to those that are of *grip* and might.
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, 1322.

† GRIPE, or GRYPE. A griffin; from *γρυψ, gryphus;* but more frequently put for a vulture.

Like a white hind under the *grypes* sharp claws,
Pleads in a wilderness where are no laws.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 506.

The hellish prince adjudge my dampned ghost
To Tantales thirste, or proude Ixion's wheele,
Or cruel *gripe* to gnaw my growing harte.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 124.

Where Titius hath his lot
To feed the *gripe* that gnaws his growing heart.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 196.

A *gripe* doth Titius' liver tear,
His greedy hungry gorge to fill.
Parad. of D. Der., n. 32.

The gnawing *gripes* of irksome thought,
Consumes my heart with Titius' grief. *Ibid.*

In the latter passage it might be equivocal, if it did not follow the other in the same short poem.

In all these examples, except the first, it clearly signifies vulture, not griffin. Sir Philip Sidney has the same:

Upon whose breast a fiercer *gripe* doth tire,
Than did on him who first stole down the fire.
Astroph., S. 14.

Also a sort of boat:

Because they fear'd the departure of some of the small boates, as *gripes*, and such like.
Danet's Commines, D d 2.

GRIPE'S EGG. Griffin or vulture's egg; a technical name for one of the vessels used in alchemy, as pelican was for another.

Let the water in glass E be felter'd,
And put into the *gripe's egg*. Lute him well,
And leave him clos'd in balneo. *Alch.*, ii, 3.

GRIPER. A boat-man? See GRIPE.

There be also certaine colliers that bring coles to London by water in barges, and they be called *gripers*. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

GRIPPED. Grasped; laid hold of.

The one his pyke-staff *gripped* fast,
They feared for its skaith. *Robin Hood*, i, 106.

GRIPPLE, or GRIPLE. Avaricious, grasping; from to *gripe*.

He gnasht his teeth to see
Those heapes of gold which *gripple* covetyze.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 31.

When *gripple* patrons turn their sturdie steele
To wax, when they the golden flame do feele.
Hall, Satires, v, 1.

And so his *gripple* avarice he serve,
What recks this rank hind if his country starve?
Drayt. Owl, vol iv, p. 1312.

But the *gripple* wretch who will bestow nothing on his poor brother for God's sake, is evidently an infidel, having none at all, or very heathenish conceits of God. *Barrow, Sermon*, Psalm cxii, 9.

Mrs. Cooper, not understanding this word, has joined it with the name of Edell, as if it made a compound name:

For *Grippel-Edell* to himself her kingdom sought to game. P. 158.

So she prints it, instead of "*grippell* Edell," as it stands in Warner's Albion, B. iv, ch. 20. I observe with regret, that this error is exactly copied (as well as some others) in Mr. Bliss's valuable edition of Wood's Athenæ, with the additional fault of making it *Grippil*. Vol. i, col. 768.

†If it be covetous, for *gripple* gaine
To sell the heavens, the earth, yea God himselfe,
To dispossesse kings from their lawfull raigne,
To cramme his coffers with unlawfull pelfe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†These *gripple* muck-rakers had as leeve part with their bloud as their goods. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 91.

†He askt the price with greedy sense,
She, *gripple* wench, said eighteen pence.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 242

GRIPLE, *s.*, for gripe, or grasp.

Ne ever Artegall his *griple* strong
For any thinge would slacke, but still upon him hong. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, ii, 14.

GRISPING appears to be put for the closing; but I have not met with the word elsewhere.

Rested upon the side of a silver streame, even almost in the *grisping* of the evening.
Euph. Engl., sign. C 1.

GROOM-PORTER. "An officer of the royal household, whose business is to see the king's lodging furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing; as also to provide cards, dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c." *Chamb. Dict.* Formerly he was allowed to keep an open gambling table at Christmas.

He will win you
By irresistible luck, within this fortnight
Enough to buy a barony. They will set him
Upmost at the *groomporter's* all the Christmas,
And for the whole year through, at every place
Where there is play. *B. Jons. Alch.*, iii, 4.

D. Where find you that statute, sir?
D'Am. Why be judged by the *groom-porter*.
D. The *groom-porter?*
D'Am. Ay, madam, must not they judge of all
The gamings of the court?
Chapm. Bussy D'Amb., Anc. Dr., iii, p. 249.

He is said to have succeeded to the office of the master of the revels, then disused. George I and II played hazard in public on certain days, attended by the *groom-porter*. *Archæol.*, xviii, p. 317.

This abuse was not removed till the reign of George III. It is mentioned,

as still existing, in one of lady Mary W. Montague's Eclogues:

At the *groom-porter's* batter'd bullies play.
Thursday, Ecl. 4; *Dodsley's Collect.*, i, 107.

†*Mir.* But stil there wanted fool and fortune to't; he does not play at the *groom porters* for it; nor do the drudgery of some worn out lady.
Mrs. Behn's Younger Brother, 1696.

†*This.* You have no reason to complain; all the young fellows that come out of France, pay tribute to you as certainly as to the *groom-porter*; I wonder Keepwell is never told of it. *Sedley's Bellamira*, 1687.

†Item: 60 guineas to compound a judgment confess'd at the *groom-porters* for a 100.
The Beaus Catechism, 1703.

†GROOVING. Had a great pain in the head, and could take no rest, and was taken in the manner of an ague with a pain in the head, and *grooving* in the back, first cold and then hot. *Brian's Pisse-Prophet*, 1655, p. 46.

†GROSSE-HEADED. Thick-headed.

Though they were afterwardes defaced, when the whole church was whited at the instance of a certaine *grosse-headed* church-warden, who had no more judgement in painting then a goose.
Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†GROTESCO. A grotesque.

Who askt the banes 'twixt these discolour'd mates?
A strange *grotesco* this, the Church and States.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1691.

†GROVET. A little grove.

Which was the pendant of a hill to life, with divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steepe or hanging grounds thereof.
The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

GROUND. An old musical term for an air or musical subject, on which variations and divisions were to be made; the variations being called the descant.

And that none in th' assembly there was found
That would t' ambitious descant give a *ground*.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, vii, 64.

So in Richard III:

For on that *ground* I'll make a holy descant. iii, 7.
O but the *ground* itself is naught, from whence
Thou canst not relish out a good division.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 119.

See DESCANT.

The GROUND. The pit at the theatres was formerly so called, because the spectators in that part actually stood on the ground, without benches, or other accommodations; and, as they stood below the level of the stage, Ben Jonson says of them,

The *under-standing* gentlemen of *the ground* here ask'd my judgment. *Barth. Fair*, Ind.

In the Case is alter'd, and other places, he sneers at their "*grounded* judgments, and *grounded* capacities."

GROUNDLING, from the former. A spectator in that part of the theatre, whose places were also called *groundstands*.

Besides, sir, all our galleries and *ground-stands* are furnished, and the *groundlings* within the yard grow infinitely unruly. *Lady Alimony*, act i, sc. 1.

In the same play a caution is given to the manager of the stage, that

The stage curtains be artificially drawn, and so covertly shrouded, that the squint-eyed *groundling* may not peep in. *Ibid.*

Shakespeare, in the well-known directions to the players, speaks of ranters, whose object was

To split the ears of the *groundlings*, who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable dumb show and noise. *Hamd.*, iii, 2.

The price paid by these gentry for admission was then only a penny:

Tut, give me the penny, give me the penny, I care not for the gentlemen, I—let me have a good *ground*.
B. Jons. Case is alter'd, i, 1.

That is, as we should say, a good pit. But it is plain that the pit was not then the place of critics.

Hanmer speaks of the fish called a *groundling*; but the names have no connection, except in being both derived from ground.

†GROUNDLING. A small fish.

Apua cobitis. ἀφύη κωβίτις, Athenæo. A fishe breeding of abundance of raine: a *groundling*.

†GROUNDLY. Profoundly; thoroughly.

After ye had read and *groundely* pondered the contentes of my letters than to you addressed, your grace did summewhat marvaile that I have founde so goode faithe in the Frenshe king. *State Papers*, i, 62.

†GROUND-ROOM. A room on the ground, not floored?

The innkeeper introduced him into a *ground room*, expressing a great deale of joy in so luckily meeting with his old friend.
Great Britans Honycombe, 1712, MS.

†GROUNDSIL. The threshold.

The time the *groundsils* of great Troy were layd:
Was Lacedemon built (by computation),
In Athens Erichthonius king was made,
And Danaus ruler ore the Argive nation.
Heywood, Troia Britanica. 1609.

Le sueil de l'huis. The *groundsell* or foote poste of a doore: the threshold. *Nomenclator.*

†GROUNDSWELIE. The old name of the plant groundsel.

Take foure handfuls of *groundswellie*, and stampe it smal in a morter, and put thereto three spoonefuls of vinegar, and three spoonefuls of bay-salt, grind them altogether. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†GROUT-HEAD. A thick-head, or dunce.

For there you may see many a greedy *grout-head*,
Without or wit, or sence, almost without-head,
Held and esteem'd a man whose zeale is fervent.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Those foure D. signifie nothing else but that foure thousand times you are a *grout-headed* gull.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

GROWTNOL, quasi, *growty noddle*, i. e., dunce. A word, I suspect, coined by Decker, who is hardly sound authority for the usage of a word, unless supported by collateral examples.

The excellency whereof I know will be so great, that *growtnels* and momes will in swarms fly buzzing about thee. *Gul's Hornb. Prœm.*, p. 33, repr.

See MOME.

†GRUBBING-AXE. Apparently what we now call a pick.

Houe fourchue. A delving toole with two teeth, wherewith the earth is opened in such places as the plough cannot pearse: some call it a *grubbing axe*. *Nomenclator.*

GRUDGING, *s.*, from to *grudge*, in the obsolete sense of to feel compunction. See Todd, 4. *Grudge*. Thus certain feelings of hunger are called *grudgings* of the stomach; and we find "*grudging* stomachs" in 1 Hen. VI, iv, 1.

Thus it is used for a feeling, or inclination:

It is my birth-day,
And I'd do it betimes, I feel a *grudging*
Of bounty, and I would not long lie fallow.
B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.
And yet I have a *grudging* to your grace still.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., v, 3.

Or a symptom:

Not much unhealthy;
Only a little *grudging* of an ague
Which cannot last. *B. and Fl. Loyal Subject*, ii, 1.

A prophetic intimation:

Now have I
A kind of *grudging* of a beating on me.
I fear my hot fit. *Honest Man's Fortune*, v, p. 455.

†GRUM. Sour; surly.

It pities me to th' heart to see
That the great Jupiter should be
So out of humour, and so *grum*.
Cotton's Works, 1734, p. 155

†GRUMEL-SEED, or GROMEL-SEED. Seed of Gromwell.

The altars every where now smoking be
With beanstalks, savine, laurel, rosemary,
Their cakes of *grummell*-seed they did prefer,
And pails of milk in sacrifice to her.
Then hymn of praise they all devoutly sung
In those Palilia for increase of young.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

GRUNTING CHEAT. In the beggars' cant language, a pig.

I have not thought it worth while, in general, to introduce the terms of this mock language, as they are never used without a glossary subjoined; and certainly they are little worthy of being recorded.

GRUTCH, *v.* and *s.* Mr. Todd has properly shown, against his venerable predecessor, that this is the more ancient and original form of the word which is now used, *grudge*. See his edition of Johnson.

GUARDS. Trimmings, facings, or other ornaments applied upon a dress; perhaps from the idea of their defending the substance of the cloth in those parts.

Nay mock not, mock not; the body of your discourse is sometimes guarded with fragments; and the *guards* are but slightly basted on neither. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.
Oh rhimes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose.
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

Not properly gold or silver lace, though sometimes so applied:

The cloaks, doublets, &c., were guarded with velvet *guards*, or else laced with costly lace.
Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.
And who reads Plutarches eyther historie or philosophie, shall find he trimmeth both their garments with *guardes* of poesie. *Sir Ph. Sidney, Dif. of Poesie*, 523.
A plaine pair of cloth-breeches, without either welte or *garde*. *Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc.*, v, 398.

Guards stand for ornaments in general, or by synecdoche, for dress, in the following passage:

Oh 'tis the cunning livery of hell,
The damned'st body to invest and cover
In princely *guards*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

Black guard had no relation to ornament, and will be found properly explained in its place.

The meaning of *guard*, in the following passage, has been doubted:

I stay but for my *guard*;—on to the field:
I will the banner from a trumpet take,
And use it for my haste. *Hen. V*, iv, 2.

Shakespeare doubtless had Holinshed in his eye, as he usually had in his Histories:

The duke of Brabant, when his standard was not come, caused a banner to be taken from a trumpet, and fastened upon a spear, the which he commanded to be borne before him instead of a standard. P. 554.

The poet here attributes this action to the constable of France. The *guard* he waited for was probably his bodyguard, among whom, as the standard-bearer would be most easily missed, he resolved to repair the loss, as he says. So Mr. Malone interprets it, and I think rightly, as it retains the usual military sense of guard.

To GUARD. To ornament with guards or facings; from the preceding.

To be possess'd with double pomp,
To *guard* a title that was rich before. *K. John*, iv, 2.
Give him a livery
More *guarded* than his fellows. *Mer. of Ven.*, ii, 2.
You are in good case since you came to court, fool; what, *guarded, guarded!* Yes, faith, even as footmen and bawds wear velvet, not for an ornament or honour, but for a badge of drudgery.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 36.

The *guarded robe* is used by Massinger for the Laticlavian robe of the Roman senators:

The most censorious of our Roman gentry,
Nay, of the *guarded robe*, the senators
Esteem an easy purchase. *Roman Actor*, i, 1.

†GUARDFULLY. Cautiously; carefully.

O thou that all things seest,
Fautour of Chrysa, whose fair hand doth *guardfully* dispose
Celestial Cilla, governing in all power Tenedos.
Chapm. Il., i, 441

†GUBBIN. A paring.

The fish-mongers would quickly goe to wrack,
The lacke of this seed would be their great lack,
And being now rich, and in good reputation,
They would have neither hall nor corporation.
And all that they could buy, or sell, or barter,
Would scarce be worth a *gubbin* once a quarter.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

GUDGEON. A gudgeon being the bait for many of the larger fish, *to swallow a gudgeon* was sometimes used for to be caught or deceived; as,

But in my mind if you be a fish, you are either an eele, which as soone as one hath holde on her taile will slippe out of his hande, or else a minnowe which will bee nibbling at every bait, but never biting; but what fish so ever you be, you have made both mee and Philautus *to swallow a gudgeon*. *Euph.*, K 3, b.

The phrase was not uncommon. See other examples quoted by Todd. More commonly the allusion is rather made to the easiness with which the gudgeon itself is caught. Thus Shakespeare:

But fish not with this melancholy bait
For this fool's *gudgeon*, this opinion.
Mer. of Ven., i, 3.

GUE. A sharper, or low-lived person; doubtless from the French *gueux*.

Diligent search was made all thereabout,
But my ingenious *gue* had got him out.
Honest Ghost, p. 232.

Said of a sharper who had taken a purse. Seemingly, in the following, used as a term of familiar endearment, as rogue often is:

None else she would admit
To hold her chat, or in her coach to sit;
I was her ingle, *gue*, her sparrow bill,
And, in a word, my ladies what you will.
Ibid., p. 139.

Not having met with this word in any other writer, I am inclined to suspect that it may be an affectation of the author, who, it is now thought, is ascertained to have been Richard Brathwaite.

†GUELPHS and GIBELLINES had become popular terms for things very hostile or contradictory to each other.

Sir Merl. My honest country couz, when wilt thou understand the *Guelphs and the Gibelins*; and learn to talk treason o' this side the law?
Mrs. Behn's Younger Brother, 1696.

Though indeede they rather resembling monsters of sundry kinds, their heads *Guelfe*, and their legs *gibelline*, and they never speake, but their words be as baites upon hookes, or twigges limed.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612

GUERDON, French. A reward; used by Milton, and still introduced occasionally in poetry.

Death in *guerdon* of her wrongs,
Gives her fame which never dies.
Much Ado, v, 3.

Guerdon, O sweet *guerdon!* better than remuneration; eleven pence farthing better! *Love's L. L.*, iii, 1.

Shakespeare, in this latter passage, and the scene in which it is introduced, has dramatised a story then current, and told also by a contemporary writer, of a man who, when going to leave a friend's house, said to one of the servants, "Holde thee, here is a *remuneration* for thy paynes; which the servant receiving, gave him utterly for it (besides his paynes) thankes, for it was but *a three farthings peece*; and I holde thankes for the same a small price, howsoever the market goes." And of another, who said to the same servant, "Hold thee, here is a *guerdon* for thy deserts: now the servant payde no deerer for the *guerdon* than he did for the *remuneration*; though the *guerdon* was *eleven pence farthing better*, for it was a shilling, and the other but a three farthinges." The above passage, from a pamphlet entitled, "A Health to the Gentlemanly Profession of Serving-men, or the Serving-man's Comfort," pr. 1598, was pointed out to Mr. Steevens by Dr. Farmer. See Malone's Suppl. to Shakesp., i, p. 110, and his edition, in the note on Love's L. L. It has been inquired, whether the poet copied from the pamphleteer, or he from the poet? Possibly, neither was the case, but each writer made use of a story then fresh in circulation, and in some degree popular.

He hearkned and did stay from further harmes,
To gayne such goodly *guerdon* as she spake.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 15.

Used also for retribution of evil:

To beare such *guerdon* of their traiterous fact,
As may be both due vengeance to themselves,
And holsome terror to posteritie.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 153.

To GUERDON. To recompense; made from the substantive.

My lord protector will, I doubt it not,
See you well *guerdon'd* for these good deserts.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Speak on, I'll *guerdon* thee, whate'er it be.
Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 131.

Obtains from him who does high heav'n command,
In a short time, to *guerdon* all, a son.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, iii, st. 26.

In a bad sense also:

And I am *guerdon'd* at the last with shame.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 3.

†GUEST-CHAMBER. A chamber for visitors.

Why, Rafe, sayd I, thou knowest where she lyeth in the *guest chamber*, and what wilt thou give me if I turne thee in to her?
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†GUESTIVE. Pertaining to a guest.

For all such guests as there seek *guestive* fare.
Chapman's Odys., xvi.

†GUEST-MEAL. A dinner party.

Convivium. *συμπόσιον, σύνδειπνον*, Lysiæ. Convive. A banket: an eating and drinking together: a *ghest meale*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†GUEST-ROOM. The same as *guest-chamber*.

But this I say, there was but one *guest-roome*,
Hangd with a pentice cloath spoke age enough.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 131.

GUIDON, *s.* A small flag, or standard; attributed, in the following passage, to a troop of archers; but properly of horse.

The *guidon*, according to Markham, is inferior to the standard, being the first colour any commander of horse can let fly in the field. It was generally of damask, fringed, and usually three feet in breadth near the staff, lessening by degrees towards the bottom, where it was by a slit divided into two peaks. It was originally borne by the dragoons, and might be charged with the armorial bearings of the owner.
Grose's Milit. Antiq., vol. ii, p. 258.

Moretes, thou this day shalt lead the horse,
Take thou the cornet; Turnus, thou the archers,
Be thine the *guidon*.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 539.

The king of England's self, and his renowned son,
Under his *guydon* marcht, as private soldiers there.
Drayt. Polyolb., xviii, p. 1007.

Again:

Leading six thousand horse, let his brave *guydon* fly.
Ibid., p. 1010.

It is originally a French term, and defined by Cotgrave, "a standard, ensigne, or banner"—"also he that bears it."

†And upon an edict or proclamation made, that the morning next following they should all meet in the open plaine field, the prince beeing come forth with greater port and pompe than usually, mounted up to the tribunall, environed about with ensignes, as well the maine eagle standards, as banners and *guidons*, as also guarded with whole squadrons of armed cohorts.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†The residewe of the common people could neyther see Perkyn nor yet the standards nor *guydehomes* of their capteynes. *Hall, Henry VII*, fol. 47.

GUIDRESSE. A female guide; made, by analogy of derivation, as from *guider*.

Fortune herselfe the *guidresse* of all worldly chances.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., P 4.

To GUIE, for to guide.

Eight hundred horse, from Champain come, he *guies*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 49.

And with this band late herds and flocks that *gui'd*,
Now kings and realms he threaten'd and defy'd.
Ibid., 63.

A writhen staff his steps unstable *guies*,
Which serv'd his feeble members to uphold
Ibid., x, 9.

†GUILT-PLATS. Plots of gold.

Up with the day, the sun thou welcomst then,
Sportst in the *guilt-plats* of his beames,
And all these merry dayes mak'st merry men,
Thy selfe, and melancholy streames.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

GUINEA-HEN. A cant term for a prostitute.

Ere I would say I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon. *Othello*, i, 3.

Iago applies this term to Desdemona, to make Roderigo think lightly of his passion.

Yonder's the cock o' the game
About to tread yon *guinea-hen*, they're billing.
Albertus Wallenstein, 1640.

GUINEVER, properly GENEVRA. Queen to king Arthur. Of her gallantries the old ballads and metrical romances exhibit rather a scandalous chronicle. See Percy's Reliques, iii, 340. Hence her name was made proverbial among our old dramatists.

So I may answer thee with one as old, that was a woman when queen *Guinever* of Britain was a little wench. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 1.

Here's a Paris supports that Helen; there's a lady *Guinever* bears up that sir Launcelot.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 20.

See also O. Pl., ix, 87.

Her declared lover was sir Launcelot of the Lake, of whose amours with her, the following account is borrowed from Mr. Dunlop's History of Fiction, where it is drawn, rather more at large, from the romance of Lancelot du Lac:

The history of Arthur receives a singular colouring from the amours of his queen with Lancelot. On his first appearance, he makes a strong impression on the heart of *Genevra*. It is for her sake that the young knight lays whole cargoes of tributary crowns at the feet of her husband. — In compliment to *Genevra* he attacks and defeats king Gallehaut, who becomes his chief confidant, and brings about the first stolen interview between his friend and *Genevra*. When Arthur, deceived by the artifices of a woman, who insisted that she was the real *Genevra*, repudiates his queen, leaving her at liberty to indulge without restraint her passion for Lancelot, the knight is not satisfied; he deems it necessary for the dignity of his mistress, that she should be restored to the throne of Britain; and that, protected in her reputation by the sword of her lover, she should pass her life in *reputable* adultery. Hence a great number of his exploits are single combats, undertaken in defence of the innocence of his mistress, in which his success is usually greater than he deserved from the justice of his cause. Vol. i, p. 287.

At length the intrigue is discovered by the fairy Morgain (or Morgana), the sister of Arthur; but, after the death of the king, "*Genevra*, as if she thought pleasure only gratifying while criminal, withdraws to a convent."

GUINQUENNIUM, properly quinquen-

nium. The space of five years Whether the gipsy was intended to corrupt this Latin word, or the printers played the gipsy, is uncertain; the meaning is clear, and Mr. Gifford has printed it *quinquennium:* but Whalley hesitated.

Though for seven years together he was very carefully carried at his mother's back—yet looks he as if he never saw his *quinquennium*.
B. Jons. Gipsies Metamorph., 1st Part.

GULCH, *s.* A glutton; and, *to* GULCH, *v.*, to swallow greedily; words made from each other, but in what order is not so clear. See Todd, who quotes the verb from Turbervile. Skinner has *gulchin*, which he considers as *gulekin*, parvus gulo. But the word seems rather intensive than diminutive, and is applied to very fat persons. The coarseness of the sound was, I fancy, intended to mark the coarseness of the person so designated. Coles Latinizes it by *ventricosus*. Sherwood renders it in French by *galaffre*, glutton, and similar words; among others, by *ventre à la poulaine*, which Cotgrave explains by "a *gulching*, or huge bellie; a bellie as big as a tunne."

Come, we must have you turn fidler again, slave; get a base violin at your back, and march in a tawney coat, with one sleeve, to goose fair; then you'll know us, you'll see us then, you will, *gulch*, you will.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

Mr. Gifford prints it "base viol," which is probably right, but is not in the old copies.

You muddy *gulch*, dar'st look me in the face,
While mine eyes sparkle with revengeful fire?
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 282

Said to Crapula, who is just after called, "fat bawson." The passage is there erroneously printed as prose.

GULES. The heraldic term for the colour red; from the French *gueules*, which word is itself derived from the barbarous Latin, *gulæ*, signifying furs dyed red, and worn as ornaments of dress. "Horreant et murium rubricatas pelliculas, quas *gulas* vocant, manibus circumdare sacratis." *S. Bern. Epist.*, 42, c. 2. So also the Annal. Benedict., p. 460: "Delicatioris etiam vestitûs nulla canonicis cura, ita ut *gulas, quibus nunc ardet clerus*, penitus nescirent." See Du Cange, Gloss., in *Gula*.

Shakespeare has once used it for red, as if a common term:

Follow thy drum,
With man's blood paint the ground; *gules, gules*.
Timon of A., iv, 3.

So also Beaumont and Fletcher:

Let's march to rest, and set in *gules*, like suns.
Bonduca, iii, 5.

In another passage, however, Shakespeare marks its relation to heraldry:

Hath now this dread and black complexion smear'd
With heraldry more dismal; head to foot
Now he is total *gules*. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

To GULE. An awkward verb, made from the above.

Old Hecuba's reverend locks
Be *gul'd* in slaughter. *Heyw. Iron Age*, Part 2.

GULF, for the stomach or paunch. In this sense, possibly formed from *gulp*.

Witches' mummy; maw and *gulf*
Of the ravin'd salt sea shark. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

In the following it clearly means inside or belly:

I'de have some round preferment, corpulent dignity,
That bears some breadth and compasse in the *gulfe* on't. *Middl. Game at Chesse*, act iii, sign. E 3. b.

A GULL. A dupe, or fool; from *to gull*, which is thought to be derived from *guiller*, old French. To *gull* is not so much disused as the substantive; and even that can hardly be termed obsolete.

When sharpers were considered as bird-catchers, a *gull* was their proper prey. See D'Israeli's Curios. of Lit., vol. iii, p. 84.

Yon *gull* Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado. *Twel. Night*, iii, 2.

What would you do, you peremptory *gull*?
B. Jons. every Man in his H., i, 2.

A double allusion is introduced in the next passage to the bird called a *gull*, and to the sense here given:

For I do fear,
When every feather sticks in his own wing,
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*,
Which flashes now a phœnix. *Timon of A.*, ii, 1.

In the dramatis personæ to the play of Every Man in his Humour, master Stephen is styled *a country gull*, and master Matthew *the town gull*, which is equivalent to the dupe of each place.

Also for a cheat or imposition:

I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.

But a *gull* is most completely defined by J. D. (supposed to be Sir John Davies), in an epigram on the subject, about 1598:

Of a Gull.

Oft in my laughing rimes I name a *gull*,
But this new terme will many questions breede;
Therefore at first I will expresse at full,
Who is a true and perfect *gull* indeed.
A *gull* is he, who feares a velvet gowne,
And when a wench is brave, dares not speake to her;
A *gull* is he which traverseth the towne,
And is for marriage knowne a common wooer.
A *gull* is he, who while he proudly weares
A silver-hilted rapier by his side,
Indures the lyes and knockes about the eares,
While in his sheath his sleeping sword doth bide.
A *gull* is he which weares good hansome cloathes,
And stands in presence stroaking up his hayre;
And filles up his unpertect speech with oathes,
But speakes not one wise word throughout the yeare.
But to define a *gull* in termes precise,
A *gull* is he which seemes and is not wise.

Ovid's El. by *C. M.* and *Epig.* by *J. D.*, also *Censura Liter.*, viii, 123.

This is exactly what the French term *un fat;* a fellow assuming to be something, without sense to support him.

†*To* GULL. Explained as formed from Lat. *gula*, and meaning to swallow.

This brave flood, that strengthens and adorns
Your city with his silver gulfs, to whom so many bulls
Your zeal hath offer'd, which blind zeal his sacred current *gulls*,
With casting chariots and horse quick to his pray'd-for aid,
Shall nothing profit. *Chapm. Il.*, xxi, 130.

Perhaps in the following passage it means to give the colour of gules to.

Achilles durst not looke on Hector when
He *guld* his silver armes in Greekish bloud;
Homer that lov'd him more then other men,
Gave him such hart, that he gainst Hector stood.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609

†GULLERY. Cheating; swindling.

Neverthelesse, whosoever will but looke into the lying legend of golden *gullery*, there they shall finde that th. poore seduced ignorant Romanists doe imitate all the idolatrous fornication of the heathen pagans and infidels. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Lis. Upon you both, so, so, so, how greedily their inventions like bugles follow the sent of their owne *gullery*, yet these are no fooles, God forbid, not they. *Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

Lit. What more *gulleries* yet? they have cosend mee of my daughters, I hope they will cheate me of my wife too: have you any more of these tricks to shew, ha? *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

†GULLET. A gutter; a sink.

As for example, in old time at the streits or *gullet* Caudinæ, when the Roman legions were in Samnium put to the yoke. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609

†GULL-FINCH. A person easily deceived.

Fooles past and present and to come, they say,
To thee in generall must all give way;
Apulcius asse, nor Mida's lolling eares,
No fellowship with thee (brave Coriat) beares.
For 'tis concluded 'mongst the wizards all,
To make thee master of *Gul-finches* hall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†GULL-GROPER. A person, generally an old usurer, who lent money to a gallant at an ordinary who had been unfortunate in play. Dekker devotes a chapter to this character in his Lanthorne and Candle-light, 1620. According to him, "the *gul-groper* is commonly an old mony-monger, who having travaild through all the follyes of the world in his youth, knowes them well, and shunnes them in his age, his whole felicitie being to fill his bags with golde and silver."

GULLIGUT, a burlesque word. A devourer, one of capacious paunch. More serious derivations have been given; but is it not, probably, from *gully;* to mark a person whose maw was like a sink, or *gully*, into which all sorts of things went down? Coles evidently thought so, for he writes it, "*gullygut;*" and Burton says much to this purpose, "An insatiable paunch is a pernicious *sink*." *Anat. Mel.*, p. 72.

Nothing behinde in number with the invincible Spanish armada, though they were not such Gargantuan boysterous *gulliguts* as they.
Nash's Lenten St., Harl. Misc., vi, 149.

†GULLOWING. Greedy.

O thou devouring and *gullowing* paunch of a glutton.
Terence, MS. trans., 1619.

GUM-GOLS. A compound of *gum* and *golls*. I suppose clammy hands.

Do the lords bow, and the regarded scarlets
Kiss the *gum-gols*, and cry, We are your servants?
B. & Fl. Philaster, v, 4.

GUMM'D VELVET. Velvet and taffeta were sometimes stiffened with gum, to make them sit better; but the consequence was, that the stuff, being thus hardened, quickly rubbed and fretted itself out.

I have remov'd Falstaff's horse, and he frets like a *gumm'd velvet*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.
I'll come among you, ye goatish blooded toderers, as *gum* into *taffeta*, *to fret*, *to fret*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 17.

So of a young woman it is said,

She's a dainty piece of stuff—smooth and soft as new satin; she was never *gummed* yet, boy, nor *fretted*.
B. & Fl. Woman Hat., iv, 2.

†GUNDALOES. Gondolas. Pepys, in his Diary, 1661, mentions seeing two *gundaloes* on the Thames.

GUNSTONES. Balls of stone used in heavy artillery before the introduction of iron shot.

And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to *gunstones;* and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Hen. V*, i, 2.
That I could shoot mine eyes at him like *gunstones!*
B. Jons. Volpone, v, 3.

About seaven of the clocke marched forward the light peeces of ordnance, with *stone* and powder.
Holinsh., p. 947.

GURMOND. A glutton; from the French, *gourmand*.

And surely, let Seneca say what hee please, it might very well be that his famous *gurmond* [Apicius] turned his course unto this country.
Healde's Disc. of New. W., B i, ch. 5.

The word occurs often afterwards.

GURNET, or GURNARD. A fish of the *piper* kind, of which there are several species; the *gray*, the *red*, the *streaked*, &c.; all, as well as the *piper* itself, comprised under the genus *trigla* of Linnæus. It was probably thought a very bad and vulgar dish when *soused*, or pickled; hence, *sous'd gurnet* was a common term of reproach.

If I be not asham'd of my soldiers, I am a *sous'd gurnet*. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
Thou shalt sit at the upper end, punk!—punk! you *sous'd gurnet!* *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 290.
Out, you *sous'd gurnet*, you wool-fist! begone, I say, and bid the players dispatch, and come quickly
Wily Beguiled, Prol., Origin of Dr., iii, 294.

To GUST. To taste; seldom used; from *gust*, subst.

Sicilia is a—so-forth. 'Tis far gone
When I shall *gust* it last. *Winter's T.*, i, 2.

†GUSTFULL. Tasteful; pleasant.

We find that a stumble makes one take firmer footing, and the base suds which vice useth to leave behind it makes vertue afterward far more *gustfull*; no knowledg is like that of contraries.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†GUTLING. "*Guttlings*, bellie gods, gulones." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 291.

†GUT-PUDDING. A sausage.

Farcimen. Varro. Intestinum concisa minutim carne similive fartura oppletum. ἀλλᾶς. Boudin, saucisse, ou andouille. A *gut pudding*. *Nomenclator.*

†GUT-VEXER. A fiddler.

Peace, varlets, scoundrels! Get out of my sight, you unlucky *gut-vexers*. *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640, MS.

To GYBE, for *to* GIBE, q. v.; so also the substantive. Both are erroneously so spelt sometimes, in the modern editions of Shakespeare; hence, in Fluellin's Welch pronunciation, *gypes*.

He was full of jests, and *gypes*, and knaveries, and mocks. *Hen. V*, iv, 7.

GYMMAL. See GIMMAL.

GYRE. A circle; from *gyrus*, Latin. A word at present very little, if at all, in use; formerly very common. It is found in the writings of Dryden.

In gambols and lascivious *gyres*
Their time they still bestow.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., p. 1447.

And then down stooping with an hundred *gires*,
His feet he fixed on mount Cephalon.
Lingula, O. Pl., v, 140.

When there might be giv'n
All earth to matter, with the *gyre* of heav'n.
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 4, p. 127.

To GYRE. To turn round; from the substantive.

Which from their proper orbs not go,
Whether they *gyre* swift or slow.
Drayt. Ecl., 2, p. 1390.

GYVES, or GIVES. Fetters. A word little used, but hardly obsolete, at least in poetry.

If you will take upon you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your *gyves*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Lay chain'd in *gives*, fast fetter'd in his bolts.
Tancred and Gismunda, O. Pl., ii, 213.

It occurs very often in the Two Noble Kinsmen, and is there always *gives*.

To GYVE. To fetter; from the noun.

I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship.
Othello, ii, 1.

H.

†HA. Often used as an abbreviation of *have*, and sometimes printed *ha'*.

And I may have my will, ile neither *ha* poore scholler nor souldier about the court. *Day's Ile of Gulls*, 1633.
Wid. For me, sister! *ha'* you found out a wife for me? *ha'* you? pray speak, *ha'* you?
Brome's Northern Lass.

HABBE OR NABBE. Have or have not, hit or miss, at a venture; quasi, *have or n'ave*, i. e., have not; as *nill* for will not.

The citizens in their rage imagining that every post in the churche had bin one of their souldyers, shot *habbe or nabbe*, at random.
Holinshed, Hist. of Ireland, F 2, col. 2.

Hab-nab is the same, which Blount and Skinner derive rightly from the Saxon *habban* to have, and *nabban*, not to have; as, 'Tis *hab-nab* whether he will gain his point or not. *Glossogr.*

With that he circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, astral characters,
Then looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *hab-nab*, at random.
Hudibr., II, iii, 987.

I put it
Ev'n to your worship's bitterment, *hab nab*;
I shall have a chance o' the dice for't I hope,
Let them e'en run. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv, 1.

As they came in by *hab, nab*, so will I bring them in a reckoning at six and at sevens.
Heywood, cited by Todd.

Hob or nob, now only used convivially to ask a person whether he will *have* a glass of wine or *not*, is most evidently a corruption of this; in proof of which Shakespeare has used it to mark an alternative of another kind:

And his incensement at this moment is so implacable,

that satisfaction can be none, but by pangs of death and sepulcher; *hob, nob* is his word; give't or take't.
Twelf. N., iii, 4.

The derivation which Dr. Johnson has adopted, of *hap ne hap*, is mentioned by Skinner, but is inferior to the other. But nothing can be more ridiculous than the derivation which Grose offered, and another author adopted, from the *hob* of the chimney, &c. Mr. Todd has given these explanations under *Hab-nab*, and *Hob-nob;* but there is no doubt that originally they were distinct words, with *or* between them. Ray has erroneously mentioned *hab-nab* among arbitrary or rhyming reduplications. *Prov.*, p. 272, 3d ed.

†HABERDASH. Pedlar's merchandise.

They turne out ther trashe,
And shew ther *haberdashe*,
Ther pylde pedlarye
And scalde scullerye.
Papysticall Exhortation, n. d.

Used also as a verb, to deal or traffic.

What mean dull souls, in this high measure
To *haberdash*
In earth's base wares, whose greatest treasure
Is dross and trash.
Quarles's Emblems.

HABERDINE. That kind of cod which is usually salted. *Habordéan*, French.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, and salt *haberdine*.
Hall's Satires, IV, iv, p. 68.

†His dayntie fare is turned to a hungry feast of dogs and cats, or *haberdine* and poore John, at the most.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

HABERGEON, or HAUBERGON. A breast-plate of mail, or of close steel. *Haubergeon*. French, from the German, *hals*, the neck, and *bergen*, to cover; whence the low Latin *halsberga*, &c. See Du Cange.

She also dofte her heavy *haberjeon*,
Which the fair feature of her limbs did hyde.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 21.

An hawberk some, and some a *haubergeon;*
So ev'ry one in arms was quickly dight.
Fairfax, Tasso, i, 72.

So it stands in the fourth edition (1749), and probably in the first. The second (1624) has it, "*And halbert* some," as quoted by Johnson, which spoils the sense, for *And* is not wanted; and certainly the men could not *donn*, or put on *halberts*, for defensive armour, which was the matter in question. Beckwith, in his edition of Blount's Tenures, seems to confound this with the *hacqueton*. See p. 92.

†HABILIMENTED. Dressed.

I there a chimney-sweepers wife have seene,
Habilimented like the diamond queene.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†HABITUAL. Usual.

Care. Nay by this hand, 'tis given out, that you are great schollers, and are skild in all the *habituall* arts and know their coherences, and that you are a kind of astrologers, observers of times and seasons, and for making of matches, beyond all the gallants in the kingdome.
Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

HABLE, and HABILITY. So Spenser writes *able* and *ability;* as from *habile*, French. See F. Q., I, xi, 19, and VI, iii, 7.

To HACK. To cut or chop. The appropriate term for chopping off the spurs of a knight, when he was to be degraded. Nothing else can be made of it in the following puzzling speech:

What—sir Alice Ford! these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst not alter the article of thy gentility.
Merr. W. W., i, 3.

One lady had said she might be knighted, alluding to her offered connection with Falstaff; the other, not yet knowing her meaning, says, "What, a female knight!—These knights will degrade such unqualified pretenders." This was the sense put to it by Capell and Johnson. The other conjectures, though from great men too, seem very forced and improbable.

HACKIN. A large sort of sausage, being a part of the cheer provided for Christmas festivities; from *to hack*, or chop; *hackstock* being still a chopping block, in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson.

The *hackin* must be boiled by day break, or else two young men must take the maiden by the arms, and run her round the market place.
Aubrey MSS.

†HACKNEY-COACHES, are said to have first come into use at the beginning of the reign of Charles I.

Our historiographers of the city of London relate, that it was in this same year 1625 that any *hackney coaches* first began to ply in London streets (or rather at first stood ready at the inns, to be called for as they were wanted); and they were at this time only twenty in number. They in ten years time were increased so much in number that king Charles (anno 1635) thought it worth his while to issue an order of council for restraining the said increase.
Anderson's Origin of Commerce, ii, 20.

HACKNEY-MAN'S WAND. Probably a rider's switch. A *hackney-man* is explained by Minshew, "one who letteth horses to hire."

First, to spread your circle upon the ground, with little conjuring ceremony (as I'll have an *hackney-man's wand* silver'd o'er o' purpose for you).
Puritan, iii, 6, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 594.

†To the noble company of cordwainers, the worshipfull company of sadlers and woodmongers; to the worthy, honest and laudable company of watermen; and to the sacred societie of *hackney-men;* and finally, to as

many as are grieved and unjustly impoverished, and molested with the worlds running on wheeles.
Taylor's Workes.

†The world runs on wheeles. The *hackney-men*, who were wont to have furnished travellers in all places, with fitting and serviceable horses for any journey, (by the multitude of coaches) are undone by the dozens, and the whole common-wealth most abominably jaded, that in many places a man had as good to ride upon a wodden post, as to poast it upon one of those hunger-starv'd hirelings; which enormity can be imputed to nothing, but the coaches intrusion, is the *hackneymans* confusion. *Ibid.*

HACKSTER. See HAXTER.

†HACKSTER. A swaggerer; a ruffian.

Abbras, the name of a terrible gyant in the old romants; whence, *Ce fier Abbras;* this kill-cow, skarcrow, bugbeare, swashbuckler, horrible *hackster*.
Cotgrave.

HACQUETON. A stuffed jacket without sleeves, made of cloth or leather, and worn between the shirt and the armour. See Church's note on the following passage of Spenser; in which, however, it seems to mean armour, or some part of it.

Which hewing quite asunder, further way
It made, and on his *hacqueton* did light,
The which dividing with importune sway
It seiz'd in his right side, and there the dint did stay.
F. Q., II, viii, 38.

Chaucer describes these things exactly in their order. The knight puts on first a shirt;

And next his shirt an *haketon*,
And ovir than an habergeon,
For percing of his herte.
And ovir that a fine hauberke,
Was all iwrought of Jewes werke,
Full strong it was of plate.
And ovir that his cote armoure.
Rime of Sir Thopas, v. 13790, ed. Tyrwh.

If the hauberk had not been of strong plate, it could not have supported the "Jewes werke" wrought in it. I suspect *Jewes werke* to mean jewellery, as the Jews were dealers in all rich things. Mr. Tyrwhitt has a different conjecture. See his note.

HAD-I-WIST, that is, *Had I known*. A common exclamation of those who repented of anything unadvisedly undertaken. "*Had-I-wist* it would have turned out so!"

And cause him, when he had his purpose mist,
To crie with late repentance, *Had-I-wist*.
Harr. Ariosto, ix, 85.

Most miserable man! whom wicked fate
Hath brought to court, to sue for *had-y-wist*.
Spens Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 893.

But, out alas, I wretch too late did sorrowe my amys,
Unless lord Promos graunt me grace, in vayne is *had-y-wist*. *Promos & Cassandra*, act ii, sc 2.

Sometimes used much like a substantive, in the sense of repentance:

His pallid feares, his sorrows, his affrightings,
His late-wisht *had-I-wists*, remorcefull bitings.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 57.

For when they shift to sit in hautie throne,
With hope to rule the sceptre as they list,
Ther's no regard nor feare of *had-I-wist*.
Mirr. for Magist., Vitellius, p. 160.

In the Paradise of Dayntie Devises, is a poem, entitled, "Beware of *had-I-wyst*." It begins,

Beware of *had-I-wyst*, whose fine bringes care and smart. Sign. A 3.

†Knowledge preventeth a mischiefe before it come, when *had-i-wist* sees it not, till it is past and gone. puts on the helmet after the head is broken, and shuts the stable doore when the steed is stolne.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

†List lordings, list (if you have lust to list),
I write not here a tale of *had-I-wist*;
But you shall heare of travels, and relations,
Descriptions of strange (yet English) fashions.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*On Walter Moon.*
Here lyes Wat Moon, that great tobacconist,
Who dy'd too soon for lack of *had-I-wist*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

HADE. Apparently a high pasture. I see no probable origin for it but the Saxon *had*, or head.

And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades*.
The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silk.
Drayt. Pol., xiii, p. 924

†*To* HAFT. To put off.

With these pernitious words iterated continually unto him, he grew enkindled, and without any farther *hafting* or holding off, delivered up all that was demaunded. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609

HAGGARD. A hawk not manned, or trained to obedience; a wild hawk. *Hagard*, French.

If I do prove her *haggard*,—
—I'd whistle her off. *Othello*, iii, 3.
I know her spirits are as coy and wild
As *haggards* of the rock. *Much Ado*, iii, 1.

Much of the knowledge of falconry is comprised in the following allegory:

My faulcon now is sharp, and passing empty,
And 'till she stoop she must not be full-gorg'd,
For then she never looks upon her lure.
Another way I have to man my *haggard*,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her, as we watch those kites
That bate, and beat, and will not be obedient.
She eat no meat to-day, nor more shall eat;
Last night she slept not, and to-night she shall not.
Tam. Shr., iv, 1.

What, have you not brought this young wild *haggard* to the lure yet? *City Night-cap*, O. Pl., xi, 327.

HAGS. Haws or brambles.

This said, he led me over holts and *hags*,
Through thorns and bushes scant my legs I drew.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 41.

†HAIGHT. The exclamation used to urge an animal forward.

A sillie frier came to a doctor of Toledo, and told him that hee thought he had incur'd irregularitie for saying to his asse by the way as he accompaned certaine prisoners to execution: *Haight*, beast, and on a God's name; supposing that by reason thereof he had so much the sooner brought the poore prisoners to their ends. To whume the doctor answered: In reparation of that irregularitie, you must seeke out the said asse againe, and as often as you saide then unto him *haight* beast, or on a God's name, so often say unto him now, Hoe, beast, faire and softly, a God's name.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

HAIL-FELLOW. An expression of intimacy. To be *hail-fellow* with any one, to be on such a footing as to greet him with *hail-fellow* at meeting. Still used occasionally, though not in serious writing.

Now man, that erst *haile-fellow* was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himselfe a god at least.
Hall's Satires, III, i, p. 40.

[In the following passage, *hail* appears corrupted into *hay*.]

†Putting't on's trencher, to't doth fall,
Say'ng: now I hope I've pleas'd you all.
The cookes too, having done, were set
At table *hay fellow well met*;
The meanest scullion had like cheere
With the sufficient'st man sate there.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†*To* HAILSE. To greet, to embrace.

And therewyth I turned me to Raphaell, and when we hadde *haylsede* thone thother and hadde spoken thies comen wordes, that he customably spoken.
More's Utopia, 1551.

†HAIL-SHOT. What we now call grape-shot.

When showring *haile-shot* from the storming heav'n,
Nor blustering gusts by Æols belching driven,
Could hold me backe, then oft I searcht and sought,
And found, and unto you the purchase brought.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

HAIR. The grain, texture, or quality of anything. A metaphorical expression, derived, as it seems, from the qualities of furs.

The quality and *hair* of our attempt
Brooks no division. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
A lady of my *hair* cannot want pitying.
B. & Fl. Nice Valour, act i, p. 311.
†A fellow of your *haire* is very fitt
To be a secretaries follower.
Play of Sir Thomas More.

Hence, *against the hair*, is against the grain, or contrary to the nature of anything. See Ray's Proverbs, p. 194.

If you should fight, you go *against the hair* of your professions. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 3.
He is melancholy without cause, and merry *against the hair*. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 2.
Books in women's hands are as much *against The hair*, methinks, as to see men wear stomachers,
Or night-railes. *Mayor of Quinb.*, O. Pl., xi, 122.
Notwithstanding, I will go *against the haire* in all things, so I may please thee in anie thing.
Euph. & his Engl., A a 1.

From some vague notion, that abundance of hair denoted a lack of brains, arose an odd proverb, noticed by Ray, p. 180; thus, "Bush natural, *more hair than wit*." Shakespeare has an allusion to it:

Item, she hath *more hair than wit*. *Two Gent.*, iii, 1.
Now is the old proverb really performed,
More hair than wit. *Rhodon & Iris*, 1631.

See also Decker's Satiromastix, quoted by Steevens.

HAIR, DYED. It was customary, in the time of Shakespeare, &c., to dye the hair, in order to improve its colour.

If any have *haire* of her owne natural growing, which is not faire ynough, then they will *die* it in divers colours. *Stubbs's Anatomie of Abuses.*

Benedict therefore requires, as one of the perfections of his imaginary wife, that "her *hair* shall be *of what colour it please God*." *Much Ado*, ii, 3.

HAIR, FALSE. Much worn by ladies at the same period.

So are those crisped, snaky, golden locks,
Which make such wanton gambols with the wind,
Upon supposed fairness, often known
To be the dowry of a second head,
The skull that bred them in the sepulchre.
Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

Before the golden tresses of the dead,
The right of sepulchres, were shorn away,
To live a second life on second head,
Ere beauty's dead fleece made another gay.
Shakesp., Sonnet 68.

Nay more than this, they'll any thing endure,
And with large sums they stick not to procure
Hair from the dead, yea, and the most unclean;
To help their pride they nothing will disdain.
Drayt. Moone., vol. ii, p. 489.

There have seldom, I fancy, been times when this was not done, in cases of necessity; but, by the above and similar passages, it seems to have been at that time considered as a new practice.

HAIR OF A HORSE. It was a current notion formerly, that a horse-hair dropped into corrupted water would soon become an animal.

A *horse-haire* laid in a pale full of the like water, will in a short time stirre, and become a living creature.
Holinsh. Descr. of Engl., p. 224.

Much is breeding,
Which, like *the courser's hair*, hath yet but life,
And not a serpent's poison. *Ant. & Cl.*, i, 2.

†HAIR-LACE. A band for the hair.

A *haire-lace*, fascia crinalis vel texta.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

HAIRY CHILD. A female child was shown as a sight, about the beginning or middle of the seventeenth century, whose body was almost entirely covered with hair, which was pretended to be accounted for in the manner mentioned in the following passage:

'Tis thought the *hairy child* that's shewn about,
Came by the mother's thinking on the picture
Of St. John Baptist in his camel's coat.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 240.

We have here a curious list of sights:

The birds
Brought from Peru, the *hairy wench*, the camel,
The elephant, dromedaries, or Windsor castle,
The woman with dead flesh, or she that washes,
Threads needles, dresses her children, plays
O' th' virginals with her feet.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 317.

HALCYON, or KING'S FISHER. It was a currently received opinion, that the body of this bird, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the wind. Brown thus opens his chapter upon the subject:

That a *kings-fisher* hanged by the bill sheweth in what quarter the wind is, by an occult and secret propriety, converting the brest to that point of the horizon from whence the wind doth blow, is a received opinion and very strange; introducing natural weathercocks, and extending magnetical positions as far as animal natures. A conceit supported chiefly by present practice, yet not made out by reason or experience. *Vulg. Err.*, III, x.

He then proceeds to reason against it, and to show that it failed entirely in his experiments; yet, in the conclusion, he expresses a doubt whether the fault might not be in the mode of suspension:

Hanging it by the bill, whereas we should do it by the back, that by the bill it might point out the quarters of the wind. For so hath Kircherus described the orbis and the sea swallow.

This is certainly the method pointed out in some of the subsequent quotations; but we may venture to affirm, that one method would be no more successful than the other, unless it were so contrived that the bill, or tail, should act mechanically as the vane; whereas they were hung in rooms, not actually exposed to the wind.

Renege, affirm, and turn their *halcyon beaks*
With ev'ry gale and vary of their masters. *Lear*, ii, 2.

But how now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's bill?*
Ha! to the east? Yes: see how stand the vanes!
East and by south. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 307.

Or as a *halcyon*, with her turning *brest*,
Demonstrates wind from wind, and east from west.
Storer's Poem on the Life, &c., of Cardinal Wolsey, 1599, cited by Mr. Steevens.

HALE, *s.* Health, safety. *Hæl*, Saxon.

Eftsoones, all heedlesse of his dearest *hale*,
Full greedily into the heard he thrust.
Sp. Astrophel, ver. 103.

In the following passage *hales* seems to be put for horse-litter, or something of the sort:

And to avoyde the fiixe, and suche dangerous diseases as doth many times chaunce to souldiours by reason of lying upon the ground and uncovered, and lykewyse to horses for lacke of *hales*.
Letter of I. B., 1572, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 240.

†HALF. *To the halves*, one half.

Perturbations, that purge *to the halves*, tire nature, and molest the body to no purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., part ii, sect. 2.

HALF-CAPS. Half bows, slight salutations with the cap.

And so, intending other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain *half-caps*, and cold morning nods,
They froze me into silence. *Timon of A.*, ii, 2.

HALF-FACED. Showing only half the face, the rest being concealed.

Whose hopeful colours
Advance our *half-fac'd* sun, striving to shine,
Under the which is writ—*invitis nubibus*.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1

George Pyeboard? honest George? why cam'st thou in *half-fac'd*, muffled so?
Puritan, iii, 6, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 591.

Said also of a face drawn in profile. *Half-fac'd* groats were those which had the king's face in profile; whereas the more valuable pieces generally represented the front face, till the reign of Henry VII.

Because he hath a *half face*, like my father,
With that *half face* would he have all my land:
A *half-fac'd* groat, five hundred pounds a year!
K. John, i, 1.

In the first two of the above lines, *half face* contemptuously alludes to a thin, meagre face, half formed, as it were. In the following, the diminutiveness of the coin seems alone to be pointed out:

You *half-fac'd* groat! you thick-cheek'd chitty-face!
Rob. E. of Huntington, 160

Falstaff ridicules Shadow for his thin face, with the same contemptuous epithet:

This same *half-faced* fellow, Shadow—he presents no mark to the enemy; the foeman may, with as great aim, level at the edge of a pen-knife.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

I am inclined to think, that no more than a contemptuous idea of something imperfect is meant by *half-faced*, in the famous rant of Hotspur:

But out upon this *half-faced* fellowship!
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

It has been supposed to allude to the *half-facing* of a dress; but that seems too minute. Here also it means merely imperfect:

With all other odd ends of your *half-faced* English.
Nash's Apol. for P. Penilesse.

HALF-KIRTLE. A common dress of courtesans; seems to have been a short-skirted loose-bodied gown; but not a bed-gown, though they might also be worn.

You filthy famish'd correctioner! if you be not swinged,
I'll forswear *half-kirtles*. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

HALF-PENNY. "To have his hand on his half-penny," is a proverbial phrase for being attentive to the object of interest, or what is called the main-chance; but it is also used for being attentive to any particular object. It is quibbled on by Lyly, who seems to

have introduced a boy called *Halfepenie* for that *ingenious* purpose:

Ri. Dromio, looke heere, now is *my hand on my halfepeny. Half.* Thou liest, thou hast not a farthing to lay thy hands on. I am none of thine.

Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

But the blinde [deafe] man, *having his hand on another halfe-penny*, said, What is that you say, sir? Hath the clocke strucken?

Notes on Du Bartas, To the Reader, 2d page.

HALFENDEALE. One half; said to be a Chaucerian word.

That now the humid night was farforth spent,
And hevenly lamps were *halfendeale* yhrent.

Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 53.

†HALF-PIKE. A particular exercise with the pike.

Jer. Well, ile trie one course with thee at the *halfe pike*, and then goe,—come draw thy pike.

Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

HALIDOM. Holiness, faith, sanctity. *Haligdome*, Saxon. *Holy*, with the termination *dome*; as kingdom, Christendom, &c. *Holy dame* is not the true origin.

By my *hallidom*, I was fast asleep.

Two Gent. of Ver., iv, 2.

Now, on my faith and *holy-dom*, we are
Beholden to your worship.

B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Now sure, and by my *hallidome*, quoth he,
Ye a great master are in your degree.

Spens. M. Hub., 545

†HALKARD. A person of low degree.

A *halkard* or of low degree, proletarius.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 268.

A HALL, A HALL. An exclamation commonly used to make room in a crowd, for any particular purpose, as we now say *a ring, a ring!*

Come, musicians, play.
A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls.

Rom. & Jul., i, 5.

And help with your call
For *a hall! a hall!*
Stand up to the wall,
Both good men and tall.

B. Jons Masque of Gipsies Metam., vi, 110, Whalley.

Then cry *a hall! a hall!*
'Tis merry in Tottenham-hall when beards wag all.

Ibid., Tale of a Tub, v, 9.

A hall! a hall!
Roome for the spheres, the orbs celestiall
Will dance Kemp's jigge.

Marston, Sat., III, xi, p. 225.

Marshall! *an hall there!* Pray you, sir, make roome
For us poor knights who in the fag-end come.

Parthenia's Passions, in *Brathwaite's Honest Ghost*, p. 293.

It seems also to have been used to call people together to attend a spectacle, or ceremony. Thus, in the Widow's Tears, Argus comes in, and cries *a hall! a hall!* in order to call the servants together, when there is only one person besides himself on the stage:

A hall! a hall! who's without, there? [*Enter two or three with cushions.*] Come on; y'are proper grooms, are ye not? slight, I think y'are all bridegrooms, ye take your pleasures so; a company of dormice. Their honours are upon coming, and the room not ready.

O. Pl., vi, 185.

So:

A hall! a hall! let all the deadly sins
Come in, and here accuse me. *Herod. & Antip.*

†HALL-DAY. A court day.

An *hall day*: a court day: a day of pleading, as in terme time at Westminster hall, &c.

Nomenclator, 1585.

HALLOWMAS. The mass or feast-day of *All-hallows*, that is *All Saints*. Shakespeare alludes to a custom relative to this day, some traces of which are said to be still preserved in Staffordshire; where, on All Saints' day, the poor people go from parish to parish *a souling*, as they call it, that is, begging, in a certain lamentable tone, for a kind of cakes called *soul-cakes*, and singing a song which they call the *souler's song*. Several of these terms clearly point out the condition of this benevolence, which was, that the beggars should pray for the souls of the giver's departed friends, on the ensuing day, Nov. 2, which was the feast of *All Souls*.

To watch like one that fears robbing; to speak puling, like a beggar at *Hallow-mas*. *Two Gent. of V.*, ii, 1

My wife to France; from whence, set forth in pomp,
She came adorned hither, like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallow-mas*, or short'st of day.

Rich. II, v, 1

I am convinced that I have seen *hallows*, for saints, separately used, but have not marked the reference.

HALSE. Neck; a Saxon word, which seems to have remained longer in use in the phrase of *hanging by the halse*, than in any other. It occurs in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, 4493 and 10253, and a verb made from it, *to halse*, to embrace, is used by him and Gavin Douglas, in the glossary to whose Virgil it is explained.

A theevisher knave is not on live, more filching no more false,
Many a truer man than he hase hanged up by the *halse*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 64.

Hence, probably, *halter*, for *halster*, as being applied to the neck.

To HALSE, or HAULSE. To embrace, or hang on the neck, is used by Spenser also:

Instead of strokes, each other kissed glad
And lovely *haulst*, from feare of treason free.

F. Q., IV, iii, 49.

†*C.* What say you?
M. I will say nothing of *hausing* and kissing, I account that as nothing. *Terence in English*, 1614

See also to ENHALSE, for to clasp round the neck.

†HALSIER. A barge-drawer.

Helciarius, Mart. qui navim adverso amne trahit fune ductario. Qui tire un bateau. An *halsier*, or he which haleth and draweth a ship or barge alongst the river by a rope: also he that draweth up burthens and packes into the ship. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†HALTER-MEN. Hangmen.

But it is an ill wind that blows no man to good, for *halter-men* and ballet-makers were not better set aworke this many a day.

Conceited Letters Newly Layd Open, or A most excellent Bundle of New Wit, 4to, 1638.

HALTERSACK. A term of reproach, equivalent to *hang-dog*. Minshew writes it *haltersick*, and explains it, "One whom the gallows groans for." Cotes has "One *halter-sick*, nebulo egregius." Holioke also has *sick*.

If he were my son, I would hang him up by the heels, and flea him, and salt him, whoreson *halter-sack!*

B. and Fl. Kn. of Burning Pestle, i, p. 376.

Away, you *halter-sack*, you.

Ibid., King and no K., act ii.

Thy beginning was *knap-sack*, and thy ending will be *halter-sack*. *Ibid., Four Plays in One*, Pl. 1st.

Here Mr. Seward also conjectured *halter-sick*. These conjectures may be right; but, from the incongruity of calling a person halter-*sick*, before the halter has approached him, I rather think that *halter-sack* meant, that the person so called was doomed to hang upon a halter, like a sack.

†HAMKIN. "A kind of pudding made upon the bones of a shoulder of mutton." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

†HANCED. Intoxicated (apparently).

I sweare by these contents and all that is herein contained, that by the courteous favour of these gentlemen, I doe finde my selfe sufficiently *hanced*, and that henceforth I shall acknowledge it; and that whensoever I shall offer to bee *hanced* againe, I shall arme my selfe with the craft of a fox, the manners of a hogge, the wisdome of an asse, mixt with the civility of a beare. This was the forme of the oath, which as neare as I can shall bee performed on my part; and heere is to bee noted that the first word a nurse or a mother doth teach her children, if they bee males, is drinke, or beere; so that most of them are transformed to barrels, firkings, and kinderkins, alwayes fraight with Hamburge beere. *Taylor's Workes.*

†HAND, was prefixed to names of animals in the sense of tame; as *hand-wolf*, i. e., a tame wolf.

Do not mock me;
Though I am tame, and bred up with my wrongs,
Which are my foster-brothers, I may leap,
Like a *hand-wolf*, into my natural wildness,
And do an outrage. *B. and Fl. Maid's Tragedy.*

HAND, AT ANY HAND. Phrase, for at any rate, at all events.

Hark you, sir; I'll have them very fairly bound: All books of love; see that *at any hand*.

Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Sometimes *in any hand*:

O, for the love of laughter, hinder not the humour of his design; let him fetch off his drum *in any hand*.

All's well, &c., iii, 6

So also *of all hands*:

We cannot cross the cause why we were born,
Therefore, *of all hands*, we must be forsworn.

Love's L. L., iv, 3

Of his hands was a phrase equivalent to of his inches, or of his size; a hand being the measure of four inches. "As tall a man *of his hands*," &c., was a phrase used, most likely, for the sake of a jocular equivocation in the word *tall*, which meant either bold or high:

Ay, forsooth; but he is *as tall a man of his hands* as any is between this and his head; he hath fought with a warrener. *Merry W. W.*, i, 4.

And I'll swear to the prince thou art a tall fellow *of thy hands*, and that thou wilt not be drunk; but I know thou art no tall fellow *of thy hands*, and that thou wilt be drunk; but I'll swear it: and I would thou wouldst be a tall fellow *of thy hands*.

Winter's T., v, 3.

Ay, and he's a tall fellow, and a man *of his hands*, too. *Wily Beg.*, Origin of Drama, iii, 349.

So I conceive it should be pointed. The explanations given in the note to the Winter's Tale seem to be erroneous.

†HAND. *Out of hand*, immediately, at once.

Actuellement. Presently, quickly, speedily, *out of hand*, without delay, or attendance for. *Cotgrave.*

P. May he turne her away
D. Yes, *out of hand*.

Terence in English, 1614.

Quoth he, young villain, blush for shame,
Why do you silent stand?
What have you done to your step-dame?
Come, tell me *out of hand*.

The Fryar and the Boy, First Part.

As soon as bold Robin did him espy,
He thought the same sport he would make;
Therefore *out of hand* he bid him to stand,
And thus unto him he spake.

Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner.

To have the hand in, to be in practise.

But I'le love on,
Since I begun,
To th' purpose, now *my hand is in*.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 107.

Jo. Haines's Petition to King Charles the Second, at Windsor.

From me poet Haines,
That when I was at Windsor,
My hand was then in, sir,
And I pleas'd then, with my fanciful brains.
But my muse is grown so costive since then, sir,
That for want of good wine, I fear I shall never please you again, sir.

To hold hands together, to be united.

Curtesie and charitie doe commonly *hold hands* together; for though an enemie have beene malicious, yet by a curteous man hee shall be remitted upon the least submission. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

†HANDBINDERS. Fetters.

Menotes, liens à lier les mains, fers à enferrer les mains. Manicls, or *handbinders*. *Nomenclator*

†HANDER. A handle or loop? The word occurs twice.

One seeing a jugge without a *hander*, and willing to breake a jeast on it, said that the jugge had beene in the pillary. *Gratiæ Ludentes*, 1638, p. 156.

HANDFAST. Hold, custody, confinement.

If that shepherd be not in *hand-fast*, let him fly. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

Connection, or union with:

Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms.
B. & Fl. Wom. Hater, cited by Todd.

To HANDFAST. To betroth, to bind by vows of duty. For examples to this verb, and the kindred words, and full illustration of them, see Todd's edition of Johnson's Dictionary. Bale, Coverdale, Ben Jonson, archbishop Sancroft, and others, are there quoted. Etymology, *handfæstan*, Saxon.

HANDFUL. The measure of a hand, or four inches.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled sir,
That looks three *handfuls* higher than his foretop.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iii, 4.

I'll send me fellows of a *handful* high
Into the cloisters where the nuns frequent.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 271.

That is, sprites.

They did gird themselves so high that the distance betwixt their shoulders and their girdle seemed to be but a little *handfull*. *Corgat*, vol. i, p. 89.

Used also for a span, which some estimate at nine inches, as in the height of Goliath:

Goliah, nam'd of Gath,
The only champion that Philistia hath,
This huge Colossus, than six cubits height
More by a *handful*.
Drayt. Dav. & Goliah, vol. iv, p. 1630.

Viz., "Six cubits and a span." 1 *Sam.*, xvii, 4.

†HAND-GUN. A musket.

A remedy for burning, or scalding, or any hurt with an *hand-gunne*. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†HANDKERCHER. A handkerchief.

Ha, his *handkercher!*
Thou'rt lib'ral to thy father even in death,
Leav'st him a legacie to drie his tears,
Which are too slow; they should create a deluge.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†HANDSOMENESS. Good favour.

He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman. *B. & Fl. Wit without Money*, act i.

A goodly woman,
And to her *handsomeness* she bears her state
Reserved and great. *Ibid.*

†HANDSTROKES. Blows given hand to hand in fighting.

Batailler, combattre, venir à la main, livrer la bataille. To encounter: to joyne battell: to be in skirmish: to be at *handstrokes*. *Nomenclator.*

A band of ten soldiours under one captaine and tent, and are called manipulus, because their *handstrokes* in fighting goe all together. *Ibid.*

†HAND-TIMBER. Small wood.

Shear sheep at the moon's increase: fell *hand-timber* from the full to the change. Fell frith, copice, and fuel at the first quarter.
Husbandman's Practice, 1664.

†HANDWHILE. A short interval.

Thou semste, quoth the spider, a costerde-monger;
Conscience every *handwhile* thou doste cry.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†HAND-WORM.

All the world is in comparison for greatnesse to the heavens, as a *hand-worme* or a nit may be compared to the world. *Taylor's Workes.*

†HANDY-BLOWS. Engagement hand to hand.

The great number of our enemies froze me with fear, and made me, not without reason, to tremble in thinking what might be the successe of so unequal a combat, yet I was ashamed to go and hide my self, and though those enemies which could not come to *handy-blows*, shot arrows at us with which I might have been hurt. *Hymen's Præludia*, 1658.

HANES. I presume, inns or caravansaries.

At their death, they usually give legacies for the release of prisoners, the freeing of bond-slaves, repairing of bridges, building of *hanes* for the relief of travellers. *Sandys' Trav.*, p. 57.

Perhaps a Turkish word.

†HANG LAG, *i. e.*, let the one who remains behind be hanged.

Colig. Fly, gentlemen, fly! O, if you had seen
That tall fellow how he thwacks fidlers, you would
Fly with expedition; have ye a mind to have your fidles
Broke about your pates?
Fidler. Not we! we thank ye.
Colig. Hang lag, hang lag. *The Villain*, 1663.

HANGBY. A hanger-on, a dependent.

They do slander him.
Hang them, a pair of railing *hang-bies*.
B. and Fl. Honest Man's Fort., iv, 2.

Enter none but the ladies and their *hangbyes*; welcom beauties and your kind shadows.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., v, 3.

What are they [polite exercises] else but the varnish of that picture of gentry, whose substance consists in the lines and colours of true vertue; but the *hangbyes* of that royall court, which the soule keepes in a generous heart. *Hall, Quo vadis*, p. 42.

HANGERS. The part of a sword-belt in which the weapon was suspended.

Sir, French rapiers and poniards, with their assigns, as girdle, *hangers*, and so; three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy. *Haml.*, v, 2.

Osrick, affecting fine speech, calls these *hangers* carriages; which Hamlet ridicules, and begs that, till cannon are worn by the side, they may not be called carriages, but *hangers*.

Thou shalt give my boy that girdle and *hangers*, when thou hast worn them a little more.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

You know my state; I sell no perspectives,
Scarfs, gloves, nor *hangers*, nor put my trust in shoeties. *B. and Fl. Scornf. L.*, ii.

Bobadil uses it in the singular; and it appears there, and elsewhere, that they were fringed and ornamented with various colours:

I happened to enter into some discourse of a *hanger*, which, I assure you, both for fashion and workmanship, was the most peremptory beautiful and gentleman-like; yet he condemned and cried it down, for the most pied and ridiculous he ever saw.
Every M. in his H., i, 4.

†HANGERS. Pot-hooks.

To hang as the pots doe uppon their *hangers*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 186.

†HANGMAN. This word was used as a term of familiarity, and occurs in this sense in Shakespeare.

He hath twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot. *M. A. about N.*, iii, 2.
How dost thou, Tom? and how doth Ned? quoth he;
That honest, merry *hangman*, how doth he?
Heywood, 1st part of Ed. IV, v, 3.

HANK. A tie, or hold.

Therefore the Lord commands, I say,
That you his ministers obey;
For if you side for love or money,
With crowns that have so oft undoue ye.
The dev'l will get a *hank* upon ye.
Hudibras Redivivus, part vi, 1706.

The other, by making use of some certain personal things, which may keep a *hank* upon such censuring persons, as cannot otherways, a gad, in nature, be hindred from being too free with their tongues.
The Rehearsal, 1672.

Med. Let me alone, I have her on a *hank*—you must know there was a merchant in the city, to ... gave me two guineas a time fee, whom I cou'd have kept at least a fortnight longer, and she unknown to me, gave him some sage-posset drink, and the man recover'd in a day and half, but I threatn'd her with the college, for pretending to give physick, and brought her upon her knees—bark'e nurse. *Ibid.*

HANS EN KELDER. A Dutch phrase, signifying literally *Jack in the cellar*, but jocularly used for an unborn infant, and so adopted in English. Coles inserts it in his Latin Dictionary, "*Hanse in kelder*, infans in utero."

The originall sinner in this kind was Dutch; Gallio-belgicus, the Protoplast; and the moderne Mercuries, but *hans-en-kelders*. The countesse of Zealand was brought to bed of an almanack; as many children as dayes in the yeare.
Cleaveland's Character of a London Diurnall, 1647.

Next beg I to present my duty
To pregnant sister in prime beauty,
Whom [who] well I deem, (ere few months elder)
Will take out *hans* from pretty *kelder*.
Lovelace, p. 63, repr.

†The sun wears midnight; day is beetle-brow'd,
And lightning is in *kelder* of a cloud.
Cleaveland's Works.

†HANSE. The lintel or upper part of a door-frame.

Supercilium, Vitru. quod ipsis ostiorum antipagmentis sub ipso superliminari imponitur. ὀφρῦς. The *hanse* of a doore. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†HANSEL. Properly, the first money received for the sale of goods, which was considered as fortunate or unfortunate to the seller, according to circumstances, whence the word was commonly used in a figurative sense.

With which wofull tidings being sore astonied, as if it were the first *hansell* and beginning of evils comming toward him.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

He joyous of these good *hansels* and overtures to conquest and victorie. *Ibid.*

Being thus after a ridiculous manner lifted up to this degree, in disgrace (as it were) and mockerie of all honours, and by way of servile flatterie having made a speech unto the authors of this benefit and advancement of his, yea, and promised unto them great riches and dignities for this *hansell* and first fruits (as it were) of his empire. *Ibid.*

The world is so hard that we find little trade,
Although we have all things to please every maid;
Come, pretty fair maids, then, and make no delay,
But give me your *hansel*, and pack me away.
The Pedlar's Lamentation, an old ballad.

†HAP. Fortune.

And to the encreasing of his good *haps*, he intercepted, &c. *Knolles' Hist. of the Turks*, 1610.

†*To* HAP. To clothe.

For whie shoulde he desyre moe? [*i. e.* garments] seing if he had them, he should not be better *hapt* or covered from colde, nother in his apparell any whyt the cumlyer. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

Now whilst old hoary winter mounts the stage,
Prepare yourselves i' th' combat to engage;
Hap well your backs, and well your bellies fill,
Then drink part of a flask, and fear no ill.
Poor Robin, 1746.

HAPPILY. Corruptly used for *haply*.

If thou art privy to thy country's fate,
Which *happily* foreknowing may avoid. *Haml.*, i, 1.

The following has been given as an example, but is doubtful:

Prythee, good Griffith, tell me how he dy'd;
If well, he stepp'd before me *happily*
For my example. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.

But this is perfectly clear:

But *happily* that gentleman had business;
His face betrays my judgement, if he be
Not much in progress.
Queen of Arragon, O. Pl., ix, 440.

And this also:

Ah, foolish Christians! are you, *happilie*,
Those teeth which Cadmus did to earth commit?
Fanshaw's Lusiad, vii, 9.

See Johnson, 4, *Happily*.

HAPPY MAN BE HIS DOLE. See DOLE.

HARBINGER. A forerunner; an officer in the royal household, whose duty was to allot and mark the lodgings of all the king's attendants in a progress. From the word *harborough*, or *harbergh*, a lodging. *Harbinger* is still a common word in poetry. The practices of the old *harbingers* are here the subject of allusion:

I have no reason nor spare room for any.
Love's *harbinger* hath chalk'd upon my heart,
And with a coal writ on my brain, *for Flavia*,
This house is wholly taken up *for Flavia*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 137.

It appears that this custom was still in force in Charles the Second's reign:

On the removal of the court to pass the summer at Winchester, bishop Ken's house, which he held in the right of his prebend, was marked by the *harbinger* for the use of Mrs. Eleanor Gwyn; but he refused to grant her admittance, and she was forced to seek for lodgings in another place. *Hawkin's Life of Bp. Ken.*

HARBOROUGH. Harbour, station shelter. *Hereberga*, Saxon.

Ah pleasant *harborough* of my heart's thought!
Ah sweet delight, the quick'ner of my soul!
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 220.

Leave me those hills where *harborough* nis to see,
Nor holly bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.
Spens. Shep. Kal., June, 19.

Your honourable hulks have put into *harborough*; they'll take in fresh water here.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 258.

Also written *herborough*, which is nearer to the etymology:

Like the German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough* (i. *e.* the cart).
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, 76.

†HARBOUR. The place, or covert, where the hart or hind lay. The *harbourer* was an officer whose business it was to trace the stray hart to his covert in the forest.

†HARD HOLD, *with*. Stiffly.

Bataille ferme. A hot skirmish or battell, wherein both sides stand to it with *hard hold*. *Nomenclator*.

†HARDHEADS.

I found many guests of dyvers factions, some outlaws of England, some of Scotland, some neighbours thereabout at cards, some for ale, some for placks and *hardhedds*. *Letter dated Jan. 12th*, 1570.

HARDIMENT. Courage, or acts of courage.

He did confound the best part of an hour
In changing *hardiment* with great Glendower.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

But, full of fire and greedy *hardiment*,
The youthful knight could not for ought be staid.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 14.

HARDYHED. Hardihood, hardiness. *Spenser*. Only an antiquated form of the word.

A HARE was esteemed a melancholy animal, probably from her solitary sitting in her form. It was an inseparable consequence of that notion, in the fanciful physics of the time, that its flesh should be supposed to engender melancholy. It was not only in England that the hare had this character. La Fontaine says, in one of his Fables,

Dans un profond ennui ce lievre se plongeoit,
Cet animal est triste, et la crainte le rouge.
Liv. ii, Fable 14.

Afterwards of the same hare,

Le mélancolique animal

Prince Henry tells Falstaff that he is as melancholy as a *hare*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Yes, and like your *melancholy hare*.
Feed after midnight. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 302.

The *melancholy hare* is form'd in brakes and briers.
Drayt. Polyolb., Song ii, p. 690.

The eyght thinge is *hare* fleshe, which likewise engendreth melancholy bloudde, as Rasis sayeth in the place afore; alegate this flesh engendreth more melancholy than any other, as Galen saythe.
Paynell's Reg. San. Salerni, p. 22.

This was not quite forgotten in Swift's time. In his Polite Conversation, lady Answerall, being asked to eat hare, replies, "No, madam, they say 'tis *melancholy* meat." *Dialog.* 2.

A *hare* crossing a person's way was supposed to disorder his senses. When a clown is giving himself very fantastical airs, it is said to him,

Why, Pompey, prithee let me speake to him!
I'll lay my life some *hare has cross'd him*.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., ii, p. 276.

But the strangest opinion about hares was, that they annually changed their sex, which yet was countenanced by respectable ancient authorities, and not denied by sir Thomas Brown with so much decision as might be expected. Fletcher has alluded to it, which for a poet was allowable:

Snakes that cast your coats for new,
Camelions that alter hue,
Hares that yearly sexes change.
Faithf. Shep., iii, 1.

Butler has not overlooked it, for a comic allusion:

When wives their sexes change like *hares*.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 705.

Brown handles the subject in his Vulgar Errors, III, 17

[The hare was vulgarly supposed to be so fearful that it never closed its eyes, even in sleep. Chapman has drawn from this notion a fine epithet in his Epicedium on the death of prince Henry:]

†Relentless Rigor, and Confusion faint,
Frantic Distemper, and *hare-eyed* Unrest,
And short-breathed Thirst, with ever-burning breast.

[The bone of a hare's foot was considered to be a remedy against the cramp.]

†The bone of a *haires* foote closed in a ring,
Will drive away the cramp whenas it doth wring.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 215.

To HARE. The same as to hurry, to harass, or scare.

I' the name of men or beasts, what do you do?
Hare the poor fellow out of his five wits
And seven senses. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii, 2.

Then did the dogs run, and fight with one another at fair teeth, which should have the lardons; by this means they left me, and I left them also bustling with and *hairing* one another.
Ozell's Rabel., B. ii, ch. 14.

HARECOPPE apparently is used for *hare-brain;* being composed of *hare*, and *coppe*, the top of anything. Other conjectures have been made, but this has most probability. See COP.

A merry *harecoppe* 'tis, and a pleasant companion,
A right courtier, and can provide for one.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 223.

†HARE-PIPE. An instrument for catching hares.

If any lay man, not having in lands 40*s.* per ann., or if any priest or clerk, not having x*l.* living per an. shal have or keep any hound, greyhound, or other dog for to hunt, or any ferets, hays, *harepipes*, cords, nets, or other engins, to take or destroy deere, hare, conies, or other gentlemens game, and shall be thereof convicted at the sess. of the peace, every such offender shall be imprisoned for one whole yeare.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†HARLAKENE. The old English form of the Italian word harlequin.

Serv. Sir, heres a Italian *harlaken* come to offer a play to your lordship.
Travels of Three English Brothers, 1607.

I can compare my lord and his friend to nothing in the world so fitly as to a couple of water buckets, for whil'st hope winds the one up, dispaire plunges the other down, whil'st I, like a *harlakene* in an Italian comœdy, stand making faces at both their follies. *Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

HARLOCK. A plant, supposed to be mentioned by Shakespeare in the following passage, where the old reading was *har-dock*. But the one name is no more to be found in the old botanists than the other. So far there is no choice; but the passage from Drayton turns the scale.

Crown'd with rank fumiter, and furrow weeds,
With *harlocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers.
Lear, iv, 4

It is mentioned by him again:

The honey-suckle, the *harlocke*,
The lilly, and the lady-smocke. *Eclogue* 4.

Here, however, it figures among flowers.

Mr. Todd conjectures, not improbably, that *harlock* may be a corruption of *charlock*, which is the wild mustard, a very common weed in fields.

HARNESS. Armour. *Harnois*, French.

Ring the alarum bell; blow, wind! come, wrack!
At least we'll die with *harness* on our back.
Macb., v, 5.

Thus when she had the virgin all array'd,
Another *harnesse* which did hang thereby
About herselfe she dight, that the yong mayd
She might in equal armes accompany.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 61.

First, he that with his *harneis* himself doth wall about
That scarce is left a hole through which he may pepe out,
Such bond-men to their *harneis* to fight are nothing mete. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 71, repr. ed.

To HARNESS. To dress in arms.

This apish and unmannerly approach,
This *harness'd* masque, and unadvised revel.
K. John, v, 2.

Harness'd masque means *armed masquerade*.

A HARRINGTON. A farthing; because lord Harrington obtained from James I a patent for making brass farthings. A figure of one of these pieces is given in Mr. Gifford's ed. of Jonson, vol. v, p. 45.

Yes, sir, it's cast to penny halfpenny farthing,
O' the back side there you may see it, read;
I will not bate a *Harrington* o' the sum.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii, 1.

His wit he cannot so dispose by legacy
As they shall be a *Harrington* the better for't.
Ibid., Magn. Lady, ii, 6.

See also, act. iv, sc. 8.

I have lost four or five friends, and not gotten the value of one *Harrington*,
Sir H. Wotton's Letters, p. 558.

Drunken Barnaby mentions this coin, on his arrival at the town of that name:

Thence to *Harrington*, be it spoken,
For name-sake I gave a token
To a beggar that did crave it, &c. Part iii, p. 83.

In the new edition of Barnabee (1820) it is erroneously called a town token. Vol. i, p. 24.

How Barnaby got to *Harrington*, which is beyond Kettering in Northamptonshire, in his way from Huntingdon to Sawtry, is not very clear. He must have reeled very widely. The *Harrington* in Lincolnshire is still more out of his way. But he confesses such errors at the end of his book.

HARRISH. Harsh. An old way of writing the word.

To whom the verie shining force of excellent vertue, though in a very *harrish* subject, had wrought a kind of reverence in them. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 431.

HARROT. A corruption of herald (here-hault).

By this parchment, gentlemen, I have been so toiled among the *harrots* yonder, [at the herald's office] you will not believe. They speak the strangest language, and give a man the hardest terms for his money, that ever you knew. *B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.*, act iii.

The first red herring that was broiled in Adam and Eve's kitchen, do I fetch my pedigree from, by the *harrot's* book. *Ibid., Ev. Man in his H.*, i, 3.

†Sir, when the battaile was pitched, and appointed to be foughten, nere unto this windmill, and the somons geven by the *harottes* of arms.
Bulleyn's Dialogue, 1564.

HARROW. An exclamation of sorrow or alarm; is doubtless of the same origin with the Norman *haro*, and probably the Irish *arrah*. Mr. Tyrwhitt derived it from two Icelandic words, *har*, high or loud, and *op*, clamour; which, he thought, were once common to all the Scandinavian nations. *Cant. Tales*, note on 3286. Du Cange has both *haro* and *haroep*, but makes no attempt at the etymology. The old conjectures

concerning the calling on *Harold*, or Rollo (Ha Raoul), have been rejected by our best critics, yet are retained by Roquefort.

Harrow now, out, and well away! he cryde.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 43.

Harrow! alas I swelt here as I go.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 248.

To HARROW. To vex or plunder; the same as to HARRY, *infra*, and merely a corruption of it. The history of our Lord's descent to hell was a favorite legend with our ancestors, and the phrase applied to it was, regularly, that he *harrowed* or *harwed* hell; that is, plundered or stripped it; as, by virtue of his cross, he released Adam, and many of his sons: the authority for which was the false gospel of Nicodemus. Spenser has twice used the expression in that way:

And he that *harrowed hell*, with heavie stowre.
F. Q., I, x, 40.

Also, in his Sonnets, he says, addressing Christ,

And having *harrow'd hell*, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive. *Sonnet* 68.

Chaucer had used the same expression, Cant. Tales, v. 3512; and Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his note on that passage, gives two other instances. The latter, from the Chester Whitsun Playes, MS. Harl, 2013, is very curious. The cooks' company were to represent the descent to hell, and are thus addressed:

You cookes with your carriage see thou you doe well
In pagent sett out the *harrowing of hell*.

Sir Eglamoure of Artoys too, like Chaucer's carpenter, is said to have sworn "by him *that harowed hell*."

To HARRY. To harass, vex, or torment; also to pull rudely. From *harier*, old Norman French, of the same meaning.

Indeed he is so, I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him. *Ant. and Cleo.*, iii, 3.

Then, with a face more impudent than his vizard,
He *harry'd* her amidst a nest of paudars.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 328.

When I have *harried* him thus two or three years.
Mass. New Way to p., ii, 1.

Which all do wish in limbo *harried*.
Marst. Sat., i, 1, p. 140

†With like fortitude also, over against Valeria, our souldiors in manner of a tempestuous whirlewind carrying and *harrying* the riches of the barbarians wasted whatsoever stood in their way.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

†*Old*-HARRY. A term formerly applied satirically to Henry the Eighth.

HARRY GROAT. The groats coined in the reign of Henry VIII were so called, and had several distinctions; as, the *old Harry groat*, the gunhole *groat*, the first and second gunstone *groat*, &c. The *old Harry groat* is that which has the head of the king, with a long face and long hair. *Hewit on Coins*, p. 69. See the note to the following passage:

A piece of antiquity, sir; 'tis English coin; and if you will needs know, 'tis an old *Harry groat*.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 43.

HART OF GREECE. See GREECE.

HART OF TEN. A hart past his sixth year was so termed, as having ten branches on his horns. See Manwood's Forest Laws, 4to, 1598, p. 28. Also Scott's Lady of the Lake, p. 177, note, where *antlers* is an error. The antlers are the short brow horns, not the branched horns.

And a *hart of ten*,
Madam, I trow he be. *B. Jons. Sad Shep.*, i, 2.

A great, large deer!
Rob. What head? *John.* Forked, a *hart of ten*.
Ibid., i, 6.

So a *deer of ten:*

He will make you royal sport, he is a *deer*
Of ten at least. *Mass. Emp. of the East*, iv, 1.

†HARTHELED. Apparently the same as wattled.

A *hartheled* wall, or *ratheled* with hasill rods, wands, or such other, paries craticius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 162.

†HARVEST EARS.

Thine eares be on pilgrimage, or in the wildernes, as they say commonly, thou hast on thy *harvest eares*, vestræ peregrinantur aures.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p 46.

HASKE. A fish-basket; put also for the constellation Pisces.

And Phœbus, weary of his yearly task,
Ystablisht hath his steeds in lowly lay,
And taken up his ynne in *fishes haske*.
Spens. Ecl. Nov., v. 14.

Explained by E. K., who has been supposed to be Spenser himself, "The sunne raygned, that is, in the signe Pisces all November: a *haske* is a wicker ped, wherein they use to carrie fish." Davison uses the same phrase:

The joyfull sunne, whom cloudy winter's spight
Had shut from us in watry fishes *haske*,
Returnes againe. *Poems*, 1611, p. 38.

Ash defines it, anything made of rushes or wicker, and derives it from the German; but I have not seen it, except in this application to the sign Pisces, and Phillips explains it accordingly. But still, when we have

explained the word *haske*, we must be allowed to wonder at Spenser's astronomy, putting the sun into Pisces in November, instead of February. The Summary of Dubartas says, "The water-bearer, or Aquarius, as also the fishes, for the humiditie of the season, in the moneths of January and February." P. 165.

ASLET. The principal entrails of a hog. Johnson has this word, but without an example.

There was not a hog killed within three parishes of him, whereof he had not some part of the *haslet* and puddings. *Ozell's Rabelais*, B. iii, ch. 41.

The term, however, is not obsolete, and is sometimes called *harslet*. See Domestic Cookery, p. 91.

†HASTING. An early fig.

Ficus præcox. Figue hastive. A rathe fig ripened before the time: an *hasting*. *Nomenclator.*

†HAT. *To give the hat*, to salute.

I could no otherwise take it amiss, said I, than as I thought it implied a further familiarity, and that you cannot expect should be borne by any man of honour; however, sir, said I, I spoke only to my wife; I said nothing to you, but *gave you my hat* as I passed you. *History of Colonel Jack*, 1723.

To HATCH. To engrave, or mark with lines; from *hacher*, French. The strokes of the graver on a plate are still called *hatchings*.

And such again
As venerable Nestor *hatch'd* in silver. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 3.
Thy hair is fine as gold, thy chin is *hatch'd*
With silver. *Love in a Maze*, 1632.
To which your worth is wedded, your profession
Hatch'd in, and made one piece, in such a peril.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Th., act ii, p. 145.

Also for stained:

When thine own bloody sword cried out against thee,
Hatch'd in the life of him. *Ib., Cust. of C.*, act v, p. 90.
Thus place him,
His weapon *hatch'd* in blood, all these attending
When he shall make their fortunes.
Humorous Lieut., i, 1.

It is here used loosely, perhaps for coloured or stained:

A rymer is a fellow whose face is *hatcht* all over with impudence, and should hee bee hang'd or pilloried, 'tis armed for it. *Overbury, Char.*, O 7.

In the Honest Ghost we have it written *ach't*, but with the same meaning:

High-swelling crimes, which rightly understood,
Might stage a rubrick story, *ach't* in blood.
Verses to the State Censor.

See under GILT, that word also applied to the stain of blood.

†HATE-LIGHT. Obnoxious to light.

So that the duke my father nere had ken
Of my encloystring in this *hate-light* den.
Historie of Albino and Bellama 1638.

†HATHER. Heather.

Heath is the generall or common name, whereof there is owne kind, called *hather*, the other ling.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

†HATTERING. Dangerous.

Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoyld at feasting fights,
Where *hattering* bullets are fine sugred plums,
No feare of roaring guns, or thundring drums.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†HAVE. *Have at all*, a desperate risk. A phrase taken from the practice of gamblers.

Her dearest knight, whom she so just may call,
What with his debts, and what with *have at all*,
Lay hidden like a savage in his den,
For feare of bayliffes, sergeants, marshals men.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622.
Were not you better helpe away with some of it?
But you will starve yourselfe, that when y'are rotten,
One *have at all* of mine may set it flying.
And I will have your bones cut into dice,
And make you guilty of the spending of it.
Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.
Then *have at all*, the passe is got,
For coming off, oh name it not;
Who would not die upon the spot!
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

The celebrated duke of Buckingham is said to have written on the Monument, in chalk, the following lines:

Here stand I,
The Lord knows why;
But if I fall,
Have at ye all.

To have towards any one, to pledge him in drinking. The following is a curious picture of one of the forms of drinking:

Phil. The battle by all means.
Str. Strike up the battle then. Think your selves all in service now, and do as I do.
[*They take their pots in their left hands.*
Take your bowes gent, and make a stand.
Right! draw your shafts now, and nock 'em.
[*They take their cups in their right hands to fil.*
Very good! now smooth your feathers.
[*They blow off the froth.*
Well done! Present, and take aym.
Here's to thee, Leocrates.
Leoc. Have towards thee, Philotas.
Phil. To thee, Archippus.
Arch. Here, Molops.
Mol. Have at you, fidlers.
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

†HAVER, *n. s.* One who has.

A princes favour is a precious thing,
Yet it doth many unto ruine bring;
Because the *havers* of it proudly use it,
And (to their owne ambitious ends) abuse it.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

HAUGHT. Proud; from *haut*, French. The same as haughty.

No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man,
Nor no man's lord; I have no name, no title.
K. Rich. II, iv, 1.
O full of danger is the duke of Gloster,
And the queen's sons and brothers *haught* and proud.
K. Rich. III, ii, 3.
This *haught* resolve becomes your majesty.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 366.

Also high:

Pompey, that second Mars, whose *haught* renown,
And noble deeds, were greater than his fortunes
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 282.

And then his courage *haught*
Desyr'd of forreine foemen to be known.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 29.

In the following passage it is spelt like the French original:

Lucifer
More *haut* of heart was not before his fall,
Than was this proud and pompous cardinall.
Mirror for Mag., p. 322.

Spenser has also *hault*, which is only a more antiquated form of the French word; and even the *l* is pronounced:

Or through support of count'nance proud and *hault*,
To wrong the weaker oft falles in his owne assault.
F. Q., VI, ii, 23.

Thus also here:

And with courage *hault*
We did intend the city to assault.
Mirror for Mag., p. 474.

HAVING, *s.* Fortune, or possessions; often used in this manner by Shakespeare and his contemporaries.

The gentleman is of no *having*, he kept company with the wild prince and Poins. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 2.

It is plain by the context, that his poverty is here alluded to, though Dr. Johnson seems once to have thought otherwise.

Great prediction
Of noble *having*, and of royal hope. *Macb.*, i, 3.

Often used in the plural also:

But par'd my present *havings* to bestow
My bounties upon you. *Hen. VIII*, iii, 2.
Lie in a water-bearer's house! a gentleman of his *havings!* *B. Jons. Every M. in his H.*, i, 4.
One of your *havings*, and yet cark and care!
Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 206.

In Scotch it means manners or behaviour. See Jamieson. But there seems to be no proper English example of that sense.

'HAVIOUR, for behaviour. Very frequently used by Shakespeare.

With the same *haviour* that your passion bears,
Goes on my master's grief. *Twelf. N.*, iii, 4.
Put thyself
Into a *haviour* of less fear. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

Used by Spenser also, see Todd. This dropping the first syllable of a word was more common formerly than now.

†HAUME-LEGGED. Bandy-legged.

That is *haume-legged*, legges turned outward, as some say, that hath a paire of left legges, valgus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

HAW. A yard, or enclosure; originally *haugh*.

St. Mary Bothaw—hath the addition of Boathhaw, or Boathaw, of neare adjoining to an *haw*, or yarde, wherein, of old time boates were made, and landed from Downgate to be mended. *Stowe, London*, p. 181.

HAWBERK. A coat of mail, or of solid armour, supposed to have been larger than the *habergeon*. Chaucer, we see, has made a knight put it on over the habergeon. See in HABERGEON.

Godfrey arose; that day he laid aside
His *hawberk* strong, he wont to combat in,
And donn'd a breast-plate fair, of proof untried,
Such one as foot-men use, light, easy, thin.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 20.

His friends, therefore, thought him half unarmed. Gray seems to have considered it as regularly of mail: "Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail."

HAWK; *Between hawk and buzzard.* Prov. Meaning, perhaps, originally, between two equally dangerous enemies, a hawk and a kite. It is now chiefly used to express mere doubt. The *hawk* is teachable, the *buzzard* is not; whence the French put them together in a proverb thus: "You cannot make a *hawk* of a *buzzard*." "D'une buse on ne sauroit faire un épervier." *Matinées Senon.*, No. 223.

HAWKER. Originally, perhaps, one who carried about hawks for sale, though obsolete in that sense, by the disuse of the thing. Minshew says, "The appellation seemeth to grow from their uncertain wandering, like those that *with haukes seeke their game*, where they can find it;" but this is less probable. In confirmation of the former derivation, *cadger*, which means also a *hawker*, is derived from *cadge*, a round hoop of wood on which they carried their hawks for sale. See Bailey, also CADGE. Johnson derives it from *hock*, a German word for a salesman.

A *hawker* meant also, as may be supposed, one who used *hawks*, as a hunter means one who hunts.

HAWKING, *s.* The diversion of catching game with hawks. This was an amusement to which our ancestors were so much attached, that the allusions to it in their writings are perpetual. These will be best understood by turning to the several terms borrowed from that sport, and introduced into their dialogues or other writings. Under HAGGARD I have given a long continued allegory on the subject of *hawking*, from Shakespeare. I shall here insert another,

from Beaumont and Fletcher. In both, it appears how generally familiar the terms and practices of hawking were at that time, which is all that requires to be shown under this word.

Now thou com'st near the nature of a woman.
Hang these tame-hearted *eyasses*, that no sooner
See the *lure* out, and hear their husband's hollow,
But cry like kites upon 'em; the free *haggard*
(Which is that woman that hath wing, and knows it,
Spirit and plume) will make an hundred *checks*
To shew her freedom, sail in ev'ry air
And look out ev'ry pleasure, not regarding
Lure nor *quarry*, 'till her *pitch* command
What she desires, making her founder'd keeper
Be glad to fling out *trains*, and golden ones,
To take her down again. *Woman's Prize*, i, 2, p. 181.

The prevalence of inclosures has made hawking almost impossible, in most parts of England.

HAXTER, *s.* A hacknied person; for *hackster*, as it is sometimes written. From *hack*. See Todd in *Hackster*.

For to bring an old *haxter* to the exercise of devotion. is to bring an old bird to sing prick-song in a cage.
Clitus's [i. e. *Brathwait's*] *Whimzies*, p. 61.

Vowing, like a desperate *haxter*, that he has express command to seize upon all our properties.
Lady Alimony, i, 1.

HAY. Originally a hedge; from *haie*, French. Also a kind of net to catch rabbits, chiefly by inclosing their holes as with a hedge.

A connie-catcher is one who robs warrens, and connie-grounds, pitching his *haies* before their holes.
Minshew.

Nor none, I trowe, that had a wit so badde,
To set his *hay* for conneys ore riveres.
Wyatt, Ep. to Poynet.

So Sylvester:

Th' amazed game, amain,
Runs heer and there; but if they scape away
From hounds, staves kill them, if from staves, the *hay*.
Du Bartas, p. 4, Day 3, Week 2.

Ben Jonson says,

O, I lookt for this,
The *hay's* a pitching. *Alchem.*, act ii.

Meaning, the snare is preparing. He resumes the allusion afterwards, calling the sharper *Ferret*, and saying of his prey, Mammon, "are you *bolted?*" as was said of rabbits when they left their holes.

†HAY-BORN.

She lead us through the malt-house
Thence to the *hay-born*.
Bold's Poems, 1664, p. 145.

HAYDIGYES. A sort of rural dance, most variously spelt, probably from the uncertainty of the etymology

Floods, mountains, vallies, woods, each vacant lies,
Of nymphs that by them danc'd their *haydigyes*.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, ii, p. 41.

Spenser writes it *heydeguyes:*

And light foot nymphs can chace the lingring night
With *heydeguyes*, and trimly trodden traces.
Sh. Kal., June, v. 26

Drayton uses *hy-day-gies:*

And whilst the nimble Cambrian rills
Dance *hy-day-gies* among the hills.
Polyolb., S. v, Argum

Perhaps he supposed it derived from *hey-day guise*, as some others have done. Another time he has it *hydegy*, in the singular:

While some the rings of bells, and some the bagpipes ply,
Dance many a merry round, and many a *hydegy*.
Polyolb., xxv, p. 1162.

In Percy's Reliques we find it written, according to the conjectural etymology, *hey-day-guise;* but in the glossary he suggests that it should be one word.

By wells and rills and meadowes greene,
We nightly dance our *hey-day-guise*.
Fairy's Song, vol. iii.

There is much probability that the *hay*, as a dance, was only an abbreviation of this, though a very early one, as we find it in authors equally old.

I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them dance the *hey*. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

So it is spelt in the folio, and by sir J. Davies:

He taught them rounds, and winding *heys* to tread.
Orchestra.

In Heywood's Woman killed with Kindness, it is *hay*, at least in the reprint, for I have not seen the old copy:

Jen. No; we'll have the hunting of the fox.
Jack. The *hay*, the *hay*, there's nothing like the *hay*.
O. Pl., vii, p. 268.

See Todd in *Heydeguy*.

HAYLES. The abbey of Hayles, now Hales, in Gloucestershire, was long famous for a pretended relic of some blood contained in a phial, which, like that of St. Januarius, was supposed to have the property of deciding on the merits of the inspecting visitor. This was done, like that, by a miraculous vanishing of the blood, if the person was unworthy to see it. On the dissolution of the monastery, it was discovered to be "an unctuous gumme, coloured, which in the glasse apperyd to be a glistenynge red resemblyng partlie the color of blood, and owte of the glasse apparaunte glystering yelow colour like ambre or basse gold." *Certific. of Visitors.*

They reported also, that it was inclosed in a crystal bottle, one side of which was rather opaque, to favour the deception.

At Ridybone, and at the blood of *Hayles*,
Where pilgrymes paynes ryght much avayles.
Four Ps. O. Pl., i, 74

And therefore vow'st some solemn pilgrimage
To holy *Hayles*, or Patrick's purgatory.
Drayt., Ecl. 6, p. 1412.

The site of the monastery belongs at present to C. H. Tracey, esq., of Toddington, to whom it descended from the viscounts Tracey, which title became extinct in 1797. Of the buildings little now remains, except part of the entrance tower and of a cloister.

To HAYLSAY. To greet, to say hail! [To embrace; see HALSE.]

And therwyth I turned me to Raphaell, and when we had *haylsede* thone thother, and hadde spoken thies comen wordes, that be customably spoken, &c.
More's Utopia, by Robinson, B 4, 1551

HAYWARD. The keeper of the cattle or common herd of a parish or village; from *hay*, a hedge, and *ward*; because a chief part of his business was to see that the beasts did not break down or browze the hedges. "*Hayward*, custos agri." *Coles' Dict.*

The shepheards and *haywards* assemblies and meetings, when they kept their cattel and heards.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poetry, p. 30.

Like several other disused words, it still remains in use as a surname.

HEAD, *prov.* *To give one's head for washing.* This very odd proverb is used both by Beaumont and Fletcher and by Butler, and seems to imply, to yield tamely and without resistance, to give up your head as if it was only to be washed. I do not find it in Ray.

I'm resolv'd.
1 *Cit.* And so am I, and forty more good fellows,
That will not *give their heads for the washing*, I take it.
Cupid's Revenge, iv, 3.

So talks Orsin in Hudibras:

For my part it shall ne'er be said,
I for the washing gave my head,
Nor did I turn my back for fear.
Hud., I, iii, 255.

Sometimes it is the *beard for the washing.* A description of Exeter, quoted by Dr. Nash, says of the parson of St. Thomas, that "he was a stout man, who would not give his head for the polling, nor *his beard for the washing.*" Thus, it seems only to mean that he would not be imposed upon.

†HEAD. Have at your head, *i. e.*, away for a cuckold.

Not if you stay at home, and warme my bed;
But if you leave me, *have at your head.*
Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

To take one in the head, to occur to his mind.

Now, *it tooke him in the head*, and incensed was his desires (seeing Gaule now quieted) to set first upon Constantius. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

To run on head, to incite.

Thirdlie, to set cocke on hope, and *run on heade.*
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

To do on head, to act rashly.

Abruptum ingenium, a rashe brayne that dooeth all thinges *on head.* *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

To fly at the head, to attack.

Fellow servant, I can very hardly refraine my selfe, but that I must needes *flee at the head* of him. The ill shapen knave besides all other things commeth to flout and laugh us to scorne. *Terence in Eng.*, 1614.

To eat one's head off, said of an animal, to cost more than its worth in feeding.

A. Spending my money, and feasting my lawyers; I have made an end of a waggon load of cheese, and five good guineas I brought to town with me, besides my mare *has eaten her head off* at the Ax in Aldermanbury: Zooks, wou'd I had gin the best tit in my team I'd ne'er seen London.
The Country Farmer's Catechism, 1703.

†HEADLING. Headlong.

Abire pessum, to ren *hedlynge*, to come to a mischiefe.
Elyotes Dictionarie, 1559.

HEADSMAN. An executioner, when a person is to be beheaded.

Come, *headsman*, off with his head.
All's W., iv, 3.

Just as before the *headsman* one condemned,
Who doth in life his death anticipate,
And now upon the block his neck extend,
For the fear'd stroke which must dispatch him straight.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, iii, 40.

Dryden has used it (see Johnson), but it seems no longer current.

†HEAM. A horse-collar.

Tomices. Pulvilli lana pilisve farti, quibus veterinorum colla muniuntur ne oblædantur. Horse *heames*, or horse collars. *Nomenclator.*

†HEART. Used sometimes as an exclamation.

Jer. Heart! you would not unhorse Hercules for her father. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

Hearts of oak, very stout hearts, great courage.

But here is a doozen of yonkers that have *hearts of oake* at fourescore yeares.
Old Meg of Herefordshire, 1609.

Poor heart, a common expression for an object of commiseration.

Mean. If you will know it then, he is in love.
Jan. I pitty him indeed, *poore heart:* with whom?
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Poor heart, I pity thee. Before thou come to hair my years thou wilt forget to love half so truly.
Brome's Northern Lass.

HEART OF GRACE. *To take heart of grace;* originally, we may suppose, to be encouraged by indulgence, favour, or impunity.

He came within the castle wall to-day,
His absence gave him so much *heart of grace,*
Where had my husband been but in the way,
He durst not, &c. *Harr. Ariost.*, xxi, 39.

These comfortable words Rogero spake,
With that his warlike looke and manly show,
Did cause her *heart of grace* forthwith to take.
Ibid., xxii, 37.

Take *heart of grace,* man.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 205.

Some have supposed it to be more properly *heart at grass,* as if it alluded to a horse becoming hearty at grass. So Lyly,

Rise, therefore, Euphues, and *take heart at grasse,* younger thou shalt never bee, plucke up thy stomacke. *Euph.*, F 2, b.

Seeing she would take no warning, on a day *took heart at grasse,* and belabour'd her well with a cudgel. *Tarlton's News out of Purgatory*, p. 24.

The other form is more common, and perhaps preferable. See GRACE, HEART OF.

HEART is used, by Shakespeare and others, for the very essence of anything, the utmost of it possible; the heart being the most essential part.

Like a right gypsy hath, at fast and loose,
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss.
Ant. and Cl., iv, 10.

He out-goes
The very *heart* of kindness. *Timon of A.*, i, 1.

This is a solemn rite
They owe bloom'd May, and the Athenians pay it
To th' *heart* of ceremony. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 1.

Heart of heart occurs also for the most vital recess of the heart, in Tr. and Cr., iv, 5, and Haml., iii, 2.

HEART-BREAKER, *s.* A jocular name for that kind of pendent curl which was called a *love-lock.* See LOCK.

†*To* HEARTEN. To give heart to.

Now *hearten* their affairs
With health renew'd. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 444.

†HEARTENER. An encourager; one who gives heart.

But as a coward's *heartener* in war,
The stirring drum keeps lesser noise from far,
So seem the murmuring waves tell in mine ear
That guiltless blood was never spilled there.
Browne's Brit. Pastorals, i, 1.

†HEARTLESS. Disheartened. *Chapm. Il.*, xv, 296.

†HEART-QUAKES. Tremblings of the heart.

It did the Grecians good to see; but *heart-quakes* shook the joints
Of all the Trojans. *Chapm. Il.*, vii, 187.

†HEARTSEASE. Consolation.

Which was a great comfort and *heartsease* unto the cities of Asia. *Sir T. North's Plutarch*, p. 423.

HEAT, *part.* Sometimes improperly used for *heated.*

And fury ever boils more high and strong,
Heat with ambition, than revenge of wrong.
B. Jons. Sejanus, iii.

Yet as a herdesse in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray.
Browne's Brit. Past., ii, 3, p. 73.

Mr. Todd has very rightly shown, that the word occurs in this sense in the authorised version of the Bible, Dan. iii, 19; which makes it probable that it was in current use when that version was made, and perhaps was pronounced *het,* which may be found in Chaucer. In the modern editions of the Bible, *heated* has been tacitly substituted for *heat.*

[*To set in a heat,* to make angry.]

†*S.* I will not heare one word: I shall *set thee in a heat* by and by, I warrant thee.
Terence in English, 1614.

To HEAT, *v.* To run a heat, as in a race.

You may ride us
With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere
With spur we *heat* an acre. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

With HEAVE AND HOW seems to mean, *with interest,* or, perhaps, *with force,* implying such an exertion as makes a person cry *ho!* for *ho* it seems to have been pronounced, by the rhyme:

The silent soule yet cries for vengeance just
Unto the mighty God and to his saints,
Who, though they seem in punishing but slow,
Yet pay they home at last with *heave and how.*
Harr. Ariost., xxxvii, 89.

†HEAVEN. A place of entertainment in Old Palace Yard. It is called by Butler, "false Heaven at the end of the hall."

HEBENON. Ebony, the juice of which was supposed to be a deadly poison. Spenser uses "*heben* wood," for ebony. *F. Q.*, I, vii, 37. And Minshew, as well as Cotgrave, acknowledges the same orthography.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed *hebenon* in a vial.
Haml., i, 5.

It is, in the following lines, distinctly put as a poison, and one of the worst sort:

In few, the blood of Hydra Lerne's bane,
The juice of *hebon,* and Cocytus' breath,
And all the poisons of the Stygian pool.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 355.

It has been conjectured, that it is put in the former passage for *henbane,* but such a transposition of letters is

very improbable; and it is still more so, that two authors should coincide in using it. Shakespeare, it is true, has elsewhere the word *ebony;* but uniformity in spelling did not belong to his days. The old quarto also has *hebona*, which less favours the change. Mr. Douce is of the same opinion, and refers to Batman's translation of Barthol. de Propr., ch. 52, where it is called *ebeno* in English.

HECCO. The green woodpecker, *picus viridis*, whose note is often compared to laughing, and who certainly has a very sharp bill.

The crow is digging at his breast amain,
The sharp-neb'd *hecco* stabbing at his brain.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1294

He calls it "the laughing *hecco*." *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 915.

Two modern authors, Mrs. Dorset and Mrs. C. Smith, have called the same bird the *yaffil*, which the former confesses to be a provincial name, but thinks very expressive of the noise it continually makes. She also quotes Hurdis, as speaking of the laughing of the same bird:

The golden woodpecker, who, like the fool,
Laughs loud at nothing.

See her notes on the Peacock at Home. Mrs. Dorset's words are, "and the *yaffil* laughs loud." Mrs. Smith's,

And long and loud
The *yaffil* laughs from aspen gray.

From the mention of laughing, they must certainly all mean the same bird which Drayton calls *hecco*. The same bird has also been called HICKWAY, which is not very remote from *hecco*.

†HEDGE-PEAK. A species of hip.

The fields of corne doth yeeld him straw and bread,
To feed and lodge, and hat to hide his head;
And in the stead of cut-throat slaughtering shambles,
Each hedge allowes him berryes from the brambles.
The bullesse, *hedg-peake*, hips, and hawes, and sloes,
Attend his appetite where e'r he goes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

I judge it is with men as it is with plants: take one that blossoms too soon, 't will starve a sloe or *hedg-peake*. *Howard, Man of Newmarket*, 1678.

†HEELS. *At the hard heels*, close upon his heels.

Sirrah! Robin! we were best look that your devil can answer the stealing of this same cup, for the vintner's boy follows us *at the hard heels*.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

To cool the heels, to wait.

Who forthwith comitted my little hot furie to the stockes, where we will leave him to *coole his heeles*, whilst we take a further view of the faire.
Bartholomew Faire, 1641.

HEFT, *s.* Heaving, reaching; from to heave.

But if one present
Th' abhorr'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts*. *Winter's T.*, ii, 1

Hence *tender-hefted*, in Lear, is explained *heaved*, or agitated by tenderness:

No, Regan, thou shalt never have my curse,
Thy *tender-hefted* nature shall not give
Thee o'er to harshness. *Lear*, ii, 4.

Used also for a weight, as being *heaved* with difficulty:

But if a part of heav'n's huge sphere
Thou chuse thy pondrous *heft* to bear.
Gorges's Lucan.
How shall my prince and uncle now sustain
(Depriv'd of so good helpe) so great a *heft?*
Harr. Ariost., xliii, 164.

Also, for *need*, as giving occasion for the greatest exertion; or, as is still vulgarly said, "a dead *lift*."

We friendship faire and concord did despise,
And far appart from us we wisdom left,
Forsook each other at the greatest *heft*.
Mirror for Magist., K. Forrex, p. 750.
†As if t'outrun desire,
Each nimble stroke quick as ethereal fire,
When wing'd by motion, fell, yet with a *heft*
So full of danger, most behind them left
Their bloody marks, which in this fatal strife
Seem'd like the open'd salliports of life.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

HEGGE. Sometimes used for hag. See Minshew's Dictionary, and Cooper's Thesaurus, in the word *Larva*. See in Mirr. for Mag., p. 323.

HEILD, ON THE. Qu. On the wane?

His purse is on the *heild*, and only fortie shillings hath he behinde to try his fortune with at the cardes, in the presence. *Nash's Lent. St., Hart. Misc.*, vi, 144.

HEIR, applied to a female; heiress is now more usual.

What lady is that same?
The *heir* of Alençon, Rosaline her name.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.
His revenues long since
Encreas'd by marrying with a rich *heir*,
Call'd madam Violante.
B. & Fl. Span. Curate, i, 1.
Appoint to carry hence so rich an *heir*,
And be so slack! 'sfoot it doth move my patience;
Would any man that is not void of sense
Not have watch'd night by night for such a prize?
Hog lost his Pearl, O. Pl., vi, 390.

Here the *heir* was Maria.

HELL was used, as a sort of jocular term, for an obscure dungeon in a prison. Thus a catchpole is described as being

A hound that runs counter, and yet draws dry-foot well,
One that before the judgement carries poor souls to *hell*.
Com. of E., iv, 2.
In Wood street's hole, or counter's *hell*.
Counter-rat, a Poem, 1658.

The *hell* was something worse than

the *hole*. See Gifford on Mass. City Mad., i, 1.

Heaven, *Hell*, and *Purgatory*, were names given to three ale-houses near Westminster hall; whence, among the mortifications prescribed by a pretended conjurer, the dupe (Dapper) is told that

> He must not break his fast
> In Heaven and *Hell*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

Whalley says the two former existed in his time. The third was mentioned in a grant of the first year of Henry VII, seen by Mr. Gifford. See him in *loc.* There was likewise a place commonly so called under the Exchequer chamber, where the king's debtors were confined till they had paid the uttermost farthing. *Steevens.* The same was, and perhaps is, the term for a tailor's secret repository of stolen cloth.

> †That fellowes pocket is like a tailors *hell*, it eats up part of every mans due; tis an executioner, and makes away more innocent petitions in one yeere, then a red-headed hangman cuts ropes in an age.
> *Day's Ile of Gulls*, 1633.
> †When taylors forget to throw cabbage in *hell*,
> And shorten their bills, that all may be well.
> *Newest Academy of Compliments.*

To HELL has been thought to be used by Spenser for an older word, to *hele*, in the sense of to *cover*:

> Else would the waters overflow the lands,
> And fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight.
> *F. Q.*, IV, x, 35.

But this explanation is by no means satisfactory; for fire devouring the air would not *cover* the water; nor is it very clear what is the antecedent to *them*. See QUIGHT.

†HELL-DARK. Pitch-dark.

> To guide the ship in the *hell-darke* night, when we could not see any shore. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, 1598.

HELLY, *adj.* Hellish.

So also in Mirr. for Mag., p. 455. See Todd.

> These monster swarmes, his holiness and his *helly* crue have scraped and raked together out of old, doating heathen historigraphers.
> *Declar. of Popish Impost.*, S 4.

†HELM. A handle.

> A great axe first she gave, that two ways cut,
> In which a fair well-polish't *helm* was put,
> That from an olive-bough received his frame.
> *Chapm. Odys.*, v.

†HELPLESS. Unaiding; not giving help.

> Yet since the gods have been
> *Helpless* foreseers of my plagues. *Chapm. Il.*, vi, 385.

†HEMATITE. More commonly known as the bloodstone.

> The onix, topaz, jaspar, *hematite*,
> The sable jet, the tutch, and chrysolite;
> All these considred as they are indeed,
> Are but vaine toyes that doe mans fancy feed.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

HEMINGE, JOHN. A favorite actor of tragedy in Shakespeare's time, and joint editor of his works with Condel, in folio, 1623, seven years after the author's death. His son William was a dramatic author of some fame. See Proleg. to Sh., vol. iii, pp. 232 and 284, ed. 1813.

†HEMPEN-SQUINCY. Hanging.

> Hear you, tutour,
> Shall not we be suspected for the murder,
> And choke with a *hempen squincy*.
> *Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646.

†HEN.

> He is thy own, wench; and therefore, *hen of the game*, when you have scrapt a fortune out of this dunghill, you'll not envy mee, I hope, a little of it.
> *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640, MS.

HENCE, *v.* Sylvester has unwarrantably made a verb of to *hence*, in the sense of to go away.

> Heerwith the angell *henc't*, and bent his flight
> Tow'rds our sad citie, which then deeply sigh't.
> *Panarctus*, p. 875.

I am not aware of any other instance.

HENCHMAN. A page or attendant. Etymologists have been puzzled to find the origin of this once common word; and their attempts may be seen in Todd's Johnson. To me the simple etymology of judge Blackstone seems the most probable: *haunchman*, from following the *haunch* of his master. Bishop Percy also made the same conjecture in a note on the Northumberland Household Book. Hence it is applied to boy as well as man, *hench-boy*, or *haunch-boy*. Shakespeare speaks of "the *haunch* of winter," for the latter end of it. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4. They who derive it from *hengest*, a horse, do not seem to have considered that it is most commonly used for a foot attendant or page. Mr. Douce, however, thinks otherwise, and he has certainly found mounted *henshmen* in Chaucer. See Illustrat., vol. i, 189. Still this only affects the etymology; for it seems clear that they became pages afterwards. Minshew says expressly, that

"it is used for a man *who goes on foot* attending upon a man of honour, or great worship."

I do but beg a little changeling boy
To be my *henchman*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 2.
He whose phrases are as neatly decked as my lord mayor's *hensmen*. *Jack Drum's Entertainm.*, B 4.

They were excepted from the operation of the statute 4 Edw. IV, cap. 5, concerning excess of apparel:

Provided also, that *henchmen*, heralds, pursuivants, sword-bearers to mayors, messengers, and minstrels, nor none of them, nor players in their interludes, shall not be comprised within this statute.

Hench-boy was not uncommon:

How could they
Affect these filthy harbingers of hell,
These proctors of Belzebub, Lucifer's *hench-boys?*
Muses' Looking Gl., O. Pl., ix, 187.
Sir, I will match my lord-mayor's horse, make jockeys
Of his *hench-boys*, and run 'em through Cheapside.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 420.

Thus, to set the *hench-boys* on horseback, was to change the nature of their service. In one of Milton's MS. copies of the Ode on a Solemn Music, he had called the cherubim "Heav'n's *henshmen*," which, with very good taste, he afterwards expunged. See Todd's Milton, vol. vii, p. 57.

To HEND, or to HENT. To seize, take, or hold; from the Saxon *hendan*, or *hentan*.

As if that it she would in pieces rend,
Or reave it out of the hand that did it *hend*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 27.

Chaucer uses to *hente*, or *henten*; and it is used in a song inserted by Shakespeare:

Jog on, jog on the foot-path way,
And merrily *hent* the stile a.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

Mr. Steevens had said, in a note on Measure for Measure, that the verb was to *hend*. This he retracts in one on the above passage; but it appears that both forms are established on sufficient authority. *Hent* was certainly used as the preterite, which is all that the citations in the latter note establish.

Told men whose watchful eyes no slumber *hent*,
What stores of hours theft-guilty night had spent.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, 1, p. 29.

The little babe up in his arms he *hent*.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 1.

Moth, in the Ordinary, uses to *hent*, in imitation of Chaucer. O. Pl., x, 309.

HENT was also the participle. Seized, taken, &c.

Twice have the trumpets sounded
The generous and gravest citizens
Have *hent* the gates, and very near upon
The duke is entering. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 6.
Great labour hast thou fondly *hent* in hand.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 61

HENT, *s.*, is evidently put for hold or opportunity.

Up sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent*;
When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage.
Haml., iii, 3.

The conjecture of *hent*, for *hint*, in Othello, i, 3. "Upon this hint I spake," though supported by the old quarto, seems neither necessary nor probable. It is perfect sense as it is. It might indeed be explained in the other way.

†HEPPECE. "Cheese made of mares milk." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

HERALDRY. That this art was much more fashionable formerly than at present, is well known; but it is rather extraordinary that it should have been made the subject of a sonnet. The conceits in it are rather far-fetched, but some of them not unpoetical:

Heraulds at armes doe three perfections quote,
To wit, most *faire*, most *ritch*, most *glittering*;
So when those three concurre within one thing,
Needes must that thing of honor be a note.
Lately I did behold a ritch, faire coate,
Which wished fortune to mine eyes did bring,
A lordly coate, yet worthy of a king,
In which one might all these perfections note.
A field of lyllies, roses proper bare,
Two starres in chiefe, the crest was waves of gold,
How glitt'ring 'twas, might by the starres appeare,
The lillies made it faire for to behold.
And ritch it was, as by the gold appeareth,
But happy he that in his armes it weareth.
Constable, Decad. I, Sonn. 10.

From what book of heraldry the poet took his three perfections, fair, rich, and glittering, I have not been fortunate enough to discover.

†HERBALL. Consisting of herbs; vegetable.

To conclude, thou calling of me to that *herball* dinner and leane repast. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

HERBARS. Herbs. Probably peculiar to Spenser, as Mr. Todd also has observed.

The roofe hereof was arched over head,
And deckt with flowers and *herbars* daintily.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 46

HERB-GRACE. See RUE.

HERDESSE for shepherdess.

Yet as a *herdesse* in a summer's day,
Heat with the glorious sun's all-purging ray,
In the calme evening (leaving her faire flocke)
Betakes herself unto a froth-girt rocke.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, 3, p. 78.

A similar word has been found in Chaucer, viz., *hierdesse*.

HERE'S NO, this, or that (whatever the object may be). An ironical exclamation, implying that there is a great abundance of it. Warburton suggested this interpretation of the following passage, which was doubted at first, but has since been fully confirmed:

Sir Walter Blunt! there's honour for you: *here's no vanity!* I am as hot as molten lead, and as heavy too.
1 Hen. IV, v, 3.

Now what a thing it is to be an ass!
Here's no fond jest! The old man hath found their guilt, &c. *Tit. Andr.*, iv, 2.
Here was no subtle device to get a wench!
This chanon has a brave pate of his own.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 3.
T. Here's no gross flattery!
Will she swallow this? *G.* You see she does, and glibly. *Massinger's City Madam*, i, 1.
Here's no notable gullery!
Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, p. 556.

See also O. Pl., i, 204, xi, 127, and vi, 109. The instances might easily be multiplied, to a prodigious extent; so that the point is now beyond all doubt.

Allied to this ironical phrase is that of *here's much*, to signify, on the contrary, the absence of anything; as,

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock? and *here's much Orlando!* *As you like it*, iv, 3.

Thus Brainworm, sending Old Knowell on a false scent, in pursuit of his son, says to him, "I, sir, there you shall have him;" and, as soon as he is out of hearing, adds,

Yes! invisible. *Much* wench, or *much* son!
B. Jons. Every M. in his H., iv, 6.

See MUCH, as an ironical exclamation for *not at all*.

†HERISH. Harsh, rough. See HARRISH.

They teare their *herish* mantels grey.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo le Vayne, 1570.

HERNSHAW, HERON-SHAW, or HERNSHEW. The bird called a heron or hern. Johnson had interpreted it a *heronry*, supposing it made from *hern* and *shaw;* but the quotations abundantly prove that it meant only the bird.

As when a cast of falcons make their flight,
At an *hernshaw*, that lyes aloft on wing.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 9.

Minerva's *hernshaw*, and her owl.
B. Jons. Masque of Augurs, vol. vi, p. 133.

As they were entring on their way, Minerva did present
A *hernshaw*, consecrate to her; which they could ill discerne
Through sable night, but by her clange, they knew it was a *herne*. *Chapman's Homer, Il.*, x, p. 136.

So have wee seene a hawke cast off at an *heron-shaw*, to looke and flie a quite other way.
Hall, Quo vadis? p. 59

And leaving me to stalk here in my trowsers
Like a tame *hern-sew* for you.
Ibid., Staple of News, i, 2.

Than that sky-scaling pike of Teneriffe,
Upon whose tops the *herneshew* bred her young.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, 5, p. 153.

"To know a hawk from a *hernshaw*," was certainly the original form of the proverb, in which the latter word is since corrupted into *handsaw*. But the corruption had taken place before the time of Shakespeare; and therefore sir Thomas Hanmer's alteration of it in Hamlet, ii, 2, was superfluous. It is *handsaw* in Ray's Proverbs, p. 196. The *hawk* and the *hernshaw* appear together in the above quotation from Spenser, which illustrates the real origin of the proverb; meaning, wise enough at least to know the hawk from its game.

HEROD, KING. In the old moralities and mysteries, this personage was always represented as a tyrant of a very violent temper, using the most exaggerated language. Hence the expression,

It *out-herods Herod.* *Haml.*, iii, 2.

He is therefore mentioned as the most daring person that can be thought of by Alexas, when he tells Cleopatra,

Good majesty!
Herod of Jewry dare not look upon you
But when you are well pleas'd.
Ant. & Cleop., iii, 3.

He is also introduced proverbially by Mrs. Page:

What a *Herod of Jewry* is this!
Merry W. W., ii, 1.

The fierceness of Herod is well illustrated in Mr. Steevens's note on the passage of Hamlet, from the Chester Whitsun Plays, Harl. MSS., 1013, where he is made to rant most unreasonably on the subject of his own person and valour.

†HERRING-POND. A popular name for the sea.

The many thousands English, Scotch, and Irish mariners, who now yearly fish for you, would hardly seek work abroad, if a fishery afforded 'em full employment at home; and 'tis odds but a finer country, cheaper and better food and raiment, wholesomer air, easier rents and taxes, will tempt many of your countrymen to cross the *herring-pond*.
England's Path to Wealth, 1722.

HERSALL, for rehearsal.

With this sad *hersall* of his heavy stresse,
The warlike damzell was empassion'd sore.
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 18

HERSE. Apparently for that which is rehearsed; the same as HERSAL. In Spenser's Pastoral of November, where "O heavy *herse*," and "O happie *herse*," form the two burdens of a funeral ditty, the commentator, E. K., explains it, "the solemn obsequie in funerals." In the Faery Queen, a lovesick princess attending public prayers, is said to be inattentive to the prayers,

For the faire damsell from the holy *herse*
Her love-sicke hart to other thoughts did steale.
III, ii, 48.

Which, as Warton observed, seems to mean, from the matter then rehearsed, and he couples it with the *hersall* above cited. *Obs. on F. Q.*, ii, p. 175.

I have found it once used for a dead body:

Bold Archas pierses
Through the mid-hoast, and strewes his way with *herses*. *Heyw. Britaines Troy*, iii, 86.

To HERY. To honour or worship; from *herian*, Saxon. Spenser twice uses this word, and explains it so himself, or his friend:

Tho' wouldest thou learn to carol of love,
And *hery* with hymns thy lasses glove.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., v. 61

Thenot, now nis the time of merry-make,
Nor Pan to *herie*, nor with love to play.
Ibid., Nov., v. 9.

Free from the world's vile and inconstant qualms,
And *herry* Pan with orizons and alms.
Drayt Ecl., 7, p. 1418.

See also p. 1133.

†With holy verses *heryed* I her glove.
Drayton's Shepherds Garland
†*Heryed* and hallowed be thy sacred name. *Ibid.*

HEST, more usually *behest*. A command. *Hæst*, Saxon.

O my father,
I have broke your *hest* to say so. *Temp.*, iii, 1.
Now made forget their former cruell mood,
T' obey their rider's *hest*, as seemed good.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 39.
Such untamed and unyielding pride
As will not bende unto your noble *hestes*.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i. 135.
The king prays pardon of his cruel *hest*.
O. Pl., ii. 163.

HESTERN, of yesterday. *Hesternus*, Latin.

So if a chronicler should misreport exployctes that were enterprised but *hestern* day.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., H 5, col. 2.

†HET. Used as the pret. t. of the verb to heat.

Her blushing *het* her chamber; she looked out,
And all the air she purpled round about.
Marlowe and Chapman's Musæus, p. 53.

HETHER, *adv.* Rather, as it seems, in the following passage:

I will *hether* spend the time in exhorting you to make ready against that day, and to prepare yourselves, *then* [than] curiously to recite or expound the signes thereof. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 245, b.

HEYDEGUIES. See HAYDIGYES.

†*To* HEYNE. To deck?

And on the turfie table with the best
Of lambs in all their flocke shall *heyne* the feast.
The Shepheard's Holiday, 1651.

†HICHCOCK. A simpleton.

Among whom this *hichcocke* missed his rapier; at which all the company were in a maze; he besides his wits, for he had borrowed it of a speciall friend of his, and swore he had rather spend 20 nobles.
Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†HICHEL. An implement for dressing flax. "A *hichel*, hamus vel pecten," *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 138, "the maker of linnen cloth with his instruments, and that pertaineth."

†HICKET. To hiccough. The 1655 ed. of Shirley's Gentleman of Venice, iii, 4, has this verb, which Gifford, v. 53, erroneously considers a misreading.

†HICKET, or HICKOT. The hiccough.

Le hocquet, ou sanglot. The *hickot*, or yering.
Nomenclator.

Of yelking or *hicket*.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

HICK-SCORNER. See HYCKE-SCORNER.

HICK-WAY, or HICK-WALL. One of the old popular names for a woodpecker. See HECCO.

And 'tis this same herb, your *hick-ways*, alias woodpeckers, use, when with some mighty ax any one stops up the hole of their nests, which they industriously dig and make in the trunk of some sturdy tree.
Ozell's Rabelais, IV, ch. 62.

HIDDER AND SHIDDER. A strange rustic form, explained in the original notes to mean *he and she*; but whence derived does not appear.

For had his wesand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hidder and shidder*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 210.

†HIDDIE. Answers here to Virgil's *arduus*.

The *hiddie* horse standing within our town,
Hath armed men disgorg'd; fire up and down
Simon triumphant throws. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

HIDE FOX AND ALL AFTER. Said by sir Thomas Hanmer to be the name of a sport among children, which must doubtless be the same as *hide and seek, whoop and hide*, &c.; but no instance is brought of the expression, except that of the following passage, which occasioned the remark:

G. A thing, my lord! *H.* Of nothing: bring me to him. *Hide fox, and all after.* *Haml.*, iv, 2.

Hide and seek is certainly alluded to in Decker's Satiromastix, as quoted

by Mr. Steevens, where it is said, "Cries *all hid*, as boys do." But it throws no light on *the fox*.

HIDE-PARK, now written Hyde-park, was a place of fashionable resort for coaches, as early as the year 1625.

> Alas, what is it to his scene to know
> How many coaches in *Hide-park* did show
> Last spring.
> *B. Jons. Staple of News*, Prologue for the Stage.

It is also mentioned by Ludlow:

> This day was more observed for people going a maying, than for divers years past. Great resort to *Hyde-park*; many hundreds of rich coaches, and gallants in attire, but most shameful powdered haired men, and painted, spotted women. *Memoirs, May* 1, 1654.

It has long been written as if connected with the family of lord Clarendon; but it has been in the Crown from the time of Henry VIII. Nor could the name refer to a *hide* of land, which is estimated at 120 acres, whereas this park is supposed to contain 620.

HIERONIMO, or JERONIMO. The principal character in an old play by Thomas Kyd, entitled *The Spanish Tragedy, or Hieronimo is mad again*. See GO BY, JERONIMO.

†HIGH-GERMAN. Our early dramas make frequent mention of a High German (a huge animal) about the town, who seems to have been "a master of fence," or common challenger. See GERMAN, HIGH.

HIGH MEN. False dice, so loaded as to come always high numbers. See FULLAM. *Low men*, of course, were the contrary, and produced low throws.

> Your *high*
> And *low* men are but trifles; your pois'd dye,
> That's ballasted with quicksilver or gold,
> Is gross to this. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x. 238.
>
> Then play thou for a pound or for a pin,
> *High men* or *low men* still are foisted in.
> *Harringt. Epig.*, i, 79.
>
> Item, to my son Mat Flowerdale I bequeath two bale of false dice, videlicet, *high men* and *low men*, fullums, stop-cater-traies, and other bones of function.
> *London Prodigal*, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 456.

In later times these had attained the name of *high runners* and *low runners*:

> Shadwell is of opinion, that your bully, with his box and his false dice, is an honester fellow than the rhetorical author, who makes use of his tropes and figures, which are his *high* and his *low runners*, to cheat us at once of our money and of our intellectuals.
> *J. Dennis's Letters*, vol. ii, p. 407.

HIGH-PALMED. See PALMED and PALM.

HIGHT. A participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb *hatan*, to call. Used in a very peculiar way for some of the passive tenses, without the addition of the auxiliary *am*, or *was*, or their several persons. Dr. Johnson erroneously asserts, that it was used only in the preterite. See Tyrwhitt's note on Chaucer, v. 1016.

For, *am called*:

> The wizard smil'd and answer'd in some part,
> Easy it is to satisfy thy will;
> Ismen I *hight*, call'd an inchanter great,
> Such skill have I in magic's secret feat.
> *Fairf. Tasso*, x, 19.

Was called:

> Full carefully he kept them day and night,
> In fairest fields, and Astrophel he *hight*.

Highteth appears to have been sometimes used, but still with a passive signification:

> This goeth aright; how *highteth* she, say you.
> *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 235.

As a participle, *called*:

> Among the rest a good old woman was,
> *Hight* mother Hubbard, who did far surpas
> The rest in honest mirth that seem'd her well.
> *Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale*, 33.

It is sometimes used for, *the man called*, as in the following passage:

> Wretch that he was into this land to bring
> The Saxons, with *hight* Hengist, their false king.
> *Niccol's Winter Nights, Mirror for Mag.*, p. 563.

It is employed by Shakespeare only in burlesque passages, as Love's L. L., i, 1, and Mids. N. Dr., v, 1; and in this manner it is still occasionally introduced.

Spenser uses it in many other senses. For *committed*:

> Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*.
> *F. Q.*, I, iv, 6

Granted:

> Yet so much favour she to him hath *hight*
> Above the rest. *Ibid.*, IV, viii, 54.

Mentioned:

> But reade you, sir, sith ye my name have *hight*,
> What is your owne, that I mote you requite.
> *Ibid.*, IV, vi, 4.

Commanded, or *directed*:

> But the sad steele seiz'd not where it was *hight*
> Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall.
> *Ibid.*, V, xi, 8.

Given:

> Her virtue was the dowre that did delight,
> What better dowre can to a dame be *hight*?
> *Ibid.*, V, iv, 9.

†HIGLY-PIGLY, or HIGLETY-PIGLETY. Mixed together in confusion. In the older writers the spelling of this popular phrase is very uncertain.

> So numerous a force did rally
> Before Troy town, then, in that vally,
> Then, just as neighbors *higly pigtie*.
> Let their beasts graze, but then can quicklie,

Knowing the care marke of their own,
Spy 'em from ev'ry one's i' th town.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

Ra Troth, sir, *higle te pigle te* among my neighbours. Some better, some worse. Yet, tho' I saay't, that shou'dn't saay't. I'm as well belov'd as ony poor fellow i' th' parish? *Wit of a Woman*, 1705.

HIGRE, or HYGRA. The name for the violent and tumultuous influx of the tide into the mouth of the Severn, and for similar effects in other rivers. It is spelt also *aigre*, *eagre*, *eger*. The derivation is as uncertain as the orthography. Mr. Todd tries the Runic and the Saxon; but I cannot find any authority for his Saxon word. Dryden has used *eagre*, as a general word for such a tide, occasioned by the narrowness of the channel, and the steepness of the banks; called also *the bore of the Severn*. For the etymology, I fear we cannot venture to go to the Greek ὑγρὸς. It is probably of Saxon origin. Drayton thus describes its effects:

Until they be imbrac'd
In Sabrin's sovereign arms; with whose tumultuous waves
Shut up in narrower bounds the *higre* wildly raves;
And frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly,
Afar as from the main it comes with hideous cry.
And on the angry frout the curled foam doth bring,
The billows 'gainst the banks when fiercely it doth fling,
Hurls up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land affrighted from the flood;
O'erturns the toiling barge, whose steersman does not launch
And thrust her furrowing beak into her ireful panch
Polyolb., Song 7.

Chatterton, acquainted with this local phenomenon, has made it the subject of a simile:

As when the *hygra* of the Severne roars
And thunders ugsom on the sandes below,
The cleembe [noise] rebounds to Wedecester's shore,
And sweeps the black sand round its horie prowe.
Second Battle of Hastings, 691

See also ver. 326 of the same.

In Drayton is this marginal note, upon a simile subjoined to the lines cited above: "A simile expressing the *boar* or *higre*." The name *higra* is spoken of by William of Malmsbury in the following passage, and the phenomenon described:

In eo quotidianus aquarum furor, quod utrum voraginem vel vertiginem undarum dicam nescio; fundo ab imo verrens arenas et conglobans in cumulum cum impetu venit, nec ultra quam ad pontem pertendit; nonnunquam etiam ripas transcendit, et magnâ vi parte terræ circuitâ victor regreditur; infelix navis si quam à latere attigerit. Nautæ certè gnari cum vident illam *higram* (sic enim Anglicè vocant) venire, navem obvertunt, et per medium secantes violentiam ejus eludunt. *De Pontif.*, lib. iv, p. 283

In this last circumstance we see that Drayton exactly agrees with this writer. Drayton has applied the same name to the tide in the Yorkshire Ouse or Humber:

For when my *higre* comes, I make my either shore
Even tremble with the sound, that I afar do send.
Polyolb., xxviii, p. 1206.

See also *Eger*, in Todd.

[Taylor the water-poet gives the following description of the same phenomenon as observed on the coast of Lincolnshire:]

†And there in three houres space and little more,
We row'd to Boston from the Norfolke shore;
Which by report of people that dwell there,
Is six and twenty mile, or very neere.
The way unknowne and we no pilot had,
Flats, sands and shoales, and tydes all raging mad.
Which sands our passage many times denide,
And put us sometimes three or foure miles wide.
Besides the flood runs there with such great force,
That I imagine it out-runnes a horse;
And with a head some 4 foot high that rores,
It on the sodaine swels and beats the shores.
It tumbled us a ground upon the sands,
And all that we could doe with wit, or hands,
Could not resist it, but we were in doubt
It would have beaten our boates bottome out.
It hath lesse mercy then beare, wolfe, or tyger,
And in those countries it is called the *hyger*.
We much were unacquainted with those fashions,
And much it troubled us with sundry passions;
We thought the shore we never should recover,
And look'd still when our boat would tumble over
But He that made all with his word of might,
Brought us to Boston, where we lodg'd all night.

HILD, for held, for the sake of a rhyme. This kind of licence was very frequently taken by Spenser, and other contemporaries of Shakespeare.

No man inveigh against the wither'd flow'r,
But chide rough winter that the flow'r hath kill'd;
Not that devour'd, but that which doth devour,
Is worthy blame. O let it not be *hild*
Poor women's faults that they are so fulfill'd
With men's abuses.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 545.

HILDEBRAND. The family name of pope Gregory the Seventh, so blackened by Fox, and other writers against the Romish Church, that his name became proverbial in this country for violence and mischief. In an old abridgment of Fox's Martyrs, by a Dr. Bright, printed 1589, I find him thus described: "This *Hildebrand* was a most wicked and reprobate monster, a *sorcerer*, a *necromancer*, an old companion of *Silvester*, *Theophilactus*, and *Laurentius*, conjurers." Page 136. Any name of reproach being thought fair to such a character, Shakespeare has made Falstaff call him Turk:

Turk Gregory never did such deeds in arms, as I have done this day. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

See Warburton's note on the passage:

Lead him a prisoner to the lady too.
Sn. Warrant ye, though he were Gog or *Hildebrand*.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 502.

A HILDING, *s.* A base, low, menial wretch; derived by some from *hinderling*, a Devonshire word, signifying degenerate; by others, from the Saxon (see Todd's Johnson). Perhaps, after all, no more originally than a corruption of *hireling*, or *hindling*, diminutive of *hind;* which the following passage seems a little to confirm:

A base slave,
A *hilding* for a livery, a squire's cloth,
A pantler, not so eminent! *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

In apposition with another substantive, as peasant is occasionally used:

'Tis positive 'gainst all exceptions, lords,
That our superfluous lacqueys, and our peasants,
Who, in unnecessary action, swarm
About our squares of battle, were enough
To purge this field of such a *hilding* foe. *Hen. V*, iv, 2.

For a coward:

If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

It was applied to women, as well as men:

For shame, thou *hilding* of a devilish spirit.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.
But now I see this one is one too much,
And that we have a curse in having her;
Out on her, *hilding!* *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 5.
This is that scornful piece, that scurvy *hilding*,
That gave her promise faithfully she would be here,
Cicely, the sempster's daughter. *Two Noble K.*, iii, 5.
Dost thou dispute with me? Alexander, carry the prating *hilding* forth.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb, act iv, p. 216 (spoken of Viola).

†HILLISH. Vast; as large as hills.

The wounded whale casts from his *hillish* jawes
Rivers of waters, mixt with purple gore.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

HILTS. A familiar term for cudgels; the basket *hilt*, for the defence of the hand, being the most permanent part of them; the sticks might be changed at pleasure.

Fetch the *hilts;* fellow Juniper, wilt thou play? *Jun.* I cannot resolve you: 'tis as I am fitted with the ingenuity, quantity, or quality of the cudgel.
B. Jons. Case is altered, ii, 7.

Martino, who is sent, certainly brings the cudgels, not the baskets only: "Enter Martino, with the cudgels." Falstaff either calls his broad sword *hilts*, or he means to swear by the hilts, as Owen Glendower by the cross of his Welch hook:

Seven, by these *hilts*, I am a villain else.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4

Hilts were frequently used in the plural, though said of one weapon.

†HINCH-PINCH. The name of an old Christmas game, mentioned with others in the following passage.

Your puffe, your crosse-puffe, your expuffe, your inpuffe uppon the face of a tender infant, ... are fitting complements for *hynch pynch, and laugh not*, coale under candlesticke, friar Rush, and wopenny hoe. Which are more civilly acted, and with lesse foule soyle, and lothsome indecorum, then your spattring and greasing tricks upon the poore infant.
Declaration of Popish Impostures, 1603.

†HINDBERRY. The raspberry.

Morum rubi Idæi. Framboises. A raspis berrie, or *hyndberrie*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

HING, for hang, in the same manner as hild for held. A variation for the sake of rhyme. See HILD.

That fear, death, terror, and amazement bring;
With ugly paws some trample on the green,
Some gnaw the snakes that on their shoulders *hing*.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 4.
Heav'n in thy palm this day the balance *hings*,
Which makes kings gods, or men more great than kings. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 428.

There are traces of this form in the Scottish dialect. See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil.

†HINGELS. Hinges.

Item, for the *hingels* of those doores, iij.*s.*
MS. Accounts of Stockton, Norfolk, 1639.

HINT. A suggestion; used also by Shakespeare for a cause or subject.

Alack, for pity!
I, not remembring how I cried *on't* then, (Steevens, for *out*,)
Will cry it o'er again; it is a *hint*
That wrings mine eyes to 't. *Temp.*, i, 2.
For our escape
Is much beyond our loss; our *hint* of woe
Is common; every day, some sailor's wife,
The master of some merchant, and the merchant
Have just our theme of woe. *Ibid.*, ii, 1.

It may, however, mean there, slight touch or memento.

Wherein of antres vast, and deserts idle,
Rough quarries, rocks, and hills whose heads touch heav'n,
It was my *hint* to speak. *Othello*, i, 3.

In this passage the old quarto reads *hent;* the second quarto, *hint*. It seems most probable that the right reading is *hint*. See HENT.

HIP. *To have on the hip.* To have at an entire advantage. This phrase seems to have originated from hunting, because, when the animal pursued is seized upon the hip, it is finally disabled from flight. In some of his notes on Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson says, that it is taken from the art of wrestling; which is not without appearance of probability, because, when a wrestler can throw his adversary across his own hip, he gives him the severest of all falls, technically

termed a *cross-buttock;* but it will be seen, in the following passages, that the allusion is carried on with evident reference to the other origin:

If I can catch him once *upon the hip,*
I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear him.
Merch. of V., i, 3.

The hound who has caught a deer by the hip, may feed himself fat on his flesh; but this has nothing to do with a wrestler.

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I trash
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio *on the hip.*
Othello, ii, 1.

Though this passage is greatly corrupted, its allusion to hunting cannot be overlooked. As to the text, the oldest quarto reads the first line,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I crush.

Warburton conjectured "poor *brach*," sagaciously, and in exact conformity to the whole tenour of the passage. See BRACH. He also proposed *cherish* for *crush*, almost as happily; for certainly the general sense is, "If this hound, Roderigo, whose merit is his quick hunting, is staunch also, and will hold, I shall have my game on the hip." The present reading, *trash*, departs from this sense, and neither substitutes one so good, nor is itself fully established, as being legitimately used in that sense. It is derived from the reading of the folio, which is,

If this poor trash of Venice, whom I *trace;*

Which seems to be more corrupt than the reading of the quarto. Warburton's conjectures at least make good sense of the whole, which is some advantage:

If this poor brach of Venice, whom I cherish
For his quick hunting, stand the putting on,
I'll have our Michael Cassio *on the hip.*

Cherish may not have been the very word of Shakespeare, but something to that effect is surely required. The chief objection is, that *brach* is seldom used, except for a female; but if that be thought valid, *trash* may stand, as a word of general contempt.

Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, corrected the opinion given in his notes to Shakespeare, and derived the expression from hunting.

[The meaning of the word in the following passage is not clear.]

†The Græcians them commaunde that dwelt by *hip*
In villages, to make no spare of wine.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

HIPPOCRAS. A medicated drink, composed usually of red wine, but sometimes white, with the addition of sugar and spices. Some would derive it from *ὑπὸ*, and *κεράννυμι*, to mix; but Menage observes, that as the apothecaries call it *vinum Hippocraticum*, he is convinced that it is derived from Hippocrates, as being originally composed by medical skill. It is not improbable, that, as Mr. Theobald observes, in a note on the Scornful Lady (p. 286), it was called *Hippocras*, from the circumstance of its being strained; the woollen bag used for that purpose being called, by the apothecaries, *Hippocrates's sleeve*. It was a very favorite beverage, and usually given at weddings.

P. Stay, what's best to drink a mornings?
R. Ipocras, sir, for my mistress, if I fetch it, is most dear to her. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 283.

Drank to your health, whole nights, in *Hippocras*,
Upon my knees, with more religion
Than e'er I said my pray'rs, which heav'n forgive me.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 28.

In old books are many receipts for the composition of Hippocras, of which the following is one:

Take of cinamon 2 oz. of ginger ½ an oz. of grains a ½ of an oz., punne [pound] them grosse, and put them into a pottle of good claret or white wine, with half a pound of sugar; let all steep together, a night at the least, close covered in some bottle of glasse, pewter, or stone; and when you would occupy it, cast a thinne linnen cloath or a piece of a boulter over the mouth of the bottle, and let so much run through as you will drink at that time, keeping the rest close, for so it will keep both the spirit, odor, and virtue of the wine and spices. And if you would make but a quart, then take but half the spices aforesaid.
Haven of Health, ch. 228, p. 264.

By a pottle is meant two quarts. See POTTLE. See also Strutt's View of Manners, &c., vol. iii, p. 74.

†To make *Hypocrass* the best way.—Take 5 ounces of aqua vitæ, 2 ounces of pepper, and 2 of ginger, cloves and grains of paradice each 2 ounces, ambe grease three grains, and of musk two grains, infus them 24 hours in a glass bottle on pretty warm embers and when your occasion requires to use it, put a pound of sugar into a quart of wine or cyder; dissolve it well, and then drop 3 or 4 drops of the infusion into it, and they will make it taste richly.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things

†The wind blows cold the weather's raw,
The beggars now do skulk in straw,
Whilst those whose means are somewhat higher,
Do warm their noses by a fire.
Sack, *Hippocrus* now, and burnt brandy
Are drinks as warm and good as can be.

But if thy purse won't reach so high,
With ale and beer that want supply.
Poor Robin, 1696

†HIRDES. See HURDS.

HIREN. A corruption of the name of Irene, the fair Greek, first broached, perhaps, by G. Peele, in his play of The Turkish Mahomet and Hiren the fair Greek. In this play, which does not appear to have been published, was probably the hemistich so often alluded to by subsequent dramatists, "Have we not *Hiren* here?"

And therefore, while we have *Hiren* here, speak my little dish-washers. *Decker, Satirom.*, Or. Dr., iii, 178
What ominous news can Polymetes daunt?
Have we not *Hiren* here? *Law Tricks*, 1608
'Sfoot, lend me some money. Hast thou not *Hyren* here? *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 218

Pistol, in his rants, twice brings in the same words, but apparently meaning to give his sword the name of *Hiren*:

Down, down, dogs, down faitors! Have we not *Hiren* here? *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

And soon after,

Die men like dogs, give crowns like pins,
Have we not *Hiren* here? *Ibid.*

Mrs. Quickly, with admirable simplicity, supposes him to ask for a woman, and replies, "O my word, captain, we have no such here; what the goujere, do you think I would deny her?" *Ibid.*

In another old play, on the Clown saying, "We have *Hiren* here," the Cook and he dispute whether it was *Hiren* or *Siren*. *Massing. Old Law*, iv, 1.

Mr. Douce, by extraordinary chance, picked up an old rapier, with the very motto of Pistol's sword upon it, in French:

Si fortune me tourmente,
L'espérance me contente.

See his Illustr. of Shakesp., i, p. 453, where he has given a woodcut of it.

HIS, *pron.* It was commonly supposed, during the imperfect state of English grammar, that the pronoun *his* was the legitimate formative of the genitive case of nouns, and that the *s*, with an apostrophe, was only a substitute for that word. Modern grammarians, struck with the absurdity of supposing the same abbreviation to stand for *his*, *her*, and *their* (as the *s* is subjoined also to feminine and plural nouns), have recurred to the Saxon, where *is*, or *es*, formed the genitives; which fully accounts for the abbreviation. See Lowth's Gram., p. 25; Johnson's, prefixed to his Dict.; and Tyrwhitt's Essay on the Language and Versif. of Chaucer, in his edition of the Cant. Tales, vol. iv, p. 31. But the other opinion was formerly general, and traces of it are found from the time of Shakespeare, and even earlier, to that of Addison. Ben Jonson says expressly, in his English Grammar,

To the genitive cases of all nouns denoting a possessor, is added *s* with an apostrophe, thereby to avoid the gross syntax of the pronoun *his* joining with a noun; as the *emperor's court*, the *general's valour*; not the *emperor his court*, &c.
Chap. xiii, ed. Whalley, vol. vii, p. 250.

This form, as is well known, occurs once at least in the Liturgy; namely, in the prayer for *all sorts and conditions of men*, which concludes, "and this we beg, for Jesus Christ *his* sake." Shakespeare has written according to the notion of his time:

Vincentio *his* son, brought up in Florence,
It shall become to, &c. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 1.
Once in a sea-fight 'gainst the duke *his* gallies
I did some service. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 3.

In the following, he seems to have accumulated the two methods:

Madam, an if my brother had my shape,
And I had his, *sir Robert's his*, like him.
John, i, 1.

Unless the true reading were "sir Robert his." Inaccurate speakers still occasionally use a double form, as *sir Robert's 's*, which may account for the accumulation in Shakespeare, whether by himself or his publishers. Spenser has written *his*, and made it form his verse in a peculiar manner:

This knight too late, *his* manhood and *his* might
I did assay. *F. Q.*, IV, i, 35.

For "this knight's manhood and might." By aid of this supposed syntax, *his* blood, *his* wounds, &c., were sometimes used for *God's* blood, &c., omitting the sacred name, which should be the antecedent:

Nay by Godde's harte, if I might doe what I list,
Not one of them all that should scape my fist.
His nayles! I would plague them one way or another.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 277.

And again:

And trust, by *his woundes!* Avarice, some agayne for to trie. *Ibid.*

And,

His blood! I would I might have once seene that chance.

†HITCHER. A sort of boat-hook.

And when they could not cause him to rise, one of them tooke a *hitcher*, or long boate-hooke, and hitch'd in the sicke mans breeches, drawing him backward.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

HO, *s.* Originally a call, from the interjection *ho!* afterward rather like a stop or limit, in the two phrases, *out of all ho*, for out of all bounds; and *there's no ho with him*, that is, he is not to be restrained. Both seem deducible, in some degree, from the notion of calling in or restraining a sporting dog, or perhaps a hawk, with a call, or *ho;* or so calling to a person at a distance, or going away.

Oh, aye; a plague on 'em, *there's no ho* with them, they are madder than March hares.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 353.

See also 382.

Because, forsooth, some odd poet, or some such fantastic fellows make much on him, *there's no ho with him;* the vile dandiprat will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 172.

For he once loved the fair maid of Fresingfield *out of all hoe*. *Green's Fryer Bacon, &c.*, G 3.

†Would not my lord make a rare player? oh, he would upholde a companie *beyond all hoe*, better then Mason among the kings players!
Play of Sir Thomas More.

So also, OUT OF ALL CRY, which see.

There's no ho with him; but once hartned thus, he will needes be a man of warre.
Nash's Lenten St., Harl. Misc., vi, p. 160.

If they gather together, and make a muster, *there is no hoe with them*
A Strange Metam., cited *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 287.

The phrase was retained even by Swift, in the jocular strain of his familiar letters:

When your tongue runs, *there's no hoe with you*, pray.
Journ. to Stella, Let. 20.

†And as the medley grew hote, such a sound there was of shields, such a clattering noyse also, as well of the men themselves as their weapons, making a dolefull din, as among whome *there was now no hoe* nor stay at all of their hands, that all the fields were covered over with bloud and slaine bodies lying along.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Inexplebile dolium: *hee hath no hoe with him.*
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 560.

†*Phil.* Must we still thus be check'd? we live not under a king, but a pædagogue: hee's insufferable.
Leo. Troth he's so proud now he must be kill'd to make a supper for the immortall canniballs, that *there's no ho with him.*
Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

HO, HO. An established dramatic exclamation, given to the devil, whenever he made his appearance on the stage; and attributed to him when he was supposed to appear in reality.

But Diccon, Diccon, did not the devil cry *ho, ho, ho?*
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 34.

Ho, ho, quoth the devyll, we are well pleased,
What is his name thou wouldst have eased.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 88.

Ben Jonson's comedy of the Devil is an Ass, begins with a long *ho, ho*, from Satan himself. Robin Goodfellow, a clown who often personates the devil, to scare his neighbours, in the old play of Wily Beguiled, speaks thus of his enterprise:

Tush! fear not the dodge; I'll rather put on my flashing red nose, and my flaming face, and come wrap'd in a calf's skin, and cry *ho, ho;* I'll fray the scholar, I warrant thee. Origin of Dr., iii, 319.

In that work it is indeed printed *bo, bo*, which alteration Mr. Hawkins made, I presume, from not being acquainted with the customary interjections of the fiend. In Mr. Reed's notes to the Old Plays, it is cited *ho, ho*, which is probably right; but I have never had an opportunity of seeing the original play.

HOAR, or HOARY. Used sometimes for mouldy, because mouldiness gives a white appearance.

R. What hast thou found? *M.* No hare, sir; unless a hare, sir, in a lenten pye, that is something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were vinew'd and *hourie* with over long lying.
Beaum. to Speght, on his Chaucer.

Lest, starke with rest, they finew'd waxe and *hoare.*
Mirror for Mag., p. 417.

To HOAR. To become white or mouldy, or to make anything so.

Hoar the flamen
That scolds against the quality of flesh,
And not believes himself. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.
When it *hoars* ere it be spent.
Rom. and Jul., loc. cit.

Devote to mouldy customs of *hoar'd* eld.
Marston's What you will, B 4.

†*To* HOAST. To take up one's abode with any one; to have him for one's host. See HOST.

If you would see the waters waving brine
Abound with fishes, pray Hyperion
T'abandon soon his liquid mansion,
If he expect, in his prefixt career,
To *hoast* with you a month in every yeer.
Du Bartas.

HOB. A frequent name, in old times, among the common people, particularly in the country. It is sometimes used, therefore, to signify a countryman; and *hob*-goblin meant perhaps, originally, no more than clown-goblin, or bumpkin-goblin. Coriolanus, curiously enough, finds this name among the citizens of Rome:

Why in this wolvish gown should I stand here,
To beg of *Hob*, and Dick, that do appear
Their needless vouches. *Coriol.*, ii, 3.

The country gnuffs [*i. e.*, gnoffs] *Hob*, Dick, and Hick,
With staves and clouted shoon.
Old Proph., cited by Steevens.

Hence the farce of Hob in the Well, in much later times, to denote the clown in the well.

Hob was also used as a substitute for hob-goblin:

From elves, *hobs*, and fairies,
That trouble our dairies,
From fire-drakes, and fiends,
And such as the devil sends,
Defend us, good heaven!
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.

For proof, take Merlin father'd by an *hob*,
Because he was said to be the son of a demon.
Mirr. Mag., 297.

†Many of the countrey *hobs*, who had gotten an estate liable to a fine, took it first as a jeast, and thereupon made no appearance, but their purses afterwards paid for it in good earnest. This project alone bringing into the exchequer no less then a hundred thousand pound. *Select Lives of English Worthies.*

HOB-GOBLIN. See PUCK.

†HOB-IN-THE-HALL. The name of an old game.

Sailor. Faith, to tell your honour the truth, we were at *hob-in-the-hall*, and whilst my brother and I were quarrelling about a cast, he slunk by us.
Wycherley, Plain-dealer, 1677.

HOB-NOB. See HABBE NABBE.

HOBBIDIDANCE, or HOBERDIDANCE. One of Shakespeare's fiends, taken from the history of the Jesuits' impostures. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hobbididance, prince of dumbness. *Lear*, iv, 1.

†HOBBY. A species of hawk.

For this understand, that my friends are unwilling that I should match so low, not knowing that love thinketh the juniper shrubbe to bee as high as the tall oakes, or the nightingales layes to be more precious then the estridges feathers, or the larke that breedeth in the ground to be better then the *hobby* that mounteth to the clouds. *Lylie's Euphues.*

HOBBY-HORSE. A small horse; also a personage belonging to the ancient morris dance, when complete, and made, as Mr. Bayes's troops are on the stage, by the figure of a horse fastened round the waist of a man, his own legs going through the body of the horse, and enabling him to walk, but concealed by a long foot-cloth; while false legs appeared where those of the man should be, at the sides of the horse. The hobby-horse is represented by figure 5 of the plate subjoined to 1 Hen. IV, in Steevens's Shakespeare of 1778, and the subsequent editions, and illustrated by Mr. Tollet's remarks. Latterly the *hobby-horse* was frequently omitted, which appears to have occasioned a popular ballad, in which was this line, or burden:

For O, for O, the *hobby-horse is forgot.*

Which is quoted in Love's L. L., iii, 1, and Haml., iii, 2.

Tother *hobby-horse*, I perceive, *is not forgotten*
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 97.

But see, the *hobby-horse is forgot.*
Fool it must be your lot,
To supply his want with faces,
And other buffoon graces.
B. Jons. Entert. of the Queen, &c., at Althorpe, vol. v, p. 211, ed. Whalley.

This had become almost a proverbial expression:

Cl. Answer me, *hobbihorse*, which way crost he you saw enow? *Jen.* Who do you speake to, sir? *We have forgot the hobbihorse.*
Drue's Dutch. of Suff., C 4 b.

The Puritans, who were declared enemies of all sports and games, seem to have been particularly inveterate against the poor *hobby-horse*. The following may be taken as a specimen of their eloquence against him:

The beast is an unseemly and a lewd beast,
And got at Rome by the pope's coach horses.
His mother was the mare of ignorance.
B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, 1.

Where is much more to the same effect. The forgetting the *hobby-horse* is there also introduced:

Shall th' *hobby-horse be forgot then?*
The hopeful *hobby-horse*, shall he lie founder'd?

And the mode of carrying the horse is alluded to:

Take up your horse again, and *girth him to you*,
And *girth him handsomely*, good neighbour Bomby.

Many tricks were expected of the dancer who acted the *hobby-horse*, and some of a juggling nature as pretending to stick daggers in his nose, (perhaps a false one,) which is represented in the print from Mr. Tollet's window. Sogliardo, in Every Man out of his Humour, boasts of an excellent *hobby-horse*, in which his father and himself were famous for dancing:

Nay, look you, sir, there's ne'er a gentleman in the country has the like humours for the *hobby-horse*, as I have; I have the method for the threading of the needle and all, the —— *Car.* How, the method? *Sogl.* I, the leigerity for that, and the whighhie, and *the daggers in the nose*, and the travels of the egg from finger to finger, and all the humours incident to the quality. The *horse* hangs at home in my parlour.
Act ii, sc. 1.

HOBELER, or HOBBLER. A term for a sort of light horseman, from their riding on hobbies, or small horses. See Chamb. Dict. and Du Cange.

Hee that might dispende tenne pounde should furnishe hymselfe, or fynde a demilaunce, or a light horseman,

if I shall so tearme him, beeyng then called a *hobeler* with a launce. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, K k 3

See Stat. 18 Eliz., iii, 12.

I cannot conjecture in what sense *hobler* is intended to be used in the following speech, unless it means a lame or hobbling thing. He speaks of his ill success as a fiddler:

Marry, sir, you see I go wet shod and dry mouthed, for yet could I never get new shoes or good drink: rather than I'll lead this life, I'll throw my fiddle into the leads for a *hobler*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, v, 3.

It was French also. Roquefort says, "*Hobeler*, cavalier qui monte un cheval Ecossois, qu'on nommoit anciennement *hobin*;" which Coles also testifies, by rendering it, "Velites olim in Gallia merentes." It appears, therefore, that the origin is Scotch, not Irish.

†HOBIDY-BOOBY. A popular term of contempt.

His legs are distorted so many several ways that he looks like a *hobidy booby*, prop'd up with a couple of crooked billets. *Man's Treachery to Woman*, 1720.

†HOBY, or HOBBY. A small horse; a nag. *Hobbies* were strong active horses, of rather a small size, and are reported to be originally natives of Ireland. It is pretended that they were so much liked and used that the word became a proverbial expression for anything of which people are extremely fond.

†HOCAS-POCAS, was the usual old spelling of a well-known phrase.

If I do not think women were got with riddling, whip me! *Hocus, Pocus*, here you shall have me, and there you shall have me. *Randolph's Jealous Lovers*, 1646.

On Hocus Pocas.

Here *Hocas* lyes with his cricks and his knocks,
Whom death hath made sure as a juglers box;
Who many hath cozen'd by his leiger-demain,
Is presto convey'd and here underlain.
Thus *Hocus* he's here, and here he is not,
While death plaid the *Hocas*, and brought him to th' pot. *Witts Recreations*, 1654.

†HOCKAMORE. A sort of liquor.

I did but innocently regale myself t'other day, amongst other choice female friends, at my lady Goodfellow's, with a glass or two of *hockamore*,
The Richmond Heiress, 1693.

HOCK-TIDE. An annual festival, which commenced the fifteenth day after Easter. That it was long observed, and that gatherings, or collections of money, were then made, is certain, from the churchwardens' accounts of various parishes; but its origin has been much disputed by historians and antiquaries. As it was a moveable feast, depending upon Easter, it could not be the commemoration of any fixed event, as some have pretended. The whole discussion, which is much too long for this place, may be seen in Brand's Pop. Antiq., vol. i, pp. 156—165, 4to ed. On the authority of Mr. Bryant, who combated its historical origin, it has been derived from *hoch*, high, German.

Whatever was the origin of *hock*, it was applied also to another feast, that of *harvest-home;* and Herrick has a short poem, entitled the *Hock-Cart, or Harvest-Home*, where he says,

The harvest swains and wenches bound
For joy, to see the *hock-cart* crown'd.
Hesperides, p. 114.

This *hock-tide* is still observed in Suffolk, Cambridge, and the neighbouring counties, under the corrupted names of *hawkey*, *hockey*, or *horkey;* in which last form, a copious description of the festival, as observed in Suffolk, is given in the New Monthly Magazine, for November, 1820, pp. 492—498. See also Todd's Johnson, in *Hockey*, or *Hawkey*. Dr. Clarke has mentioned it in his Travels. Bloomfield, though a Suffolk lad, does not venture on the provincial name, but celebrates *harvest-home* in common English. See his Summer, v. 287.

To HOCUS, *v.* To cheat, to impose upon; from *hocus-pocus*, the jargon of pretended conjurers; the origin of which, after various attempts, seems to be rightly drawn from the Italian jugglers, who said *Ochus Bochus*, in reference to a famous magician of those names. *Verelii Epit. Hist. Suio-Goth.* See Todd, in *Hocus-pocus*.

The mercer cries, was ever man so *hocuss'd?* however I have enough to maintain me here.
Art of Wheedling, p. 322.

One of the greatest pieces of legerdemain, with which jugglers *hocus* the vulgar. *Nalson*, quoted by Todd.

L'Estrange has *hocus-pocussing*, at length. Mr. Malone considered the modern word *hoax*, as made from this; and, indeed, between *hocuss'd* and *hoaxt* there is hardly any difference, and I prefer this derivation to those that are more learned. See Todd, in *Hocus*. It is a strong confirmation

of this origin, that *hoax* is not a word handed down to us from our ancestors, but very lately introduced, by persons who might have retained *hocus*, a word hardly obsolete, but could know nothing of Saxon, or the books in Lambeth Library.

HODDY-PEKE. A ludicrous term of reproach, generally equivalent to fool; perhaps originally synonymous with *hodmandod*, or snail. It is remarkable that Bacon enumerates *hodmandod*, or *dodman*, among fish that cast their shells; what he means is doubtful.

Art here again, thou *hoddypeke?*
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.

What, ye brainsicke fooles, ye *hoddy-peakes*, ye doddy poules, doe ye believe him? are ye seduced also?
Latim. Serm., fol. 44, b.

Who, under her husband's that *hoddy-peke's* nose, must have all the destilling dew of his delicate rose.
Nash's Anatomie of Absurdities, B.

It seems, in the latter place, to mean cuckold, of which the horned snail might be thought a fit emblem.

†They counte peace to be cause of ydelnes, and that it maketh men *hodipekes* and cowardes.
Christopherson, Exh. ag. Rebel., 1554.

HODDY-POULE. Thick head, dunderhead; the same as DODDIPOLE.

Whereat I much wonder.
How such a *hoddy poule*
So boldly dare controule,
And so malapertly withstand
The kynges owne hand.
Skelton, Why come ye not to Court?

HOFUL, and HOFULLY. See Todd. I have not met with the words.

†HOGS. "You have brought your *hoggs* to a fair market," Howell, 1659, said ironically of any one who has made any mismanagement of his affairs.

†HOGGARD. A pig-driver.

I had the glory given me, for having played my part the best of all the actors, who were some of them of the rudest sort of the people of Paris, and according to the instructions of our regent (who had in him no more humanity than a *hoggard*) had every one of them a fair handkerchief in his hand for want of a more gracefull posture. *Comicall History of Francion*, 1655.

†HOGGING-SHIRTS. Charles II, in his disguise after his escape from Worcester, "had an old coarse shirt, patched both at the neck and hands, of that very coarse sort which, in that country, go by the name of *hogging-shirts*."

HOGH. A hill; from the Dutch. A place near Plymouth was so called, which Camden terms the *haw*.

That well can witness yet unto this day
The western *hogh*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goëmot. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, x, 10.

Drayton speaks of it also:

All doubtful to which part the victory would go,
Upon that lofty place at Plimmouth call'd the *hoe*,
Those mighty wrestlers met. *Polyol'b.*, song i, p. 668.

†HOG-LICE. Woodlice.

And if the worms, called wood-lice, or *hog-lice*, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will rain shortly after. *Husbandman's Practice*, 1673.

†HOGLING.

Yet I am sory for the qualitie of som of your news, that sir Robert Mansell being now in the Mediterranean with a considerable navall strength of ours against the Moors, to do the Spaniard a pleasure, marquis Spinola should in a *hogling* way, change his master for the time, and taking commission from the emperour, becom his servant for invading the Palatinat.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†HO-GO. Literally, a high flavour, from the French *haut-gout*. Generally used rather in burlesque.

And why not say a word or two
Of she that's just? witnesse all who
Have ever been at thy *ho-go*.
Choyce Drollery, 1656, p. 34.

A bad husband is an incouciderate piece of sottish extravagance; for though he consist of several ill ingredients, yet still good fellowship is the *causa sine qua non*, and gives him the *ho-go*.
Twelve Ingenious Characters, 1686.

HOGREL. The rustic name for a sheep of two years old.

And to the temples first they hast, and seeke
By sacrifice for grace, with *hogrels* of two years.
Surrey, Virg., B. iv, l. 72.

At one year they are *hogs*.

†HOGSDON CASK. Over a Hogsdon cask signifies here in a very hurried and unceremonious manner, but we cannot explain the phrase any further.

'Tis poor and kitchinglike to come to downright and plain terms of love; you true ladies abhor it, fie upon it, upon one meeting, or over a *Hogsdon caske*, to clap up a match. *The Wizard, a Play*, 1640, MS.

HOG'S-NORTON. A village in Oxfordshire, north-east of Chipping Norton, which Ray says was properly called *Hoch Norton*, but is now *Hook Norton*, or *Hoke Norton*. Camden says, that the clownishness of the inhabitants occasioned it to be popularly called *Hog's Norton*, and Ray has a proverb of that meaning:

You were born at *Hog's Norton*. P. 258.

Equivalent to saying, you are a clown. The old saying, that the *pigs play on the organ there*, was probably a continuation of the joke, calling the inhabitants pigs, who had probably an organ in their church. Ray, in another place, will have Pig, or Pigs, the name of a man who played the organs (see p. 206), and there inad-

vertently transfers it to the *Hoke Norton* of Leicestershire. But see ORGANS.

But the great work in which I mean to glory
Is in the raising a cathedral church;
It shall be at *Hog's Norton*, with a pair
Of stately organs; more than pity 'twere
The *pigs* should lose their skill for want of practice.
Rand. Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 212.

If thou bestowst any curtesie on mee, and I do not requite it, then call mee cut, and say I was brought up at *Hogge Norton*, where *pigges play on the organs*.
Nash's Apol. of Pierce Penilesse, K 4.

HOIDEN. Mr. Gifford has suggested, that *hoiden* seems to be used for a leveret in the following passage. It clearly appears to be a hunting term for some kind of game:

You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare o' me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 6.

†HOIGH. *On the hoigh*, eagerly, riotously.

During the time whilst he and I were conferring of these matters, we came to the butchers shambles, there comes running upon the *hoigh* together to meete me, all the hucksters, fishmongers, butchers, cookes, puddingwrights, sellers of fresh fish, who both before I brake, as also after I became bankrout, I had beene beneficiall unto, and am all often still.
Terence in English, 1614.

To HOIT. To indulge in riotous and noisy mirth. We still speak of a *hoity-toity* person.

He sings and *hoits* and revels among his drunken companions. *B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest.*

We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon,
You'll wonder at it.
Webst. Thracian Wonder, ii, 1, repr., p. 31.

†For questionlesse the court is not a place for children, a schoole for infants, nor a market-place for boyes, *hoytings*, and knaveries, but a place of vertue, wisedome, and prudence. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†HOKY-CAKE. A seed-cake.

Rocke Monday, and the wake in summer, shrovings, the wakefull ketches on Christmas eve, the *hoky*, or seed cake, these he yearely keepes; yet holdes them no reliques of popery
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Harvest is done, therefore, wife, make
For harvest men a *hoaky cake*.
Poor Robin, 1712.

†HOLBORN was the high road from Newgate to Tyburn, by which, therefore, condemned malefactors were carried publicly to be hanged. It is, therefore, often a subject of allusion in the old popular writers.

Item, he loves to ride when he is weary, yet at certaine times he holds it ominous to ride up *Holborne*.
Harry White's Humour, 1652.

HOLD. To cry *hold!* when persons were fighting, was, according to the old military laws, an authoritative way of separating them. This is shown by the following passage, produced by Mr. Tollet; it declares it to be a capital offence,

Whosoever shall strike stroke at his adversary, either in the heat or otherwise, if a third do cry *hold*, to the intent to part them.
Bellay's Instructions for the Wars, transl. 1589.

If they fought in lists, the general only could part them. *Ibid.* This well illustrates the following passage of Shakespeare:

Nor heav'n peep through the blanket of the dark
To cry *hold! hold!* *Mach.*, i, 5.

Hold was also the word of yielding. See Macb., v, 7.

[*To take hold*, a term in hunting.]

†When a hart is past his sixt yeere, he is generally to be called a hart of tenn, and afterwards according to the increase of his head, whether he be croched, palmed, or crowned. When he breaketh heard, and draweth to the thickets, or coverts, the foresters and woodmen do say, he *taketh his hold*.
Manwood's Lawes of the Forrest, 1598.

The HOLE. One of the meanest apartments in the Counter prison, in Wood-street, was so called; as a still worse room had the name of Hell.

But if e'er we clutch him again, the Counter shall charm him. *Rav.* The *hole* rot him.
Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 590

In Wood street's *hole*, or Poultry's hell.
Counter-rat, a Poem.

Next from the stocks, the *hole*, and little-ease,
Sad places, which kind nature do displease,
And from the rattling of the keeper's keys,
Libera nos, Domine.
Walks of Hogsdon, with the Humours of Wood Street Compter, a Comedy, 1657.

From the feather bed in the master's side, or the flock bed in the knight's ward, to the straw bed in the *hole*. *Miseries of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 48.

See also O. Pl., iv, 284.

Here it is said of the *Poultry* Compter. Perhaps the term was common to many prisons. We still hear of the *condemned hole* in Newgate. See Fennor's Compter's Commonwealth, 4to, 1617.

HOLIDAME. By some supposed to be for Holy Dame, Our Lady, the Virgin Mary; but see HALIDAM.

Now, by my *holidame*, here comes Katharina.
Tam. of Shr., v, 2.

†HOLLAND CHEESE. Dutch cheese has been imported into this country from a rather early period.

By fire in Cheapside, since amulets and bracelets
And lovelocks were in use, the price of sprats,
Jerusalem Artichocks, and *Holland cheese*,
Is very much increased. *The Citye Match*, 1639, p. 10.

HOLLOWMAS. The feast of All-hallows, or All Saints; that is, the first of November. See HALLOWMAS.

She came adorn'd hither like sweetest May,
Sent back like *hollowmas*, or shortest of day.
Rich. II, v, 1.

†HOLM. A small island, especially in a river.

Then as the *holmes*, two sturdy umpires met
Betwixt the quar'ling Welsh and English tydes,
In equall distance each from other set,
As both removéd from faire Severnes sides.
Zouche's Dove, 1618

HOLPE, and HOLPEN. The old preterite and participle of to help.

Sir Robert never *holp* to make this leg. *K. John*, i, 1
Thou art my warrior,
I *holp* to frame thee. *Cor.*, v, 3
He, remembring his mercy, hath *holpen* his servant Israel. *Magnificat*, Prayer-Book transl

Shakespeare often uses the preterite incorrectly for the participle:

You have *holp* to ravish your own daughters, and
To melt the city leads upon your pates. *Cor.*, iv, 6.

The following phrase is yet occasionally used in low life:

A man *is well holp up*, that trusts to you.
Com. of Err., iv, 1.

†HOLSTER. The holsters or pistol-cases of a horse's saddle were often used to conceal articles of value, in carrying them from place to place.

This night come about £100 from Brampton by carrier to me, in *holsters*, from my father, which made me laugh. *Pepys' Diary*, 1661.

HOLT. A wood. Saxon. Sometimes a high wood.

Or as the wind in *holts* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes among the boughs and leaves.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 6.
About the rivers, vallies, *holts*, and crags,
Among the ozyers, and the waving flags.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, ii, p. 56.
As over *holt* and heath, as thorough frith and fell.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 862.

Bishop Percy says, sometimes it signifies a hill; but in the passage he quotes from Turbervile it clearly means no more than a high wood:

Ye that frequent the hilles
And highest *holtes* of all. *Glossary to Reliques*, vol. i.

The other passage is not decisive. Mr. Ellis says, and I believe rightly, that *holts* properly meant woody hills. *Specim.*, vol. ii, p. 33.

In the following passage it seems to be corruptly used instead of *hold*, for the sake of rhyming to *bolt*:

But sooner shall th' Almightes thunderbolt
Strike me down to the cave tenebrious,
The lowest land, and damnéd spirits' *holt*,
Than, &c. *Solimus, Emp. of the Turks*, A 4.

†HOME. *To pay home*, to press hard upon another in combat.

Acre meo me lacessis, thou gevest me scoffe for scoffe, or as we saie, thou *paiest me home*. *Elyot*, 1559.

To touch home, to give a mortal wound.

Sax. Not any, Austria; neither toucht I thee.
Aust. Somebody *toucht me home*; vaine world farewell,
Dying I fall on my dead Lucibell.
The Tragedy of Hoffman.

HOMELING. A native of any place, and resident there: *indigena*.

So that within a whyle they began to molest the *homelings* (for so I finde the word *indigena* to be Englished in an old booke that I have, wherein *advenæ* is translated also an *homeling*). *Holinsh.*, vol. i, A 3.
†Now, there were two legions in garrison for defence of this citie, to wit, Prima Flavia, and Prima Parthica, besides many *homelings* and naturall inhabitants, together with auxiliarie horsemen.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus. 1609.

HONEST AS THE SKIN BETWEEN HIS BROWS, *prov.* An odd proverbial saying, used by Shakespeare and others. Where the force of the comparison lies, it is not easy to perceive. The skin between the brows certainly cannot be made subservient to dissimulation, as the other features may; but this seems too refined.

An old man, sir, and his wits are not so blunt, as, God help, I would desire they were, but in faith *honest, as the skin between his brows*.
Much Ado, iii, 5.
It shall be justified to thy husband's faish, now: tou shalt be *as honesht as the skin between his hornsh*, la.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iv, 5.
I am *as trie*, I wold thou knew, *as skin betweene thy browes*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 67.
I am *as honest as the skin that is*
Between thy brows. *Constable*. What *skin between my brows?*
What *skin*, thou knave? I am a Christian;
And what is more a constable! What *skin?*
Ordinary, O. Pl., x. 308.

In the following passage the same comparison is applied to magnanimity:

Punt. Is he magnanimous? *Gent. As the skin between your brows*, sir.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H., ii, 2

But this seems to be mere burlesque.

To HONEST. To do honour to.

Sir Amorous! you have very much *honested* my lodging with your presence. *B. Jons. Silent Woman.* Surely, you should please God, benefit your country, and *honest* your own name.
Ascham, Scholemaster, Pref., xvii, ed. Upt.
†That it is a grosse flattering of tyred cruelty to *honest* it with the title of clemency. That to eate much at other men's cost, and little at his owne, is the wholesomest and most nourishing diet, both in court and countrey.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

HONESTY, for credit or reputation.

When sir Thos. More was at the place of execution, he said to the hangman, "I promise thee that thou shalt never have *honestie* in the stryking of my head, my necke is so short." *Hall's Chron.*, p. 226.

This remarkable speech is exactly copied by the author of the old drama of Damon and Pithias:

Come Gronno, doo thine office now, why is thy colour so dead?
My neck is so short, that thou wilt never have *honestie* in strikmg of this head. O. Pl., i, 241.

†HONEY. *To sell honey for a halfpenny*, to rate at a vile price.

Thou that in thy dialogues *soldst hunnie for a halfepenie*, and the choysest writers extant for cues a peece. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

To HONEY. To sweeten or delight, coax or flatter. Shakespeare has been thought licentious in converting substantives into verbs, and the contrary; but it will appear in this work that this interchange was much authorised by the custom of his time:

Can'st thou not *honey* me with fluent speach.
And even adore my toplesse villainy?
Antonio and Mellida, A 4.

O unpeerable! invention rare!
Thou god of policy, it *honies* me.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv. 66.

Was ever rascal *honey'd* so with poison?
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 246.

Shakespeare has made it a neuter verb, and used it contemptuously for courting; *i. e.*, calling each other *honey*:

Stew'd in corruption; *honeying* and making love
Over the nasty sty. *Haml.*, iii, 4

†*Clo.* A pretious villaine: a good villaine too.
Well if he be no worse; that is doe worse,
And *honey* me in my death-stinging thoughts,
I will preferre him. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

†HONEYCOMB was used as a term of endearment.

Darlynge, a wanton terme used in veneriall speach, as be these: *honycombe*, pyggisnye, sweetehert, true love. *Huloet's Abcedarium*, 1552.

†HONEY-FLY. A bee The French *mouche-à-miel*.

Up, up, ye princes! prince and people, rise,
And run to schoole among the *hony-flies*. *Du Bartas*.

†HONEY-MOON. A first period of prosperity or of enjoyment.

I was there entertained as well by the great friends my father made, as by mine owne forwardnesse, where it being now but *honey-moone*, I endeavoured to court it. *Lylie's Euphues*.

†HONEY-RORE. The dew of honey.

She ceast; and with her snowie arms most white
About the neck she clasps him soft and light
He seems to shrink, she clings and toyes the more;
He on a sudden felt loves *honey-rore*
Soak in, and wonted flames to heat his heart,
And to o'respread his bones and every part
Virgil. by Vicars, 1632.

HONEYSTALKS. Clover flowers, which contain a sweet juice. It is common for cattle to overcharge themselves with clover and die.

With words more sweet, and yet more dangerous,
Than baits to fish, or *honeystalks* to sheep.
Tit. Andr., iv, 4.

HOODMAN-BLIND. The childish sport now called *blind-man's buff*.

What devil was't
That thus hath cozen'd you at *hoodman-blind?*
Haml., iii, 4.

Come, boy, and make me this same groaning love,
Troubled with stitches and the cough o' the lungs,
That wept his eyes out when he was a child,
And ever since hath shot at *hudman-blind*, &c.
Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 262.

Why should I play at *hoodman-blind?*
Wise Woman of Hogsdon.

HOOD-WINK, *s.* Drayton has this word, which must mean the same as *hoodman-blind*.

By moonshine many a night do give each other chase
At *hood-wink*, barley-break, &c.
Polyolb., xxx, p. 1225

By HOOK OR CROOK. By one instrument or another. Warton observes, that it has been falsely derived from two lawyers in Charles the First's time, judge *Hooke* and judge *Crooke*; but he shows that it is twice used by Spenser, and occurs also in Skelton. *Observ. on Spenser*, vol. ii, p. 235. See Todd.

†Nor wyll suffer this boke
By hooke ne by crooke
Pryuted for to be. *Skelton, Colin Clout.*

†Thereafter all that mucky pelfe he tooke,
The spoile of peoples evil gotten good,
The which her sire had scrap't *by hooke and crooke*,
And burning all to ashes pour'd it down the brooke.
Spenser, F. Q., V, ii. 27.

†Likewise to get, to pull and poll *by hooke and crooke*
so much, as that, &c. *Holland's Suetonius*.

HOOP. A name for a quart pot, such pots being anciently made with staves, bound together with hoops, as barrels are.

The Englishman's healths, his *hoops*, cans, half-cans, &c. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 28.

I believe *hoopes* in quart pots were invented, that every man should take his *hoope*, and no more.
Nash's Pierce Penilesse.

They were usually three in number to such a pot; hence one of Jack Cade's popular reformations was to increase their number:

The *three-hoop'd* pot shall have ten *hoops*; and I will make it felony to drink small beer. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

Will not this explain *cock-a-hoop* better than the other derivations? A person is *cock-a-hoop*, or in high spirits, who has been keeping up the *hoop*, or pot, at his head.

†HOOP-RINGS.

But, I pray you, nothing
From the poor country villagers?
Pan. Very little;
Hoop-rings and childrens whistles, and some forty
Or fifty dozen of gilt-spoons, that's all.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†HOOP-SLEEVES. Wide capacious sleeves.

His heraldry gives him place before the minister, because the law was before the gospell. Next terme he walkes his *hoopsleeve* gowne to the hall; there it proclaimes him.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†HOOPER'S-HIDE. A name for the game of blind-man's buff.

But Robbin finding him silly,
Most friendly took him aside,
The while that his wife with Willy
Was playing at *hooper's hide*.
The Winchester Wedding, an old ballad

HOOVES. Used for the plural of hoof.

The furious genets seem, in their career,
To make an earthquake with their thundring *hooves*.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, vi, 64.

†HOPS. *As thick as hops*, appears to have been an old phrase which is not easily accounted for if the cultivation of hops in England be as recent as generally supposed.

The newes of thee shall fill the barbers shops,
And at the bake-houses, *as thicke as hops*
The tatling women as they mold their bread
Shall with their dough thy fourefold praises knead.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

O famous Coriat, hadst thou come againe,
Thou wouldst have told us newes, direct and plaine,
Of tygers, elephants, and antelops,
And thousand other things *as thicke as hops*,
Of men with long tailes, faced like to hounds,
Of oysters, one whose fish weigh'd forty pounds. *Ibid.*

†HOP-OF-MY-THUMB. A term of contempt, but it does not appear necessarily to imply diminutiveness.

Sophos? a *hop of my thumb*, a wretch, a wretch!
Should Sophos meet us there accompany'd with some champion,
With whom 'twere any credit to encounter,
Were he as stout as Hercules himself,
Then would I buckle with them hand to hand.
Wily Beguiled.

Plaine friend *hop of my thum*, know you who we are?
The Taming of a Shrew, 1594.

HOPDANCE. A fiend mentioned by Shakespeare's Edgar, when personating mad Tom. See FLIBBERTIGIBBET.

Hopdance cries in Tom's belly for two white herring.
Lear, iii, 6.

HOP-HARLOT. A coarse coverlet, evidently corrupted from *hap-harlot*; from to *hap*, in the sense of to *wrap*. A burlesque kind of compound, similar to that by which a stout wrapping coat, or cloke, is sometimes called a *wrap-rascal*. In both cases, the thing itself is meant to be ridiculed, by appropriating it to such wearers. It is variously noticed in old dictionaries, and absurdly enough by some etymologists, as may be seen in Todd's Johnson. *Dag-swain*, which occurs with it, seems a similar compound.

Covered only with a sheet, under coverlets made of dag-swain, or *hop-harlots*.
Harrison, Pref. to Holinsh., ch. 12.

HOPE, for mere expectation, as *spero* is sometimes used in Latin, and ἐλπίζω in Greek.

By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So also the verb:

I cannot *hope*
Cæsar and Antony shall well greet together.
Ant. and Cl., ii, 1.

This use of the word was not, however, common; and Puttenham, relating of the Tanner of Tamworth that he said "I *hope* I shall be hanged to-morrow," calls it "an ill shapen terme."

Whereat the king laughed a good, not only to see the tanner's vaine feare, but also to heare his ill shapen terme. *Art of Poesie*, B. iii, ch. 22

This reading, however, is not found in the ballad, as now extant; there it stands thus:

A coller, a coller, the tanner he sayd,
I trowe it will breed sorrowe:
After a coller cometh a halter,
I *trowe* I shall be hang'd to-morrow.
Percy's Rel., ii, p. 92.

The HOPE, on the Bankside in Surrey, one of the London theatres, in the reign of James the First, at which Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair was acted, as appears by the following passage in the induction to that play:

Articles of agreement indented, between the spectators or hearers, at the *Hope*, on the Bankside, in the county of Surry, on the one party; and the author of Bartholomew Fair, in the said place and county, on the other party, the one and thirtieth day of October 1614, &c. *Induct. to Barth. Fair.*

The *Hope*, however, was not one of the regular theatres, but, as well as the Swan and the Rose (also on the Bankside), was chiefly used as a bear-garden. Why Jonson produced his play there, I know not; but he speaks very contemptuously of the place:

Though the fair be not kept in the same region that some here perhaps would have it, yet think that the author hath therein observed a special decorum; the place being as dirty as Smithfield, and as stinking every whit. *Ibid.*

†HOPPER. A wild swan.

A *hopper* or wilde swan, onocrotalus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 24.

HOPSHACKLES. What these were, we can only guess. By the context, in the following passage, where only I have found it, they appear to be some kind of shackles imposed upon the loser of a race, by the judges of the contest.

Such runners, as commonly they shove and shoulder to stand foremost, yet in the end they come behind others, and deserve but the *hopshackles*, if the masters of the game be right judges.
Asch. Schoolmaster, p. 166, ed. Upt.

†HORN-FAIR. A fair formerly held at Charlton in Kent, and frequently alluded to in the popular writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. See CUCKOLD'S-POINT.

When men, without cloaths, go naked and bare.
And cuckolds forget to march to *Horn-fair;*
When an old face shall please as well as a new,
Wives, husbands, and lovers will ever be true.
Newest Acad. of Compliments.

Now in small time comes on *Horn-fair,*
Your horns and ladies now prepare;
While some that go to see the sport,
Come home with broken noddles for't
Poor Robin, 1730.

Now weddings are in season, and may be had without a licence, if you cause sufficient notice to be given; but before that is done, both partys ought to be agreed, and be well satisfied that they love one another; for if the woman love not the man as well as he loves her, it will be but half a wedding, and perhaps the worst half too; for in that case, although she may consent to take water with him at Union-stairs to be married, yet she may afterwards fall down and land him at Cuckold's-point, and make him take his next night's lodging at *Horn-fair,* with a breakfast after it that may ride upon his crop as long as he lives, or at least as long as they both live together. *Poor Robin,* 1733.

HORN-THUMB. A nick-name for a pick-pocket. This quaint term has been well illustrated by Mr. Gifford, from whose edition of Ben Jonson the following illustrations of it are taken. It alludes to an old expedient of pick-pockets, or cut-purses, who were said to place a case or thimble of horn on their thumbs, to resist the edge of their knife, in the act of cutting purses.

I mean a child of the *horn-thumb,* a babe of booty, boy, a cut-purse. *Bart. Fair,* act ii, p. 413.

But cosin, bicause to that office ye may not come,
Frequent your exercises:—a *horne* on your *thumbe,*
A quick eye, a sharp knight. *Cambises,* O. Pl.

We also give for our arms three whetstones in gules, with no difference, and upon our creste, a left hand, with a *horne* upon the *thumbe,* and a knife in the hande. *Moral Dialogue, by W. Bulleyn.*

HOROLOGE. A clock; from the Latin *horologium.*

He'll watch the *horologe* a double set,
If drink rock not his cradle. *Othello,* ii, 3.

The cock, the country *horologe,* that rings
The chearful warning to the sun's awake,
Missing the dawning scantles in his wings,
And to his roost doth sadly him betake.
Drayton's Moses, B. ii, p. 1594.

HORSE-COURSER, properly HORSE-SCOURSER. A horse-dealer. See SCOURSE. *Equorum mango.* *Coles.* Junius was wrong in deriving it from the Scotch word *cose;* it is from the English word *scorse,* to exchange, and means literally a *horse-changer.* See SCORSE. Hence Coles has also *horse-coursing, equorum permutatio.* Abr. Fleming thus defines it: "*Mango equorum,* a *horse scorser;* he that buyeth horses, and putteth them away again by chopping and changing." *Nomencl.,* p. 514, a. The *horse-courser* in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, and that described in Overbury's Characters (51), are evidently horse-dealers, and nothing else. From Whalley's note on Barth. Fair, act iii, sc. 4, it appears that the word was familiar to him in this sense, though now quite disused. See Johnson, who instances the word from Wiseman and L'Estrange.

He that lights upon a horse, in this place [Smithfield], from an old *horse-courser,* sound both in wind and limb, may light of an honest wife in the stews.
D. Lupton's London, Harl. Misc., ix, p. 317.

Their provender, though divers *horse-coursers,* that live by sale of horse, do feed them with sodden rie, or beanemeale sod, pampering them up, that they may be the fairer to the eie; yet it is not good foode to labour with *B. Googe on Husbandry,* B. iii, 120, b.

HORSELEECH; from *leech,* in the sense of surgeon. A horse-doctor or farrier.

Or if the *horseleach* would adventure to minister a potion to a sicke patient, in that hee hath knowledge to give a drench to a diseased horse, he would make himself an asse. *Euphues, Epist. Ded.,* A 2, b.

HORSE-LOAVES, and HORSE-BREAD. A peculiar sort of bread, made for feeding horses. It appears to have been formerly much more common than at present to give bread to horses; for which reason we often read of *horse-loaves,* &c. The receipts for making these loaves are given in various books on hunting. Thus in G. Markham's book on the hunting-horse:

The next food, which is somewhat stronger and better is bread thus made: take two bushels of good clean beans and one bushel of wheat, and grind them together; then, through a fine range, bolt out the quantity of two pecks of pure meal, and bake it in two or three loaves by itself; and the rest sift through a meal sive, and knead it with water, and good store of barme, and so bake it in great loaves, and with the courser bread feed your horse in his rest, and with the finer against the days of sore labour.
Book i, p. 52.

Another receipt is in the Gentleman's Recreation, on the hunting-horse, p. 49, which is also made of one part wheat and two parts beans, and directed to be made into "great household peck loaves — to avoid crust." So also the Northumberland Household Book.

This kind of food is particularly recommended to strengthen the animal, which effect is still attributed to common bread:

On that I were in my oat-tub, with a *horse-loaf.* Something to hearten me.
B. and Fl. Night Walker, v, 1.

Latimer shows how common it was so to feed horses:

For when a man rideth by the way, and commeth to his inne, and giveth to the hostler his horse to walk, and so himself sitteth at the table and maketh good cheere, and forgetteth his horse, the hostler cometh and saith, Sir, *how much bread* shall I give your horse? *Serm.*, fol. 153, b.

These loaves, being large, became a jocular measure for the height of any very diminutive person:

Her face was wan, a lean and writhel'd skin,
Her stature scant three *horse-loaves* did exceed.
Harringt. Ariosto, vii, 62.

Minshew defines the word *dwarf* to mean "a dandiprat or elfe, one no higher than three *horse-loaves*." So also Cotgrave, in *Nain*. Rye-bread is said to be given now to horses in Flanders. *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 369.

†Lastly for horse-bread, that three *horse-loves* be sold by the baker for a penie, xiiij.*d.* for xij and every loafe to weigh the full weight.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

†HORSE-NIGHTCAP. A bundle of straw.

Those that clip that they should not shall have a *horse-night-cap* for their labour.
Penniles Parliament of Threed-bare Poets, 1608.

HORT-YARD. A garden, now softened to orchard; from *ortgeard*, Saxon, which itself is put for *wyrtgeard*, a place for herbs.

The *hort-yard* entering, admires the fair
And pleasant fruits. *Sandys*, cited by Todd.

HOSE. Breeches, or stockings, or both in one. *Chausses*, French. In French, distinguished into high hose and low hose: *haut de chausses*, and *bas de chausses* (as here, UPPER AND NETHER STOCKS, which see); the present word *bas* being only a contraction of the above. Hose are most probably derived from the Saxon *hosa*, though the Welch is nearly the same, and even the French not remote.

In the following quotations *hose* evidently mean breeches, or the whole lower garment:

And youthful still in your doublet and *hose*, this raw rheumatick day. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 1.
Their points being broken—down fell their *hose*
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
O, rhimes are guards on wanton Cupid's *hose*,
Disfigure not his slop. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 3.

Slop is indeed an emendation of Theobald's, but is indubitably right. *Trunk hose* were the round swelling breeches, such as are ridiculed in the following passage:

Nay you are stronge men, els you could not beare these britches. *W.* Are these such great *hose?* in faith, goodman collier, you see with your nose. By mine honestie I have but one lining in one *hose*, but 7 els of rug.

Again:

These are no *hose*, but water bougets, I tell thee playne;
Good for none but suche as have no buttockes.
Dyd you ever see two suche little Robin ruddockes
So laden with breeches? chill say no more lest I offgnde;
Who invented these monsters first, did it to a godly ende,
To have a *male* readie to put in other folke's stuffe.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 219.

A *male* is a trunk.

Sometimes I have seene Tarlton play the clowne, and use no other breeches than such *sloppes* or slivings, as now many gentlemen weare; they are almost capable of a bushell of wheate, and if they bee of sacke-cloth they woulde serve to carrie mawlt to the mill. This absurde, clownish, and unseemly attire only by custome now is not misliked, but rather approved. *Wright's Passions of the Minde*, 1601, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 178.

[*To make one's heart sink into his hose*, to terrify him.]

†When I was hurte, then twenty more of those,
I made the Romaynes harts *to take their hose.*
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

To HOST, from the substantive an *host*. To take up abode, to lodge.

Go bear it to the Centaur, where we *host*.
Com. of Er., i, 2.
Come, pilgrim, I will bring you
Where you shall *host*. *All's W.*, iii, 5.

Also, to encounter with armies. In this sense Milton and Phillips have used it. See Johnson. An *hosting pace*, therefore, in Holinshed, means a fit pace for an onset in battle:

The prince of Wales was ready in the field with hys people,—and advanced forward with them towarde his enimies, an *hosting pace*. Vol. ii, N n 3.

[Also to receive the sacrament.]

†He fell sick and like to die, whereupon he was shriven and would have been *hosted*, and he durst not for fear of casting. *Scogin's Jests*, p. 27

HOSTRY. An inn; from *host*.

And now 'tis at home in mine *hostry*.
Marlow's Faustus, F 4, b

Dryden has used it, but it seems to be now obsolete. See Johnson.

Also for a lodging in general:

Only these marishes and myrie bogs,
In which the fearful ewftes do build their bowres,
Yeeld me an *hostry* 'mongst the croaking frogs,
And harbour here in safety from those ravenous dogs.
Spens. F. Q., V, x, 23
†And yet at Lent assises anno Dom. 1621, sir James Ley delivered in his charge, that innes were *hosteries* by the common law, and that every man might erect and keepe an inne or an *hosterie*, so as they were *probi homines*, men of good conversation, fame, and report, and dwelling in meet places.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620
†Nor are the men only expert herein, but the women and maids also, in their common *hostries*.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

HOT. Called; used passively as the preterite of to hight.

Whylome before that cursed dragon got
That happy land, and all with innocent blood
Defyld those sacred waves, it rightly *hot*
The well of life. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 29.

So also *hote:*

And after him another knight that *hote*
Sir Brienor, so sore that none him life behote.
Ibid., IV, iv, 40.

Also for the past participle or preterite of to *hit:*

A viper smitten or *hot* with a reed is astonied.
Scot's Discovery of Witchcraft, S 8.

†HOTCHPOTCH.

Rec. Nay, thats plaine in Littleton, for if that fee-simple and the fee taile be put together, it is called *hotchpotch;* now this word *hotch-potch* in English is a pudding. for in such a pudding is not comonly one thing only, but one thing with another.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†HOT-COCKLES. An old game, practised especially at Christmas, in which one person knelt down hoodwinked, and being struck behind, was to guess who inflicted the blow. It is often alluded to. *To sit upon hot-cockles* seems to mean here to be very impatient.

Mee laughs and kicks like Chrysippus, when hee saw an asse eat figs; and sits upon *hot-cockles* till it be blaz'd abroad, and withal intreats his neighbors to make bonefires for his good hap and causeth all the bels of the parish to ring forth the peal of his owne fame. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

Sir Dot. What? why, here has been the great devil, and all the little devils, at *hot-cockles;* and Belzebub and his dam at barly-break. *World in the Moon*, 1697.

The Poets Hot Cockles.

Thus poets passing time away,
Like children at *hot-cockles* play;
All strike by turn, and Will is strook.
(And he lies down that writes a book);
Have at thee, Will, for now I come.
Spread thy hand faire upon thy bomb,
For thy much insolence, bold bard,
And little sense, I strike thus hard.
Whose hand was that? 'twas Jaspar Mayne;
Nay, there you're out, lie down again.
With Gordibert, preface and all,
See where the doctor comes to maul
The author's hand, 'twill make him reel,
No. Will lies still and does not feel;
That books so light, 'tis all one whether
You strike with that, or with a feather.
But room for one new come to town,
That strikes so hard he'll knock him down.
The hand he knows, since it the place
Has toucht more tender then his face;
Important sheriff, now thou lyst down,
We'll kiss thy hands, and clap our own.
Certaine Verses written by severall of the Author's friends, to be re-printed with the Second Edition of Gondibert, 1653, p. 23.

¶ HOT-HOUSE. A bagnio; from the hot baths there used. They were of no better fame in early times than at present. See B. Jons. Epigrams, B. i, Ep. 7.

Whose house, sir, was, as they say, pluck'd down in the suburbs, and now she professes a *hot-house*, which is, I think, a very ill house too.
Meas. for M., ii. 1.

Besides, sir, you shall never need to go to a *hot-house*, you shall sweat there [at court] with courting your mistress, or losing your money at primero, as well as in all the stoves in Sweden.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iv, 8

Marry, it will cost me much sweat; I were better go to sixteen *hot-houses*.
Puritan, iii, 6; Suppl. to Sh., ii, 598.

Minshew renders *hot-house* by *vaporarium*, &c., and refers to *Stew* and *Stove*. [See HUMMUMS.]

†HOTIES.

These holy titles of bishop and priest are now grown odious among such poor sciolists who scarce know the *hoties* of things, because they savor of antiquity.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†HOT-SHOTS appear to have been a class of soldiers, perhaps skirmishers.

In the reareward comes captaine Crab, lieutenant Lobster, (whose catching clawes alwayes puts me in minde of a sergeant) the blushing prawne, the well-armed oyster, the scollop, the wilke, the mussell, cockle, and the perewinkle; these are *hot-shots*, veneriall provocators, fishy in substance, and fleshly in operation. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

When those inferior princes houses are guarded with hungry halberdiers, and revvrend rusty bil-men, with a brace or two of *hot-shots;* so that their pallaces are more like prisons, then the free and noble courts of commanding potentates. *Ibid.*

HOTSPUR, *adj.* and *s.* Warm, vehement; or as an appellation for a person of vehement and warm disposition, and therefore given to the famous Harry Percy. A very violent rider makes his spurs hot in the sides of his horse. This is evidently the allusion. In the following passage it has the general sense, as well as that of a conventional name:

My nephew's trespass may be well forgot,
It hath th' excuse of youth, and heat of blood;
And an adopted name of privilege,—
An harebrain'd *Hotspur*, govern'd by a spleen.
1 *Hen. IV*, v, 2.

After Percy is killed, it is said, in allusion to his surname, that his *spur* is cold:

He told me that rebellion had bad luck,
And that young Harry Percy's *spur was cold.*
2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

And directly after,

Ha—again,
Said he young Harry Percy's *spur was cold!*
Of *Hotspur, cold-spur?* *Ibid.*

Spenser uses it as an adjective:

The *hot-spurre* youth, so scorning to be crost.
F. Q., IV, i, 35.

Harvey as a substantive:

Cormorants and drones, dunces, and hypocriticall *hotspurres.* *Gabr. Harv. Four Letters*, E 4, b.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of four books of Virgil:

To couch not mounting of master vanquisher *hoat-spur.*

Where *vanquisher hoatspur* is the version of *victoris heri.*

Wars are begun by hairbrained dissolute captains, parasitical fawners, unquiet *hotspurs*, and restless innovators. *Burton*, cited by Johnson.

Upton, reversing the truth, derives the general term from Percy's surname. But why should he have been so called if the term had no previous meaning?

HOTSPURRED, participial adjective, from the above. Vehement.

To draw Mars like a young Hippolytus with an effeminate countenance, or Venus like that *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil, this proceedeth from a senseless judgement. *Peacham*, cited by Johnson.

Philemon's friends then make a king again,
A *hot-spurr'd* youth height Hylas.
Chalkhill, Thealma & Clearchus, p. 41.

HOT I' THE SPUR is also used to signify being very hotly earnest upon any point.

Speed, an you be so *hot o' th' spur*, my business
Is but breath, and your design, it seems, rides post.
Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, act v, p. 62.

To HOVE, for to hover. Skinner notices the use of this word, and it was used by the earlier writers, Gower, &c. See Todd.

Seek with my plaints to match that mournful dove;
Ne joy of ought that under heav'n doth *hove*
Can comfort me. *Spenser, Sonnet* 88.

Metaphorically, for to lurk near a place, as to *hover* is also used:

He far away espide
A couple, seeming well to be his twaine,
Which *hoved* close under a forest side,
As if they lay in wait, or els themselves did hide.
Ibid., F. Q., III, x, 20.

†HOUNDSDITCH was formerly inhabited chiefly by pawnbrokers. Anthony Munday speaks of the "unconscionable booking usurers, a base kind of vermin, who had crept into Houndsditch."

A fish-wife with a pawne doth money seeke,
Hee two pence takes for twelve pence every weeke;
Which makes me aske my selfe a question plaine,
And to my selfe I answer make againe:
Was *Houndsditch Hounds.hitch* call'd, can any tell,
Before the broakers in that street did dwell?
No sure it was not, it hath got that name
From them, and since that time they thither came;
And well it now may called be *Houndsditch*,
For there are *hounds* will give a vengeance twich.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†HOUR. *In a good hour*, a phrase derived from the French.

One asked a plaine fellow whether he could tyle or no? hee answered: Yea, *in a good houre* be it spoken, I have tyl'd in London.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†*To* HOUSE. To enter a house, to go home.

Follow this fair lady wherever she doth go,
And where she *houses*, come and let me know.
The Strand Garland, n. d.

HOUSEL. The eucharist, or sacrament of the Lord's Supper; from *husel*, or *husl*, Saxon, which has been deduced from *hostiola*, Latin.

And therfore he wryteth unto the Corynthies, that of the holy *howsyll*, the sacrament of the awter, he had shewed them the matter and the manner by mouth. *Sir Thomas More's Works*, p. 160.

Now will we open unto you, through God's grace, of the holy *housell*, which ye shoulde now goe unto.
Saxon Homily, publ. by Archb. Parker.

Also the act of taking the sacrament, perhaps as the viaticum:

Likewise in *howsell*, and receiving the sacrament.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., T 1 b.

To HOUSEL. To administer the sacrament to any one; *huslian*, Saxon.

The king and queene descended, and before the high aulter they wer both *houseled*, with one host devided betweene them. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, P p p 7.

Thomas the apostle's hand, that was in Christ's side, would never go into his tomb, but alwayes lay without; which hand had such vertue in it, that if the priest, when he goes to mass, put a branch of a vine into his hand, the branch putteth forth grapes, and by that time that the gospel be said, the grapes been ripe, and he takes the grapes and wringeth them into the chalice, and with that wine *houselleth* the people. *Legend*, quoted by *Patr. on Rom. Dev.*, p. 17.

Particularly, to give it as the viaticum to dying persons:

Also children were christned and men *houseled* and annoyled through all the land. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, N 6.

Thou wert not *houseled*, neither did the bells ring
Blessed peales, nor towle thy funerall knell.
Hoffman, a Tragedy, sign. I 2.

In profane allusion, to prepare for any journey, as the giving of the viaticum implied preparing men for their final journey:

May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hackneys, that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii, 1, p. 305.

Mr. Seward's note on this passage will show how reluctantly he admitted this very improper allusion: which, however, was certainly, I fear, intended by the author.

†HOUSING. Houses.

Wherefore the bastard purveyed another mean to annoy and greve the sayde citie sore, and therefore ordeynyd a great fellowshipe to set fyre upon the bringe, and to brene the *howsynge* upon the bridge, and through therby to make them an open way into the sayd citie. *Arrival of King Edward IV*, p. 36.

Also, coverings.

You may give them also honey and raisins after the same manner. Be sure you cover them with warm *housings* of straw, and feed 'em with care, and they'll reward your pains bountifully.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

HOUSLING, *part. adj.* (from the above words). Sacred, or rather sacramental, being to celebrate a marriage, as Mr. Todd has properly observed, after Upton.

His owne two hands, for such a turne most fitt,
The *housling* fire did kindle and provide,
(And holy water thereon sprinckled wide)
At which the bushy teade a groom did light.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 37.

†HOUX. The houghs, or ham-strings.

But as the prince, setting spurres to his horse, rode

with full carrier among the most dangerous skirmishes, out went our light armed companies, and charging them behind, layd at the *houx* and backe parts as well of the beasts as the Persians themselves, and all to-cut and hacked them.

Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†HOWBALL. A simpleton.

The worst of them no *howball*, ne no foole.

Thynne, Deb. betw. Pride and Lowliness.

†HOW-DEE. A greeting; How do ye?

Every man courts the walks of Spartan stone,
And wearies his *how dey'* simply till noone.

Fletcher's Poems, p. 7.

Such was thy suddain *how-dee* and farewell,
Such thy return the angels scarce could tell
Thy miss *Fletcher*, p. 216.

How. His neatness consists most diversly, sir. Not only in the decent wearing of those cloathis and clean linnen, pruning his hair, ruffling his boots, or ordring his shoe-tyes; these are poor expressions, a journeyman barber will do't. But to do his office neatly, his garb, his pace, his postures, his comes on and his comes off, his complements, his visits.

Squ. His *Howdees.*

How. In which a profound judgment would be puzzel'd. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

HOWLE-GLASSE. See OWL-GLASS.

HOWLET, diminutive of owl, with an aspirate prefixed. An owl. Still used in the northern counties.

Lizard's leg and *howlet's* wing *Macb.*, iv, 1.

Keep a fool in a play, to tell the multitude of a gentle faith that you were caught in a wilderness, and thou may'st be taken for some far country *howlet.*

Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 221.

Often joined with Madge, &c., as *Madge-howlet.*

†What townes are laide waste? what fields lye untilled? what goodly houses are turn'd to the habitations of *howlets*, dawes, and hobgoblins.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†So that the neighbouring owls will follow
The *howlet*, that they hear but hollow.

Hudibras Redivivus, part 7. 1706.

†HOWNDS. A sea-term.

This 13 at night, it blew so hard at west-south-west, that one of their great gallions bore over-boord the head of her maine mast, close under the *hownds*, not being able to hoyst up her maine sayle, she was forced to steere alongst with her fore-saile, fore-top-saile, her sprit-saile, and mizzen, the wind being at west-south-west, they steered away south and by east.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* HOWT. To hoot.

The people poynted at her for a murtherer, yonge children *howted* at her as a strumpet.

Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592

To HOX. To cut the hamstrings; corrupted from to *hough*, which is pronounced *hock*, and means the same. Both from *hoh*, a heel, Saxon.

If thou inclin'st that way, thou art a coward,
Which *hoxes* honesty behind, restraining
From course requir'd. *Winter's T.*, i, 2.

Recovering his feet, with his faulchion *hoxed* the hinder legs of the mare whereon the sultan rid.

Knolles' Hist. of Turks, p. 87.

Methought his hose were cut and drawn out with parsley; I thrust my hand into my pocket for a knife, thinking to *hox* him, and so awaked.

Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

HOYLES. Some mode of shooting arrows for trial of skill.

At long-buts, short, and *hoyles*, each one could cleave the pin. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.

To HOYT, or HOIT. To make a riotous noise. Hence *hoity-toity*, and, perhaps, *hoyden.*

We shall have such a *hoyting* here anon,
You'll wonder at it.

Webster and Rowley, Thracian Wonder, act ii, Anc. Dr., vi, 31.

He has undone me and himself and his children, and there he lives at home, and sings and *hoits*, and revels among his drunken companions.

B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iv, 1.

Mr. Todd explains it, to dance, which this passage seems to confirm:

Could do
The vaulter's somersalts, or us'd to woo
With *hoiting* gambols. *Donne.*

Perhaps we should rather say, that it means to use riotous mirth, whether in voice or action.

To HUCK. To bargain, to deal as a huckster.

Now is the time (time is a god) to strike our love good lucke.
Long since I cheapen'd it, nor is my comming now to *hucke.* *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, v, 26, p. 129.

A near, and hard, and *hucking* chapman shall never buy good flesh. *Hales*, quoted by Todd.

†Albeit I know it is reason theie doe allowe me, and soe I thought you had contracted with them in England, yet is it noe reason for me to stand *hucking* with them for myself; beside I looke for the same answere theie doe make for other principall officers serving under me, which you say they must pay, and theie say the queene must pay them.

Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1586.

†HUCKLE-BONES. The hip-bones.

You must go about to let the sicke lie in such a fashion, that he may lie upright, and have the joynts of his *huckle-bones* lie verie high.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

His *huckle-bones* on either side
Between 'em did his rudder hide;
So that his bob-tail could appear
To none, except they stood i' th' rear.

Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†HUCKLER. The name of a dance.

Then about ten or eleven o'clock, a maske of noblemen, knights, gentlemen, and courtiers, affore the king, in the middle round, in the garden. Some speeches: of the rest, dancing the *huckler*, Tom Bedlo and the Cowp Justice of Peace. *Ashton's Diary*, 1617.

To HUD, for to hood. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 179. See BRAIL.

HUDDER-MOTHER. See HUGGER-MUGGER.

HUDDLE, *s.* A term of contempt applied to old, decrepid persons, probably from having their clothes awkwardly *huddled* about them; or from being bent with age so that their figure appears all *huddle* and confusion.

I care not, it was sport enough for me to see these *old huddles* hit home.

Lyly's Alex. & Camp., O. Pl., ii, 128.

Thou half a man, half a goat, all a beast, how does thy young wife, *old huddle?* *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 19.

These *old huddles*, having overcharged their gory-

with fancie, account all honest recreation mere follie, and having taken a surfet of delight, seem now to savour it with despight. *Euphues*, C 3, b.

†**HUDDLE.** A confused heap.

I was obliged to go a little out of my way, to see the famous Stone-henge, one of the wonders of England, and which none of their authors know what to make of; it is a great *huddle* of large stones, placed in a circular form; some of them thirty foot high, and some laid a-cross on the tops of others.

Journey through England, 1724.

As an *adj.*, heaped confusedly.

A suddain, *huddle*, indigested thought
Rowls in my brain——'tis the safest method——.

The Revengeful Queen, 1698

†**HUDLED-UP.** Hushed up.

The matter was *hudled up*, and little spoken of it.

Wilson's Life of James I, 1653, p. 285.

†*To* **HUFF.** To swagger.

The smell is the senting bawd, that *huffs* and snuffs up and downe, and hath the game alwayes in the winde. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

One asked a *huffing* gallant why hee had not a looking-glasse in his chamber; he answered, he durst not, because hee was often angry, and then he look'd so terribly that he was fearefull to looke upon himselfe. *Ibid.*

Flowrd. Iniquity aboundeth, though pure zeal
Teach, preach, *huffe*, puffe, and snuffe at it, yet still,
Sull it aboundeth.

Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643.

And the same threats and menaces of the palatine being carry'd to the marshal de Tonneure, notwithstanding all his former encomiums, Oh! quo he, the palatine's a young prince; give him leave to *huff and ding* for his living; words break no bones: when all's done, 'tis the coach-wheel, not the fly that raises the dust. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

Pray neighbour, why d'ye look awry?
You're grown a wondrous stranger;
You *huff*, you pout, you walk about
As tho' you'd burst with anger.

Newest Academy of Compliments, 1714.

HUFFCAP. A cant term for strong ale; from inducing people to set their caps in a bold and huffing style.

To quench the scorching heat of our parched throtes, with the best nippitatum in this town, which is commonly called *hufcap*, it will make a man looke as though he had seene the devill, and quickely move him to call his own father hoorson

Fulwel's Art of Flattery, H 3.

†There's one thing more I had almost forgot,
And this is it, of ale-houses, and innes,
Wine-marchants, vintners, brewers, who much wins
By others losing, I say more or lesse
Who sale of *hufcap* liquor doe professe.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[Also, a swaggerer.]

†But 'tis a maxime mortals cannot hinder,
The doughty deeds of Wakefields *huffe-cap* pinder
Are not so pleasant as the faire Aurora,
When Nimrod rudely plaid on his bandora. *Ibid.*

†Prethee tell me true, was not this *huff-cap* once the Indian emperour, and at another time did not he call himself Maximine?

Clifford's Notes upon Dryden, 1687.

†**HUFFER.** A swaggerer.

Welcome mask-teazer, peevish gamster, *huffer;*
All fools, but politicians, we can suffer.

Vertue Betray'd, 1682.

†**HUFFRING.** Swaggering, from *huffer;* or perhaps a misprint for *huffing.*

And all before it will be overborn,
Before its blustring blasts flie to the shores
With mightie *huffring*, puffing, rumbling roares.

Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

HUFF-SNUFF. A fierce, bullying person; from *huff* and *snuff*, both denoting anger. See SNUFF.

Those roaring hectors, free-booters, desperadoes, and bullying *huff-snuffs*, for the most part like those whom Tacitus stiles, "hospitibus tantum metuendi."

Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iv, Pref., xxiii.

†**HUFTY.** A swagger. Hence *hufty-tufty.*

Cut their meat after an Italian fashion, weare their hat and feather after a Germaine *hufty*. *Melton*, p. 52.

Master Wyldgoose, it is not your *huftie tuftie* can make mee afraid of your bigge lookes.

Breton's Poste with a Packet of Mad Letters, 1637.

†**HUGEOUSLY.** For hugely; very greatly. A favorite word in the 17th century.

Catch. To satisfie you
In that point, we will sing a song of his.
And. Let's ha't; I love these ballads *hugeously*.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

In **HUGGER-MUGGER.** In secrecy, or concealment. For the various derivations, see Todd. But I am inclined to think that they are all erroneous, and that the different spellings are founded on similar mistakes; while the word was really formed from *hug*, or *hugger*, by a common mode of burlesque reduplication. Steevens found *to hugger*, for to lurk about. The phrase *in hugger-mugger* is now obsolete; the word is used, if at all, as an adjective, as, *hugger-mugger doings;* or an adverb, as, *it was all carried on hugger-mugger.*

And we have done but greenly
In *hugger-mugger* to inter him. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

And how quaintly he died, like a politician, in *hugger-mugger*. *Revenger's Trag.*, O. Pl., iv, 395.

See also O. Pl., viii, 48.

One word, sir Quintilian, in *hugger-mugger*.

Satiromastix, Orig. of Dr., iii, 133.

For most that most things knew,
In *hugger-mugger* utter'd what they durst.

Mirror for Mag., p. 457.

So these perhaps might sometimes have some furtive conversation in *hugger mugger*.

Coryat, Crud., ii, p. 251, repr.

In old books, I do not find the phrase in any other form; but the commonness of it in that usage strongly proves the rashness of some editors of Shakespeare, who thought proper to change it.

Ascham writes it *hudder-mother*, probably from some assumed notion of its etymology:

It lurkes not in corners, and *hudder-mother*.

Toxophilus, p. 19, repr.

[*Huggle-duggle* is used in somewhat the same sense.]

†To the tune of the New-England psalm, *huggle duggle*, ho ho ho, the devil he laught aloud. *Rump Songs.*

HUGY, or HUGIE, for huge.

Could not that happy hour
Once, once have hapt, in which these *hugie* frames
With death by fall might have oppressed me.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 139.

A strong turret, compact of stone and rock,
Hugy without, but horrible within.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 213.

And round about were portraid heere and there
The *hugie* hosts, Darius and his power,
His kings, princes, his peeres, and all his flower.
Sacke. Mirr. Mag., p. 266.

Wherewith they threw up stones of *hugie* waights into the ayre. *Knolles, Hist. of Turks*, p. 581.

Dryden has used this word. See Todd.

HUKE, or HUIK. A kind of mantle or cloke worn in Spain and the Low Countries. *Huque*, French; *huca*, low Latin. See Minshew.

As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke*.
Bacon's New Atalantis.

Johnson has this instance; I find the word also in the Muses' Recreation:

Heralds with *hukes*, hearing full hie,
Cryd largesse, largesse, chevaliers tres hardy.
Defiance to K. Arthur, &c.

But it is more correctly given in Percy's Reliques, where the former line runs,

And heraults in *hewkes*, hooting on high.
Vol. iii, p. 26.

That edition is said to be composed of the best readings in three different copies.

[Used sometimes as a verb, to cloak.]

†And yet I will not let it alone, but throw some light vaile of spotlesse pretended well-meaning over it, to *huke* and mask it from publicke shame and obloquy.
King's Hulfe-pennyworth of Wit, 1613, ded.

†The women there are no fashion-mongers, but they keepe in their degrees one continuall habit, as the richer sort doe weare a *huicke*, which is a robe of cloth or stuffe plated, and the upper part of it is gathered and sowed together in the forme of an English potlid, with a tassell on the top, and so put upon the head, and the garment goes over her ruffe and face if she please, and so downe to the ground, so that a man may meet his owne wife, and perhaps not know her from another woman. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†*Huke*, a Dutch attire, covering the head, face, and all the body. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

†The German virgins, when they prepared to give meeting to their betrothed, and so to proceed to the conjugal ceremony, put on a streight or plain garment, such a one as they in some places call a *huk*, and over that a cloak without spot or stain, bearing a garland woven of vervain. *Ibid.*

HULK. A ship, particularly a heavy one.

Light boats sail swift, though greater *hulks* draw deep
Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

As when the mast of some well-timber'd *hulke*
Is with the blast of some outrageous storme
Blown down, it shakes the bottom of the bulke.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 29.

†HULL. A shell; a cover.

Folliculi vel retrimenta uvarum, ... Le marc.

The hulkes, *hulles*, or skinnes of grapes, when their moisture is crushed and pressed out. *Nomenclator.*

Gluma, Varro . . . . La paille qui couvre le grain. The huske or *hul* wherin the corne lieth. *Ibid.*

†*To* HULL. To shell.

Also cucumber seed chewed, or if it be *hulled* and beaten, and drunke with water, it helpeth greatly against thirst engendred through heate of the stomach.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

Against the wind.—Take cummin-seed, and steep them in a sack 24 hours, dry them by the fire, and *hull* them, then take fennel seed, carraway seed, and annise seed, beat all these together, and take every morning half a spoonful in broth or beer fasting.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

***To* HULL.** To float, by the effect of the waves on the mere hull, or body of a vessel.

Mar. Will you hoist sail, sir? here lies your way.
Vio. No, good swabber, I am to *hull* here a little longer. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

Thus *hulling* in
The wild sea of my conscience, I did steer
Towards this remedy. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4.

That all these mischiefs *hull* with flagging sail.
Noble Soldier, 1634.

These are things
That will not strike their topsails to a foist,
And let a man of war, an argosy,
Hull, and cry cockles. *B. and Fl. Philaster*, v, 4.

†HULL CHEESE. A cant name for a sort of ale.

Hull cheese, is much like a loafe out of a brewers basket, it is composed of two simples, mault and water, in one compound, and is cousin germane to the mightiest ale in England. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

HUM. A sort of strong liquor. Mr. Gifford thinks it was a mixture of ale or beer, and spirits.

Car-men
Are got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco, and strong waters, *hum*,
Meath, and Ouarni. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.

Lord, what should I ail?
What a cold I have over my stomach; would I'd some *hum*. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, ii, 3.

Notwithstanding the multiplicity of wines, yet there be stills and limbecks going, swetting out aqua vitæ and strong waters, deriving their names from cinnamon, balm, and aniseed, such as stomach-water, *humm*, &c.
Heywood's Drunkard, p. 48, cited by Gifford.

It is introduced in the Beggar's Bush, ii, 1, among terms of the cant language, which, probably, was its origin.

HUM-GLASSES. Small glasses, used particularly for drinking hum, as now liqueur-glasses; which proves the strength of the compound, whatever it was.

They say that Canary sack must dance again
To the apothecary's, and be sold
For physic in *hum-glasses* and thimbles.
Shirley's Wedding, ii.

HUMBLE-BEE. A well-known insect. Mr. Todd has found *humblinge* in Chaucer, in the sense of *humming*, or rumbling, from which the word may well originate. See BUMBLE-BEE;

where the strange mistake of supposing it to have no sting is noticed. It is the *apis lapidaria* of Linnæus; and among its genuine characters is this: "*sting* of the females and neuters *pungent*, and concealed within the abdomen." *Donovan, Insects*, pl. 385. Dr. Shaw thus concludes his account of the apis lapidaria:

It may not be improper to add, that the bees of this division in the genus, are popularly known by the title of *humble-bees*, and some authors inconversant in natural history, have most erroneously imagined them, in consequence of the above name, to be *destitute of a sting*. *Naturalist's Misc.*, plate 454.

It is for the sake of this elucidation, and the reference to Chaucer, that this article is here introduced.

HUMBLESSE, for humbleness. Frequently used by Spenser, who had it from Chaucer.

†HUMMING. Strong, applied to malt-liquors.

But if you chuse a little drink,
A glass of wine or *humming* beer,
The heart and spirit for to cheer,
Baulk not the cause, but venture in,
To take a glass ere you begin. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

I, in return, present you with what is commonly called the compliments of the season, *i. e.*, That it may be your good luck to have good husbands, good wives, faithful servants, good masters and mistresses; and every one of you good plenty of the roast beef of Old England, good plumb puddings, good *humming* strong beer, good fires, and good company to sit by them; and a thousand other valuable blessings, besides kickshaws, &c., during all this merry season of cold weather. *Poor Robin*, 1764.

†HUMMUMS. An eastern name for sweating-baths.

The *hummums* (or sweatingplaces) are many, resplendent in the azure pargetting and tyling wherewith they are ceruleated. *Herbert's Travels*, 1638.

They were introduced into England soon after this date, and are mentioned not unfrequently in the writers of the 17th cent. There were hummums of this description in Covent-garden, the site of which is now occupied by hotels which retain the name.

Ay, and thee and I, if we do not reform, Sax, I'm affraid shall sweat in those everlasting *hummums* with him. *Mountfort, Greenwich Park*, 1691.

Q. What's your place of worship?
A. The *hummums*.
Q. And what's your devotion there?
A. To sweat for the relicts of an old clap, and cup for the sake of complexion. *The Beaus Catechism*, 1703.

HUMOUR. The use, or rather the abuse, of this word, in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson, was excessive; what are properly called the *manners*, in real or fictitious character, being then denominated the *humours*. But it was applied on all occasions, with little either of judgment or wit; every coxcomb had it in his mouth, and every particularity which he could affect was termed his *humour*. Shakespeare has abundantly ridiculed it in the foolish character of Nym; and Jonson has given it a serious attack in the induction to his play of Every Man out of his Humour, the very title of which, as well as that of Every Man in his Humour, bears witness to the popularity of the term. Jonson says that he introduces the subject

To give these ignorant, well-spoken days
Some taste of their abuse of this word *humour*.

This, it is answered, cannot but be acceptable,

Chiefly to such as have the happiness
Daily to see how the poor innocent word
Is rack'd and tortur'd.

He then proceeds to a long and serious definition of the word, which, with a good deal of logical affectation, he rightly deduces from the original sense, moisture. To understand this definition, we must go back to the conjectural and fanciful philosophy that prevailed when the senses of many of our words were fixed. The disposition of every man was supposed to arise from four principal *humours*, or fluids, in his body; and, consequently, that which was prevalent in any one, might be called *his* particular *humour*. Blood, phlegm, choler, and melancholy, were the four humours; the two latter being not so properly different fluids, as one fluid, bile, in two different states; common bile, χολή, choler, and black bile, μελαγχολία. From these fluids were supposed to arise the four principal temperaments, or mental humours; the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholic: the fluids themselves being more remotely referred to the four elements. Their connection is thus stated by Howell:

And it must be so while the starrs peure different influxes upon us, but especially while the *humors* within us have a symbolization with the *four elements*, who are in restlesse conflict among themselfs who shall have the mastery, as the *humors* do in us for a predominancy. *Parly of Beasts*, p. 80

See ELEMENTS.

This doctrine was that of the schools,

derived from the Greek physicians. Having gravely settled the use of the term, which in the introduction to a comedy is curious enough, Jonson proceeds to the abuse of it:

> But that a rook, by wearing a py'd feather,
> The cable hat-band, or the three-pil'd ruff,
> A yard of shoe-tye, or the Switzer's knot
> On his French garters, should affect a *humour*,
> O, it is more than most ridiculous!
> *Every M. out of his H.*, Ind.

To which is replied:

> He speaks pure truth; now, if an idiot
> Have but an apish or fantastic strain,
> It is his *humour*.

Shakespeare's attack upon it is made in a pleasanter way, and so much the more effectual, as, in such cases, the Horatian maxim is most true, that ridicule is better than reproof. The following may serve as a specimen:

> And this is true: I like not the *humour* of lying; he hath wrong'd me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her; but I have a sword, and it shall bite upon my necessity. He loves your wife, there's the short and the long, &c.—Adieu, I love not the *humour* of bread and cheese; and there's the *humour* of it.

On which curious harangue, the page exclaims,

> The *humour* of it! here a fellow frights *humour* out of its wits. *Merry W. W.*, ii. 1.

Shakespeare gives us here the key to his strange character of Nym, which was evidently meant to exemplify the absurd abuse of that word. Nym also affects sententious brevity of speech, which was another prevalent folly, and is attributed to him in Hen. V, iii, 2. Without these particular objects, the character would have been, perhaps, too absurd. Pistol also should be considered not as a mere imaginary character, but as a fellow whose head is crammed with fragments of plays, and intended by the author as a vehicle for his ridicule of many absurd and bombastic passages in those of his predecessors.

Jonson has also a jocular attack upon *humour*:

> *Cob.* Nay, I have my rheum, and can be angry as well as another, sir. *Cash.* Thy rheum, Cob? thy *humour*, thy *humour*; thou mistak'st. *Cob. Humour?* mack, I think it be so indeed; what is that *humour?* some rare thing, I warrant. *Cash.* Marry, I'll tell thee, Cob; it is a gentlemanlike monster, bred in the special gallantry of our time, by affectation, and fed by folly. *Cob.* How! must it be fed? *Cash.* O, aye, *humour* is nothing if it be not fed. Didst thou never hear of that? it is a common phrase, *feed my humour!*
> *Every Man in his H.*, iii, 4.

This is comic; except that Cob's mistake of rheum, for *humour*, is out of all probability; it is far beyond the learning of Cob's station or character, to know that either rheum or humour meant moisture, and consequently to confound them; the very blunder supposes too much knowledge. In noticing the phrase, *feed my humour*, Jonson meant also to ridicule the inconsistency it conveyed of *feeding a moisture*. That the term *humours* was substituted for that of manners, he also notices:

> No clime breeds better matter for your whore,
> Bawd, squire, impostor, many persons more,
> Whose manners, now call'd *humours*, feed the stage.
> *Prologue to the Alchemist.*

HUMOROUS. Moist, humid.

> Come, he hath hid himself among those trees
> To be consorted with the *humorous* night.
> *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 1.

Other writers use it in the same manner. Thus Niccols, in Winter's Nights:

> The *humorous* night was waxed old, still silence hush'd each thing. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 558.

Chapman, in his Homer, B. ii, and Drayton, in his Polyolbion, apply this epithet to night. Drayton also to fogs:

> The *humorous* fogs deprive us of his light.
> *Baron's Wars*, B. i, St. 47.

Humorous was also used for capricious, as *humoursome* now is; in allusion to the use of *humour*, above noticed:

> As *humorous* as winter, and as sudden
> As flaws congealed in the spring of day.
> *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4.
>
> The duke is *humorous*, what he is indeed,
> More suits you to conceive than me to speak of.
> *As you l. it*, i, 2.

Thus the *Humorous Lieutenant* of Beamont and Fletcher, who gives a name to one of their plays, is capricious and self-willed, not droll. See Pye's Sketches, p. 88.

> You know that women oft' are *humorous*.
> *Spanish Trag.*, O. Pl., iii, 137.
>
> Love's service is much like our *humorous* lords.
> *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv, 120.

HUMPHREY, DUKE. See DUKE HUMPHREY.

†*To* HUNCH. To give a punch; to shove.

> *C.* I have much adoe to hold myselfe, but that I must needes stroke thy head: come thou hither, Syrus. I will doe the some good turne for this thou hast done without any *hunching*.
> *Terence in English*, 1614.
>
> He had you with a beck, a snort, nay, o' my conscience thou wou'dst not give him time to speak, but *hunch'd* him on the side like a full acorn'd boar, cry'd Oh! and mounted. *Lee, Princess of Cleve*, 1689.

As when he drinkes out all the totall summe.
Gave it the stile of supernagullum;
And when he quaffing doth his entrailes wash,
'Tis call'd a *hunch*, a thrust, a whiffe, a flush;
And when carousing makes his wits to faile,
They say he hath a rattle at his taile.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

HUNGARIAN. A cant term, probably formed in double allusion to the free-booters of Hungary, that once infested the continent of Europe, and to the word *hungry*.

Away, I have knights and colonels at my house, and must tend the *hungarians*.
Merry Dev. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 267.

This is said by an innkeeper, who probably was meant to speak of *hungry* guests. Afterwards he gives it us in the other sense:

Come, ye *Hungarian* pilchers, [for filchers] we are once more come under the zona torrida of the forest.
Ibid., p. 285.

The middle aile [of St. Paul's] is much frequented at noon with a company of *hungarians*, not walking so much for recreation as need.
Lupton's London, Harl. Misc., ix, 314.

Hungarian is the reading of the folio edition of Shakespeare, where the original quarto has *Gongarian*. *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i, 3. The latter is thought to be the right reading. See GONGARIAN.

†*To* **HUNGER.** To starve.

At last the prince to Zeland came hymselfe
To *hunger* Middleburgh, or make it yeeld.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

†**HUNGERBANED.** Bitten with hunger, starved.

Whereby it cometh to passe that the people depart out of church full of musicke and harmonie, but yet *hungerbaned* and fasting, as touching heavenly foode and doctrine.
Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing. 1577.

†**HUNGER-BITTEN.** Starved.

Here also be two varie notorious rivers, Oreas and Maxera, which the tigres, when they bee *hunger-bitten*, swim over sometimes, and at unwares do much mischief in the parts bordering upon them.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And this food failing, they were forc'd to eat
The crums and scraps of refuse bread and meat,
And with their hands to break (all *hungerbit*)
The sacred food, for other use more fit.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†**HUNGERLIN.** A sort of short furred robe, so named from having been derived from Hungary.

A letter or epistle, should be short-coated, and closely couchd; a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more hansomly then a gown. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

†**HUNKS.** A term of contempt, applied especially to a miser.

I, I will peace it, if I catch the *hunkes*.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To **HUNT COUNTER.** To hunt the wrong way, to trace the scent backwards.

When the hounds or beagles *hunt it by the heel*, we say they *hunt counter*. *Gentl. Recr.*, 8vo ed., p. 16.

To *hunt by the heel* must be to go towards the heel instead of the toe of the game, *i. e.*, backwards. "To *hunt counter*, retrò legere vestigia." *Coles' Lat. Dict.*

You mean to make a hoiden or a hare
O' me, t' *hunt counter* thus, and make these doubles.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 6.

A hound that *runs counter*, and yet draws dry foot well. *Com. of Err.*, iv, 2.

This is contradictory, as to hunting, for to *draw dry foot*, is to pursue rightly in one way; to *hunt counter*, is to go the wrong way; but it is a quibble upon a bailiff, as *hunting* for the *Counter*, or Compter prison.

How cheerfully on the false trail they cry!
O, this is *counter*, you false Danish dogs. *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

And trulie, answered Euphues, you are worse made for a hound than a hunter, for you mar your sent with carren, before you start your game, which maketh you *hunt* often *counter*. *Euph. Engl.*, A a 1.

It seems to be an error to join the two words into one, as if to make a name, in this passage:

You *hunt-counter*, hence! avaunt!

Falstaff means rather to tell the man that he is on a wrong scent: "You are *hunting counter*;" that is, the wrong way. In the old quartos the words are disjoined accordingly:

You *hunt counter*, hence! avaunt!
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

We see, by the passage in Hamlet, that *hunting counter* was used with latitude for taking a false trail, and not strictly confined to going the wrong way.

A **HUNT'S-UP.** A noise made to rouse a person in a morning; originally a tune played to wake the sportsmen, and call them together, the purport of which was, *The hunt is up!* which was the subject of hunting ballads also.

In Puttenham's Art of English Poesy it is said, that one Gray grew into good estimation with Henry the Eighth and the duke of Somerset, "for making certaine merry ballades, whereof one chiefly was, the *hunte is up*, the *hunte is up*." D 2, b.

Such ballads are still extant. Mr. Douce gives one, which, perhaps, is the original. *Illustr. of Sh.*, vol. ii, p. 192. Another is very short, but not very moral:

The *hunt is up*, the *hunt is up*,
And now it is almost day;
And he that's a-bed with another man's wife,
It's time to get him away. *Acad. of Compl.*

In a third, referred to by Mr. Steevens, it is spiritualised. The expression was common.

Since arm from arm that voice doth us affray,
Hunting thee hence with *hunts-up* to the day.
Rom. and Jul., iii, 5.

I love no chamber-musick; but a drum
To give me *hunts-up*. *Four Prentices*, O. Pl., vi, 472.

Rowland, for shame, awake thy drowsy muse.
Time plays the *hunt's-up* to thy sleepy head.
Drayt. Ecl., iii, p. 1392.

No sooner doth the earth her flowery bosom brave,
At such time as the year brings on the pleasant spring,
But *hunts-up* to the morn the feather'd sylvans sing.
Drayt. Pol., xiii, p. 914.

†*A* HUNTER'S MASS. A short mass, said in great haste, for hunters who were eager to start for the chase; hence used as a phrase for any hurried proceeding.

A frier that was vesting himselfe to masse, a gentleman pray'd him to say a *hunter's masse* (meaning a briefe masse); with that the frier tooke his missall and turn'd it all over leafe by leafe, continuing so doing a good while, which the gentleman thinking long, at last said unto him, I pray you, father, dispatch; methinkes you are very long a registring your missal? Why, sir, answered the frier, you bespake a *hunters' masse*, and in sooth I can finde no such masse in all my booke. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

And this farre only I touch, that, when the conjured spirit appeares, which will not be while after many circumstances, long prayers, and much muttering and murmurings of the conjurers, like a papist prieste despatching a *huntting masse*—how soone I say, he appeares. *K. James's Demonology.*

†HUNT-SPEAR. A hunting spear.

Sister, see, see Ascanius in his pomp,
Bearing his *hunt-spear* bravely in his hand.
Dido Queen of Carthage, 1594.

HURDEN. Made of tow, or such coarse materials.

What from the *hurden* smock, with lockram upper bodies, and hempen sheets, to wear and sleep in holland. *R. Brome's New Acad.*, iii, p. 47.

†Then hee [king Charles] returning to his chamber, sitting down by the fier side, we pulled of his shoes and stockings, and washed his feet, which were most sadly galled, and then pulled of likewaies his apparell and shirt, which was of *hurden* cloth, and put him one of Mr. Huddleston's, and other apparell of ours.
Account of K. Charles's escape from Worcester.

†For she's as good a toothless dame,
As mumbleth on brown bread;
Where thou shalt lie in *hurden* sheets,
Upon a fresh straw bed.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

HURDS. Another name for tow.

Now that part [of the flax] which is utmost, and next to the pill or rind, is called tow or *hurds*,
Holland's Pliny, vol. ii, p. 4.

†For I have harde olde hauswyves saye, that better is Marche *hurdes*, than Apryll flaxe, the reason appereth.
Fitzherbert's Husbandry.

†*To* HURKLE. To shrug.

Another sadly fixing his eies on the ground, and *hurckling* with his head to his sholders, foolishly imagind, that Atlas being faint, and weary of his burthen, would shortly let the heavens fall upon his head, and break his crag.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†HURLEBAT. A weapon, apparently a sort of dart or javelin.

Aclis, aclidis, a kynde of weapon, used in olde tyme. as it wer an *hurlebatte*. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

Hurlebats having pikes of yron in the end, aclides.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 317.

Laying about him as if they had beene fighting at *hurlebats*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

HURLEWIND. Whirlwind; possibly the original word.

And as oft-times upon some fearfull clap
Of thunder, straight a *hurlewind* doth arise
And lift the waves aloft, from Thetys' lap
Ev'n in a moment up into the skyes.
Harringt. Ariost., xlv, 69.

Like scatter'd down by howling Eurus blown,
By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown.
Sandys, cited by Todd.

HURLY. A noise, or tumult; from *hurler*, French; also *hurlu-burlu*.

That with the *hurly* death itself awakes.
2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Methinks I see this *hurly* all on foot. *John*, iii, 4.

Hurlu-burlu, which is not in the common French dictionaries, is in the latest editions of the dictionary of the Academy, both as substantive and adjective. Explained "étourdi."

†By happe if in this *hurly burle* with prince or king he met. *A. Hall's Homer*, p. 18, 1581.

†A *hurly burly* went through the house, and one comes and whispers the lady with the newes.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

†Well, they fall out, they go together by the eares, and such a *hurly burly* is in the roome, that passes. *Ibid.*

To HURRE. To growl or snarl like a dog.

R is the dog's letter, and *hurreth* in the sound.
B. Jons. Engl. Gr.

HURRICANO. Used for a water-spout. *Ouragan*, French.

Not the dreadful spout
Which shipmen do the *hurricano* call,
Constring'd in mass by the almighty sun,
Shall dizzy with more clamour Neptune's ear
In his descent. *Tr. & Cr.*, v, 2.

You cataracts, and *hurricanos*, spout
Till you have drench'd our steeples. *Lear*, iii, 2.

And down the show'r impetuously doth fall,
As that which men the *hurricano* call.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 494.

Menage says that *ouragan* is an Indian word.

I find it written *herocane* in one passage:

Such as would have made their party good against all assailants, had they not been dispersed and weakened by violent tempests; besides the unexpected *herocane*, which dashed all the endeavours of the best pilots.
Lady Alimony, iv, 1.

†HURRY-WHORE. A contemptuous name for a common prostitute.

And I doe wish with all my heart, that the superfluous number of all our hyreling hackney carryknaves, and *hurry-whores*, with their makers and maintainers, were there, where they might never want continuall employment. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

HURST. A wood. Saxon and low Latin. It occurs in many names of places, either singly or in composition,

implying that the situation was once woody; as *Hurst* in Berks, Gloucestershire, Kent, Lincoln, Sussex, &c. Also *Hawkhurst*, *Speldhurst*, *Wadhurst*, *Penshurst*, *Crowhurst*, and many other similar names.

From each rising *hurst*
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 689

For further discussion of the etymology, which, however, seems unnecessary, see Todd's Johnson.

To HURTLE, *v. n.* To clash together. *Heurter*, French. Gray has used it.

In which *hurtling*,
From miserable slumber I awak'd.
As you like it, iv, 3

Together *hurtled* both their steeds, and brake
Each other's neck. *Fairf. Tasso*, vi, 41.

To make a sound like clashing:

The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air.
Jul. Cæs., ii, 2.

To skirmish:

Now *hurtling* round, advantage for to take.
Spens. F. Q., IV. iv, 29.

Also actively, to brandish:

His harmfull club he gan to *hurtle* hye.
Ibid., II, vii, 42.

†HURTLE, *s.* A pimple?

Upon whose palmes such warts and *hurtells* rise,
As may in poulder grate a nutmegge thick.
Silkewoormes and their Flies, 1599.

HUSBAND, for husbandman, farmer.

For *husband's* life is labourous and hard.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, 266
That feeds the *husband's* neat each winter's day.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, 3, p. 61

Johnson has cited it from Dryden also, with whom many words lingered that are since obsolete.

HUSHER, or HUISHER. An usher, or gentleman usher. *Huissier*, French.

A gentle *husher*, Vanitie by name,
Made rowme, and passage for them did prepare.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 13.
But more for care of the security,
My *huisher* hath her now in his grave charge.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

And throughout that play.

†HUSHTNESS. Silence.

A generall *hushtnesse* hath the world possest,
And all the tower surpriz'd with golden dreames,
Alone king Jupiter abandons rest,
Still wishing for Apolloes golden beames.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†*To* HUSK. To cover with a husk.

Like Jupiter *huskt* in a female skin.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†*To* HUZZ. To hum.

Murmure. A murmuring: a mumbling in the mouth: a muttering: an humming or *huzzing* noise.
Nomenclator.

HYCKE-SCORNER. The title of an old morality, or allegorical drama, printed by Wynken de Worde, and reprinted in Hawkins's Origin of the English Drama, vol. i, p. 69. *Hycke-scorner* is there represented "as a libertine returned from travel, who agreeably to his name, scoffs at religion." *Percy Anc. Ballads*, i, p. 132. But whether the term were taken from the drama, or the name of the play from a term already current, we find it used as a general name.

Zeno beeyng outright all together a stoique, used to call Socrates the scoffer or the *Hicke-scorner* of the citee of Athens. *Udall's Apophth. of Erasmus*, 1564, Preface, sign. xxv, b.

†Sophistrie dooeth no helpe, use, ne service to doings in publique affaires or bearing offices in a common weale, whiche publique offices who so is a suiter to have, it behoveth the same not to plaie *Hicke skorner* with insolubles and with idle knackes of sophisticacions, but rather to frame and facion himself to the maners and condicions of menne, and to bee of soche sort as other men be. *Ibid.*

I find *hick* used for a man, in cant language, in an old song:

That not one *hick* spares.

And again:

That can bulk any *hick*.
Acad. of Compl., ed. 1713, p. 204.

HYEN. Used by Shakespeare only, I believe, for hyena.

I will laugh like a *hyen*, and that when thou art disposed to sleep. *As you like it*, iv, 1.—243, a

HYREN, for hiren. Sylvester uses it to signify a seducing woman.

Of charming sin the deep-inchaunting syrens,
The snares of virtue, valour-softening *hyrens*.
Du B., Week ii, Day 2, part 3.

See HIREN.

I & J.

I was commonly said and written, in the time of Shakespeare, for *aye*; which afforded great scope and temptation for punning, as may be seen in the following passages:

But what said she? did she nod? *Sp. I. Pro.* Nod *I!* why that's noddy, &c. *Two Gent. Ver.*, i, 1.
And at these people with their *I's* and No's.
Fansh. Lus., iv, 14.
Hath Romeo slain himself? say thou but *I*,
And that bare vowel I shall poison more
Than the death-darting *eye* of cockatrice.
I am not I, if there be such an *I*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 2.

This is very lamentable, in a passage that should rather have been pathetic. In the same strain Drayton has a whole sonnet, which carries the absurdity still further; it is, however, curious:

Nothing but No and *I*, and *I* and No,
How falls it out so strangely you reply?
I tell you, fair, I'll not be answer'd so
With this affirming No, denying *I*.

I say, I love; you slightly answer, *I*.
I say, you love; you peule me out a No:
I say, I die; you echo me with *I*:
Save me, I cry; you sigh me out a No.
Must woe and I have nought but No and *I*?
No I am I, if I no more can have;
Answer no more, with silence make reply,
And let me take myself what I do crave:
Let No and *I*, with I and you be so;
Then answer No and *I*, and *I* and No. *Idea* 5.

Line the tenth is nearly the same as the fourth cited from Shakespeare.

As when the disagreeing commons throw
About their house their clamorous I or No
Herrick, p. 360

In the modern editions of Shakespeare, *I* is generally changed to *aye;* but in Whalley's Ben Jonson the single vowel is retained, which the reader should recollect, or he will sometimes take it for the pronoun.

I, the pronoun, was sometimes repeated in colloquial use, as the French subjoin *moi : Je n'aime pas cela, moi;* "I like not such a thing, I." Some instances of it occur in Shakespeare, and many other writers.

I'll drink no more than will do me good, for no man's pleasure, *I*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
I will not budge for no man's pleasure, *I*.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.
You light is not day-light, I know it, *I*. *Ibid.*

Ironically:

I am an ass, *I*! and yet I kept the stage in master Tarleton's time. *Induct. to B. Jons. Barth. Fair.*
I am none of those common pedants, *I*,
That cannot speak without propterea quod.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 342.
†or my disport I rode on hunting, *I*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 52.

I per se, as A PER SE, &c.; I by itself:

If then your *I* agreement want,
I to your *I* must answer No.
Therefore leave off your spelling plea,
And let my *I* be *I per se*. *Wit's Interp.*, p. 116.

†**JABISH.** Perhaps a misprint for *jadish*.

To discourse him seriously is to read the ethics to a monkey, or make an oration to Caligula's horse, whence you can only expect a wee-hee or *jabish* spurn. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

JACK, *s* A horseman's defensive upper garment, quilted and covered with strong leather. It is usually interpreted a coat of mail, but some of the following quotations seem to prove otherwise. A kind of pitcher made of leather was similarly called a *black jack*, even in my memory.

I have half a score jades that draw my beer carts; and every jade shall bear a knave, and every knave shall wear a *jack*, and every *jack* shall have a skull, and every skull shall shew a spear, and every spear shall kill a foe at Picket Field.
First P. of Sir J. Oldc., Suppl. to Sh., ii, 297.
The bill-men come to blows, that, by their cruel thwacks,
The ground lay strew'd with male and shreds of tatter'd *jacks*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxii, p. 1062.
Their armour [in England] is not unlike unto that which in other countries they use, as corslets, Almaine rivets, shirts of male, *jackes* quilted, and covered over with leather, fustian, or canvas, over thick plates of yron that are sowed to the same.
Euph. Engl., F f 2, b.
Their horsemen are with *jacks* for most part clad.
Harr. Ariost., x, 75.

The following, however, is an instance of *jack* used for a coat of mail:

Nor lay aside their *jacks* of gymold mail.
Edw. III, i, 2, in *Capell's Prolus*

Unless the original copy had "*jacks*, or gymold," which seems to me most probable.

†But with the trusty bow,
And *jacks* well quilted with soft wool, they came to Troy. *Chapm. Il.*, iii.

[*To be on the jack of any one*, to attack him violently, evidently in allusion to the preceding word.]

†*Te ulciscar*, I will be revenged on thee: I will sit on thy skirts: I will *be upon your jacke* for it.
Terence in English, 1614.
†And our armie, joyning with the prince's, wee made a gallant body; which made him sneake to his quarters at Openhan. And, as often as he stur'd, *wee were on his jack*. *A. Wilson's Autobiography.*
†My lord lay in Morton College; and, as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and jossel'd him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have *been upon his jack*. *Ibid.*

†**JACK-A-LANTERN.** The ignis fatuus.

I am an evening dark as night,
Jack-with-the-lantern, bring a light.
The Slighted Maid, p. 48

JACK-A-LENT. A stuffed puppet, dressed in rags, &c., which was thrown at throughout Lent, as cocks were on Shrove Tuesday.

Thou cam'st but half a thing into the world,
And wast made up of patches, parings, shreds;
Thou, that when last thou wert put out of service,
Travell'd to Hamstead Heath on an Ash Wednesday,
Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack of Lent*,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee,
To make thee a purse. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iv, 2.

Six weeks are again mentioned as the duration of a *Jack of Lent*, in the following passage:

Nay, you old *Jack-a-Lent*, six weeks and upwards, though you be our captain's father you cannot stay there. *Four Prentices*, O. Pl., vi, 478.

By which is meant, that the old man is come to the utmost extent of his utility and existence.

The very children in the street do adore me; for if a boy that is throwing at his *Jack-a-Lent* chance to hit me on the shins, why, I say nothing but *Tu quoque*, smile, and forgive the child.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 92.
If I forfeit,
Make me a *Jack o' Lent*, and break my shins
For untagg'd points and compters.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iv, 3.

Jack-a-Lent occurs twice in the Merry Wives of Windsor; once merely as a jocular appellation, iii, 3, and once as

a butt, or object of satire and attack, v, 5.

Breton introduces the name of this personage with an allusion to a well-known proverb:

The puffing fat that shewes the pesant's feede,
Proves *Jack a Lent* was never gentleman.
Honour of Valour, 1605.

Taylor the water-poet has a tract entitled, "*Jacke a Lent*, his Beginning and Entertainment: with the mad Prankes of his Gentleman-usher, Shrove-Tuesday," &c. See Works, p. 113.

JACK-AN-APES. A monkey, or ape; from *Jack* and *ape*. In this sense it has been long disused, though common enough still, as addressed to an impertinent and contemptible coxcomb.

This performed, and the horse and *jack-an-apes* for a jigge, they had sport enough that day for nothing.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 272.

Like a come aloft *jacanapes*. *Sheldon*, cited by Todd.

Notwithstanding the attempts of Ritson and others to derive it from *Jack Napes*, a person never heard of, I have no doubt that the real derivation is *Jack* and *ape*, as Johnson gave it. Mr. Todd does not appear to have observed, that in the instance which I have copied from him, it simply means an ape. See COME ALOFT.

That which would make a *jackanapes* a monkey, if he could get it, a tayle. *Isle of Gulls*, ii, 1.

Massinger coined the word *Jane-an-apes*, as a jocular counterpart to *Jack-an-apes*. *Bondm.*, iii, 2.

JACK OF THE CLOCK, or CLOCK-HOUSE. A figure made in old public clocks to strike the bell on the outside; of the same kind as those formerly at St. Dunstan's church in Fleet-street. *Jack*, being the most familiar appellative, was frequently bestowed upon whatever bore the form, or seemed to do the work, of a man or servant. Thus, roasting *jacks* were so named from performing the office of a man, who acted as turnspit, before that office devolved upon dogs. *Jack* and Gill were, indeed, familiar representatives of the two sexes in low life; as in the proverb, "Every *Jack* must have his *Gill*;" and, "A good *Jack* makes a good *Gill*." *Ray, Prov.*, p. 124. So *jack* alone:

Since every *jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *jack*.
Rich. III, i, 3.

But my time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *jack* o' *the clock*.
Rich. II, v, 5.

K. Rich. Well, but what's o'clock?
Buck. Upon the stroke of ten.
K. Rich. Well, let it strike.
Buck. Why let it strike?
K. Rich. Because that, like a *jack*, thou keep'st the stroke
Betwixt thy begging and my meditation.
Rich. III, iv, 2.

Skirm. How now, creatures, what's o'clock?
Fra. Why, do you take us to be *jacks o' th' clock house?* *Puritan*. Suppl. to Sh., ii, 573.

How's the night, boy? *Drawe.* Faith, sir, 'tis very late.
Uber. Faith, sir, you lie. Is this your *jack i' th' clock-house?*
Will you strike, sir? *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, act i, p. 167.

But, howsoever, if Powles *jacks* be once up with their elbowes, and quarelling to strike eleven, as soon as ever the clock has parted them, and ended the fray with his hammer, let not the duke's gallery conteyne you any longer. *Decker's Gul's Hornbook*, 1609.

By the above it appears that the *jacks* at St. Paul's struck only the quarters.

Decker, in another pamphlet, tells us of a fraternity of sharpers who called themselves *Jackes of the clock-house*:

There is another fraternitie of wandring pilgrims, who merrily call themselves *Jackes of the clock-house*.

He then describes that piece of mechanism particularly:

The *jacke of a clock-house* goes upon screws, and his office is to do nothing but *strike*, so does this *noise* (for they walke up and down like fidlers) travaile with motions, and whatever their motions get them is called *striking*.
Lantern and Candlelight, or the Belman's Second Night Walk, &c

See NOISE.

He scrapes you just such a leg, in answering you, as *jack* o' *th' clock-house* agoing about to strike.
Flecknoe's Enigmat. Char., p. 76.

Cotgrave, in the article *Fretillon*, introduces it as a general term for a diminutive or paltry fellow:

A little nimble dwarfe or hop-on-my-thumbe; a *jacke of the clock-house*; a little busie-body, medler, jack-stickler; one that has an oare in every man's boat, or his hand in every man's dish.

Minute-jacks, in Timon of Athens, have been supposed to mean the same thing; but *jacks* that struck hours or quarters could hardly be so called.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks*.
Timon, iii, 6.

Probably *jacks* are there only equivalent to fellows, as in Richard III: "silken, sly, insinuating *jacks*." It will then mean "fellows who watch the proper minutes to offer their

adulation." *Jack*, as shown above, was a common appellative for every person or thing familiarly, or rather contemptuously, spoken of.

Katherine calls her music-master a twangling *jack*. *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1; and so elsewhere.

The *clock-house* evidently means that part of the steeple, &c., which contains the clock.

†JACK-IN-A-BOX. 1. A thief who deceived tradesmen by substituting empty boxes for others full of money.

This *Jacke-in-a-boxe*, or this divell in mans shape, wearing (like a player on a stage) good cloathes on his backe, comes to a goldsmiths stall, to a drapers, a habberdashers, or into any other shoppe, where he knowes good store of silver faces are to be seene.
Dekker, English Villanies, 1632.

2. A kind of fire-work described in White's Artificial Fireworks, 1708, p. 17.

3. In the following passage it perhaps means a child's toy, such are still in use.

As I was thus walking my rounds, up comes a brother of the quill, belonging to the office, who no sooner made his entrance amongst the equitable fraternity, but up started every one in his seat, like a *Jack in a box*, crying out Legit aut non Legit; To which they answer'd themselves, Non legit, my lord.
The Infernal Wanderer, 1702.

†JACK-A-DANDY. A pert fellow.

Bea. I'll throw him into the dock, rather than he shall succeed *Jack O Dandy*. Come, sir, all shall be well again. Fear not. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

My love is blithe and bucksome,
And sweet and fine as can be,
Fresh and gay as the flowers in May.
And lookes like *Jack-a-dandy*.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 342.

San. Nor any where else, where he was not to be found; if you had look'd for him where he was, 'twas ten to one but you had met with him.

Jacin. I had, *Jackadandy?*
The Mistake, a Comedy, 1706.

†JACK-ON-BOTH-SIDES. A popular name for a neutral.

Reader, John Newter, who erst plaid
The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†JACK-OUT-OF-DOORS. A houseless person.

Neque pessimus neque primus: not altogether *Jack out of doores*, and yet no gentleman.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 569.

†JACK-OUT-OF-OFFICE appears to have been used, in derision, for one who was no longer a jack-in-office.

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer . . . is tourned *Jacke out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

†*Hanging*-JACK. A jack for cooking.

I met Spicer in Lincoln's Inn court, buying of a *hanging-jack* to roast birds upon.
Pepys' Diary, Feb. 4th. 1660.

†JACK-BRAG, or JACK-BRAGGER. A boaster.

Jacke Bragger and his fellow, a vaunter, a cracker, &c. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 263

†JACK-MEDDLER. A busybody.

A *Jacke-medler*, or busie-body in everie mans matter, ardelio. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 263.

†JACK-PUDDING. A showman's buffoon.

I tell you, I had as leave stand among the rabble, to see a *jack-pudding* eat a custard, as trouble myself to see a play. *Shadwell, Sullen Lovers*, 1670.

Now's the only time for fools and fiddlers, and indeed all sorts of people that have nothing to do; for now Bartholomew Fair approaches, where they may trifle away their time amongst drolls and *Jack-puddings*, and their money in nuts, toys, and gingerbread.
Poor Robin, 1740.

†JACKET. *To line one's jacket*, to drink deeply.

Il s'accoustre bien. He stuffes himselfe soundly, hee *lines his jacket* throughly with liquor. *Cotgrave*

A JACOB'S STAFF. A pilgrim's staff; either from the frequent pilgrimages to St. James of Compostella, or because the Apostle St. James was usually represented with one.

As he had traveil'd many a sommer's day
Through boyling sands of Arabie and Ynd;
And in his hand a *Jacob's staffe* to stay
His weary limbs upon. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, vi, 32.

Also an astronomical instrument, called likewise a *cross-staff*; from its resemblance to the other:

Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
Hudibr., II, iii, 785

†Whereupon the poore prognosticator was readie to runne himselfe through with his *Jacobs staffe*.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†His life is upright, for he is alwaies looking upward, yet dares beleeve nothing above *primum mobile*, for 'tis out of the reach of his *Jacobs staffe*.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615

†*Aur.* Then lle tell you. There was once an astrologer brought mad before me, the circulations of the heavens had turn'd his braines round, he had very strange fits, he would ever be staring, and gazing, and yet his eyes were so weake, they could not looke up without a staffe.
Spr. A *Jacobs staffe* you meane?
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†Who having known both of the land and sky,
More than fam'd Archimide, or Ptolomy,
Would further press, and like a palmer went,
With *Jacobs staff*, beyond the firmament.
Witts Recreations, 1654

JACOB'S STONE. The stone which was brought from Scone by Edward I, reputed among the Scots to have been the very stone which supported Jacob's head at Luz; and regarded by them as the palladium of the monarchy. See Hume, an. 1296. It is still enclosed in the coronation chair.

If I survive England's inheritance,
Or ever live to sit on *Jacob's stone*,
Thy love shall with my crown be hereditary.
Heywood's Royal K., &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 227.

For a fuller history of this stone, see the accounts of Westminster Abbey.

and these Latin verses, which are, or were, inscribed upon the chair itself:

Si quid habent veri vel chronica cana, fidesve,
Clauditur hac cathedrâ nobilis ecce lapis,
Ad caput eximius *Jacob* quondam patriarcha
Quem posuit, cernens numina mira poli, &c.

JACOBITE. This word seems to be used for Jacobin, or white friar.

To see poor sucklings welcom'd to the light,
With searing irons of some soure *Jacobite*.
Hall, Sat., iv, 7.

†*To* JADE. To weary. Apparently a new word in lord Bacon's time.

For it is a dull thing to tire, and, as we now say, to *jade* anything too far. *Essay* xxxii.

JADRY. The properties of a bad or vicious horse; from *jade*, which in its primitive sense, as applied to a horse, is growing into disuse, though Pope has so applied it, which may keep it alive a little; but the usage is in general transferred to the metaphorical sense, as applied to a woman.

Seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rough *jadry*, to disseat
His lord, that kept it bravely. *Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 4.

JAKES. A necessary-house, or privy. A term now almost forgotten, though used by Dryden and Swift. See Johnson. Hence the quibbling title of sir John Harrington's tract, "The Metamorphosis of Ajax," by which he meant *the improvement of a jakes*. See AJAX.

Its etymology is uncertain, unless we accept the very bad pun of sir John, who derives it (in jest indeed) from an old man who, at such a place, cried out *age akes, age akes*, meaning that age causes aches; whence some who heard him called the place *age akes*, or *a jakes*. *Prologue to Ajax.*

The delicacy of queen Elizabeth was much offended with him for publishing that book, which is now esteemed by collectors such a prize. *Jakes* was sometimes written *iaxe*, which made the punning allusion the more easy.

Solomon, a Jew, fell into a *iaxe* at Tewkesbury on a Saturday. *Camden's Remains*, p. 307.

JAKES-FARMER. One who cleanses the jakes, jocularly called a gold-finder.

Nay we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes-farmer* to the grandee, or udelantado.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Not scorning scullions, coblers, colliers,
Jakes-farmers, fidlers, ostlers, oysterers.
Sylvester's Tobacco Batter'd, Works, p. 575, a.

The chamber stinkes worse all the yeere long, than a *jakes-farmer's* clothes doth at twelve a clock at night.
Fennow on the Compter, in *Censura Lit.*, x, p. 302.

Called in Stowe a *young-fermour*. *London*, ed. 1633, p. 666. See YOUNG.

†JAMSEY.

Then have they nether-stockes to these gai hozen, not of cloth (tho never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of *jamsey*, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like. *Stubbs, Anatomie of Abuses.*

A JANE. A small coin of Genoa, or Janua; according to Skinner, "Exp. Halfpence of Janua, potius Genova, q. d. nummus Genuensis vel Januensis." Supposed to be the same as the galley halfpence mentioned by Stowe.

Because I could not give her many a *Jane*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 58.

Chaucer more than once speaks of a *Jane* in this sense. See Warton on Spenser, vol. i, p. 245.

†JANIVEER. An old form of January. Fr. *Janvier*.

Time sure hath wheel'd about his yeare,
December meeting *Janiveere*.
Cleaveland, Char. of London Diurnall, 1647

To JAPE. To play, or jest.

Nay *jape* not hym, he is no smal fole.
Skelton, p. 236.

It was used also in an indecent sense:

Now have ye other vicious manners of speech, but sometimes and in some cases tolerable, and chiefly to the intent to moove laughter and to make sport, or to give it some prety strange grace; and is when we use such wordes as may be drawen to a foule and unshamefast sence, as one that should say to a young woman, I pray you let me *jape* with you, which is indeed no more but let me sport with you. Yea, and though it were not so directly spoken, the very sounding of the word were not commendable, as he that in the presence of ladies would use this common proverbe:

Jape with me, but hurt me not,
Bourde with me, but shame me not.

For it may be taken in another perverser sense by that sorte of persons that heare it, in whose eares no such matter ought almost to be called in memory.
Puttenh. Art of English Poesie, B. iii, ch. 22.

A JAPE. A jest.

I durst aventure wel the price of my best cap.
That when the end is knowen, all will turne to a *jape*.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 68.

The pilf'ring pastime of a crue of apes,
Sporting themselves with their conceited *japes*.
Coryat, Verses prefixed, [k 7, b.]

To JAR. To tick as a clock.

My thoughts are minutes, and, with sighs, they *jar*
Their watches, to mine eyes, the outward watch;
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point,
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.
Rich. II, v, 5.

The above is the reading of the second folio, and is sense without alteration or laborious explication: the reading of the old quartos serves as the best comment, which is,

They *jar*
Their watches on unto mine eyes, &c.

The meaning is, "They tick their periods on, to my eyes, which represent the outward watch;" watch signifying, as Dr. Johnson observed, in the first place a portion of time, and in the second the face of the clock.

The bells tolling, the owls shrieking, the toads croaking, the minutes *jarring*, and the clock striking twelve.
Spanish Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 199.

A JAR, from the above, a beat or stroke; the ticking made by the pallets of the pendulum in a clock.

Yet, good deed, Leontes,
I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

†JARSEY. Wool combed but not spun into yarn.

By no meanes therefore is the present practice to be borne, which daily carrieth away of the finest sorts of wools ready combed into *jarsies* for worke, which they pack up as bales of cloth. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

JAVEL. A worthless fellow. *Javelle* in French means a sheaf of corn, and also a faggot of brush wood, or other worthless materials; and therefore might be applied to such fellows as Shakespeare calls "rash bavin wits."

The term that these two *javels*
Should render up a reckoning of their travels
Unto their master. *Spens. Moth. Hubb. T.*, v. 309.
To preach by halfes is to be worse than those tongue-holly *javels*,
That cite good words, but shift off works and discipline by cavells. *Alb. Engl.*, B. viii. ch. 39, p. 192.
He called the fellow ribbald, villayn, *javell*, backbiter, &c. *Robinson's Utopia*, 1551, E 3.

To JAUNCE. To ride hard; from *jancer*, old French, to work a horse violently.

And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spur-gall'd, and tir'd, by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Rich. II. v. 5.

A JAUNCE was also used for a jaunt, the derivation of which is supposed to be the same. For, "What a *jaunt* have I had" (*Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 5), the quartos read, "What a *jaunce* have I had." The same is meant by *geance* in the following passage:

Vaith, would I had a few more *geances* on't!
An' you say the word, send me to Jericho,
Out-cept a man were a post-horse, I ha' not known
The like on't. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii, 4.

The word is purposely misspelt, to mark the dialect of the speaker; as *vaith* for faith, &c.

To JAW. To devour, to take within the jaws.

I reck not if the wolves would *jaw* me, so
He had this file; what if I hollow'd for him?
Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 2

I do not know that this word was ever so employed by any other author. It seems to be only a harsh metaphor, hazarded in this place.

JAWSAND, *adj.* Apparently, a corruption of joysome or jocund.

F. Will you be merry then and *jawsand?* *R.* As merry as the cuckows of the spring.
Ford. Sun's Darl., iii, 1.

The old edition has *jawfand*.

A JAY. Used for a loose woman, probably from the gay plumage of that bird. Warburton remarks, that *putta* in Italian has also both these senses.

Go to, then;—we'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watry pumpion;—we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays!* *Merr. W. W.*, iii, 3.
Some *jay* of Italy,
Whose mother was her painting, hath betray'd him.
Cymb., iii, 4.

ICE-BROOK. Supposed to mean cold or icy brook.

I have another weapon in this chamber;
It is a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
Othell., v, 2.

The reading of the old quarto is *isebrooke's*, which the folio changed to *ice brookes;* whence Pope made *Ebro's*, and was followed by Capell. Mr. Steevens is of opinion that *ice-brook's* is right; and proves from Martial, that the brook or rivulet so used, is the Salo, now Xalon, near Bilbilis, in Celtiberia.

ICELAND DOGS. Shaggy, sharp-eared, white dogs, much imported formerly as favorites for ladies, &c.

Pish for thee, *Iceland dog*, thou prick-ear'd cur of Iceland. *Hen. V*, ii, 1.
But if I had brought little *dogs* from *Iceland*, or fine glasses from Venice, &c.
Swetnam's Arraignment of Women, Preface.
We have sholts or curs daillie brought out of *Iseland*.
Holinsh. Descr. of Brit., p. 231.

Written also corruptly *Isling*, and *Island:*

Hang hair like hemp, or like the *Isling* curs,
For never powder, nor the crisping iron
Shall touch these dangling locks.
B. & Fl. Queen of Corinth, iv, 1.
So I might have my belly-full of that
Her *Island* cur refuses. *Massing. Pict.*, v, 1.
Our water-dogs and *Islands* here are shorn,
White hair of women here so much is worn.
Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 489.

These dogs are particularly described by A. Fleming, in his translation of Caius de Canibus:

Use and custome hath intertained other dogges of an outlandishe kinde, but a few, and the same beying of a pretty bygnesse; I meane *Iseland dogges*, curled and rough all over, which by reason of the lenght of their heare make showe neither of face nor of body. And yet these curres forsoothe, because they are so strange, are greatly set by, esteemed, taken up, and made of, many times in the roome of the spaniell gentle or comforter. *Of English Dogges, &c.*, 1576.

IDLE WORMS. Worms bred from idle-

ness. It was supposed, and the notion was probably encouraged for the sake of promoting female industry, that when maidens were idle, worms bred in their fingers.

Keep thy hands in thy muff, and warm the *idle Worms* in thy *fingers'* ends.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 1.

Her waggoner, a small grey-coated gnat,
Not half so big as a round little *worm*,
Prick'd from the *lazy finger* of a maid.
Rom. and Jul., i, 4

[*To be sick of the idles*, to be lazy.]

†Hodie nullam lineam duxi: I have beene *sicke of the idles* to day. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 558.

†JEBERD. To jeopard. *Heywood*, 1556.

†JELOUX. An old form of spelling jealous.

Th' have made me *jeloux* of a god, no god.
I'll make them *jeloux*, I will wed (abroad)
A people (yet) no people; and their brest
Shall split, for spight, to see the nations blest.
Du Bartas.

†JENESTRAY.

Phi. You forget his cover'd dishes
Of *jene-strayes*, and marmalade of lips,
Perfum'd by breath sweet as the beanes first blossomes. *Suckling's Aglaura*, 1638.

JENERT'S BANK. The following passage is probably corrupt. It has been conjectured that there was a bank called *Jenert's*, so famous as to be proverbial for security; but it remains to be shown that any country-bank existed in the seventeenth century; much more that they were so common as for one to be famous above the rest. A better reading seems to be wanted:

How now, my old *Jenert's bank*, my horse,
My castle, lie in Waltham all night, and
Not under the canopy of your host Blague's house?
Merry Devil of Edm., O. Pl., v, 300.

Can it be a misprint, for *Ermen's* bank, or the old Roman road passing through Edmonton, which might have been written *Irmint's? Horse* is not much more intelligible, as applied here. Should it not be *house?* speaking of his house as his castle.

†JENNET. A small Spanish horse.

This tryall, Camilla, must be sifted to narrow points, lest in seeking to try your lover like a *jennet*, you try him like a jade. *Lylie's Euphues.*

To JEOBARD. Sometimes written for to jeopard; probably from ignorance of the etymology.

Yet I dare *jeobard* my cappe to fortie shillings, thou shalt have but a colde suite.
Ulp. Fulwel's Art of Flattery, H 3.

To *jeopard*, itself, is not much in use. All the examples given in Todd's Johnson, are of the seventeenth century, or earlier.

JEOBERTIE, for jeopardy, in like manner.

If you foil me, of which there is small *jeobertie*,
I will send word to set them all at libertie.
Harr. Ariosto, xxxv, 44

To JEOPARD. To hazard or endanger. Not in use now.

He was a prince right hardie and adventerous, not fearing to *jeopard* his person in place of danger.
Holinsh., vol. i, l. 3. col. 1.

I am compelled against my minde and will (as Pompey the Great was) to *jeopard* the libertie of our country, to the hazard of a battel. *North's Plut. Brutus*, p. 1072.

†The foretrontes or frontiers of the ii. corners, what wythe fordys and shelves, and what with rockes, be very *jeoperdous* and daungerous *More's Utopia*, 1551.

JER-FAULCON, or GERFAULCON. A large and fine sort of hawk, said to come originally from the north; therefore by some called the Iceland falcon. *Gyrofalco*, low Latin; *gerfaulk*, or *gerfaut*, French. Latham is abundant in its praise:

A bird stately, brave, and beautifull to behold in the eye and judgement of man, more strong and powerfull than any other used hawk, and many of them very bold, couragious, valiant, and very venturous, next to the slight-faulcon, of whose worthiness I have already sufficiently discoursed. *Latham*, B. i, ch. 16.

The Gentleman's Recreation is almost equally strong in its commendation; p. 48 of the Treatise on Hawks. The following description of a contest of one of these birds with a heron, may be thought interesting:

I saw once a *jerfalcon* let flie at an heron, and observed with what clamour the heron entertained the sight and approach of the hawke, and with what winding shift hee strave to get above her, labouring even by bemuting his enemies feathers to make her flagge-winged, and so escape; but when at last they must needs come to an encounter, resuming courage out of necessity, hee turned face against her, and striking the hawke through the gorge with his bill, fell downe dead together with his dead enemie.
Arthur Warwick's Meditations, part ii, p. 80.

JERICHO seems to be used, in the following instance, as a general term for a place of concealment or banishment. If so, it explains the common phrase of wishing a person at *Jericho*, without sending them so far as Palestine.

Who would to curbe such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boyes to stay in *Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid.
Heyw. Hierarchie, B. iv, p 208.

JERONIMO. See HIERONIMO. It is censured with Titus Andronicus in the following passage:

He that will swear *Jeronimo* or Andronicus are the best plays yet, shall pass unexcepted at here, as a

man whose judgement shews it is constant, and hath stood still these five and twenty or thirty years. Though it be an ignorance, it is a virtuous and staid ignorance. *B. Jons. Induct. to Barth. Fair.*

JESSES. The short straps of leather, but sometimes of silk, which went round the legs of a hawk, in which were fixed the varvels, or little rings of silver, and to these the leash, or long strap which the falconer twisted round his hand; from *gect*, or *get*, the same in old French; or *geste*, a bandage in general. In a passage of Heywood's Woman kill'd with Kindness, *gets* and *gesses* are distinguished:

So, seize her *gets*, her *gesses*, and her bells.
O. Pl., vii, 269.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heart strings,
I'd whistle her off, and let her down the wind
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii, 3
That, like an hauke, which feeling herself freed,
From bels and *jesses* which did let her flight,
Him seem'd his feet did fly, and in their speed delight.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 19

In the old play of Edw. II it is printed *gresses* by mistake:

Soar ye ne'er so high,
I have the *gresses* [jesses] that wil' pull you down.
O. Pl., ii, 345

A hawk he esteems the true burden of nobility, and is exceeding ambitious to seem delighted in the sport, and to have his fist gloved with his *jesses*.
Earle's Microcosm., § xviii, p. 54; Bliss's edition

To JEST. To act any feigned part in a mask or interlude, &c.

As gentle and as jocund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Rich. II*, i, 3

A JEST. A mask, pageant, or interlude.

But where is old Hieronimo our marshal?
He promis'd us, in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 138.

On which immediately follows the mask, which satisfies the king as the fulfilment of the promise. It seems to be applied to actions in general, real or fictitious. See GEST. *Jest* is sometimes written for *gest*:

There [in Homer] may the *jestes* of many a knight be read,
Patroclus, Pyrrhus, Ajax, Diomed.
Jasper Heywood, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 393.

To JET. To strut, or walk proudly; to throw the body about in walking. *Jetter*, French.

O peace! Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him; how he *jets* under his advanc'd plumes!
Twelfth Night, ii, 5.

Not Pelops' shoulder whiter than her hands,
Nor snowie swans that *jet* on Isca's sands.
Browne, Br. Past., II, iii, p. 94.

Of those that prank it with their plumes,
And *jet* it with their choice perfumes.
Herrick's Noble Numbers, p. 44

And, Midas like, he *jets* it in the court
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 340.

See also O. Pl., iii, 390.

It is used in the following passage for to rejoice, exult, or be proud:

The orders I did set,
They were obey'd with joy, which made me *jet*.
Mirr. for Magist., Queen Helena, p. 202.

[To encroach insultingly upon.]

†Insulting tyranny begins to *jet*
Upon the innocent and aweless throne.
Rich. III, ii, 4.

†It is hard when Englishmens pacience must be thus *jetted* on by straungers, and they not dare to revendge their owne wrongs. *Play of Sir Thomas More.*

A JETTER. A strutter; from the preceding.

So were ye better,
What shulde a begger be a *jetter*!
Four Ps., O. Pl., i, 94.

†JEWS' EARS. Funguses or excrescences of the elder-tree, called *auriculæ Judæ* in Latin, and therefore it is probably a corruption of *Judas's ears*. Judas was supposed to have hanged himself on an elder-tree.

They that have any pains or swellings in the throat, let them take *Jews-ears* (which is to be had at the apothecaries), and lay it to steep in ale a whole night, and let the party drink a good draught thereof every day once or twice. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

JEW'S EYE. This phrase does not require explanation, but its origin may be worth remarking. The extortions to which the Jews were subject in the thirteenth century, and the periods both before and after, exposed them to the most tyrannical and cruel mutilations, if they refused to pay the sums demanded of them. "King John," says Hume, "once demanded 10,000 marks from a Jew of Bristol, and on his refusal, ordered one of his teeth to be drawn every day, till he should consent. The Jew lost seven teeth, and then paid the sum required of him." Chap. xii, A.D. 1272. The threat of losing an eye would have a still more powerful effect. Hence the high value of a *Jew's eye*. The allusion was familiar in the time of Shakespeare:

There will come a Christian by
Will be worth a *Jewess' eye*. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 5

The fine black eye of the Jew does not seem sufficiently to account for the saying.

†JEWLEPS.

Forc'd from their beds.
By feaverish powers rude fits, whose heat, not all
The *jewleps* of their tears, though some drops fall.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

JEWSE, *s.* If not put for joist, I know not what it is. I have met with it only in these lines:

From the walls down went
The English troopes, and to the gates did passe,
Where th' iron barres in sunder they did rent,
Beate downe the posts, and all the *jewses* brent.
Nicc. Engl. El., Mirr. for Mag., p. 866.

The old dictionaries give *jewise* for a gallows, which in Chaucer is also used for the word punishment; but the passage here cited refers to the gates of Cadiz, when stormed by the English.

IGNOMY, for ignominy, occurs very commonly.

Thy *ignomy* sleep with thee in the grave,
But not remember'd in thy epitaph. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.
Hence, broker, lacquey!—*ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life, and live aye with thy name!
Tro. and Cr., v. 3.
Oh wherefore stain you vertue and renowne
With such foule tearmes of *ignomy* and shame?
Trag. Com. of Weakest goes to the Wall, H 2, b.
His *ignomy* and bitter shame in fine shall be more great. *Thos. Preston's Cambyses*, bl. let., A 2.
The one of which doth bring eternall fame,
The other *ignomie* and dastard shame.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 765.

It occurs also in Titus Andronicus.

IGNOTE. Unknown. A mere pedantic Latinism, properly noticed by Todd.

†All good (rewards layd by) shal stil increase
For love of her, and villany decease;
Naught be *ignote*. not so much out of feare
Of being punisht, as offending her.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649, p. 72.

A JIG meant anciently not only a merry dance, but merriment and humour in writing, and particularly a ballad. Thus, when Polonius objects to the Player's speech, Hamlet sarcastically observes,

He's for a *jigg*, or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps.
Haml., ii, 2.

He does not mean a dance (which these players did not undertake), but ludicrous dialogue, or a ballad.

In the following passage it means a trick or sport; and the desire of Mr. Sympson to change it into *juggle*, shows that he had but imperfectly learned the language of his authors:

What dos't think of
This innovation? is't not a fine *jigg?*
A pr :cious cunning in the late Protector,
To shuffle a new prince into the state.
B. & Fl. or Shirley, Coron., v, 1.
And therefore came it, that the fleering Scots,
To England's high disgrace, have made this *jig;*
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 353.

In the Harleian collection of old ballads are many under the title of *jigs;*" as, "A Northern *Jige*, called Daintie, come thou to me;" "A merry new *Jigge*, or the pleasant Wooing betwixt Kit and Pegge;" &c.

So in the Fatal Contract, by Hemmings:

We'll hear your *jigg;*—
How is your ballad titled? Act iv, sc. 4.

Thus:

A small matter! you'll find it worth Meg of Westminster, although it be but a bare *jig*.
Hog hath lost, &c., O Pl., vi, 385.

It appears, in the scene, that this *jig* was a ballad.

†Looke to it, you booksellers and stationers, and let not your shops be infected with such goose gyblets, or stinking garbadge, as the *jygs* of newsmongers.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†JIGGALORUM. A trifle.

I see my inferiours in the gifts of learning, wisedome, and understanding, torment the print daily with lighter trifles and *jiggalorums* than my russet hermit is. *King's Halfe-pennyworth of Wit*, 1613, ded.

JIG-MAKER. A writer of ballads, or humorous poems.

Oph. You are merry, my lord. *Ham.* Who, I? *Oph.* Ay, my lord. *Ham.* O! your only *jig-maker!*
Haml., iii, 2.
If you have this strange monster honesty in your belly, why so *jig-makers* and chroniclers shall pick something out of you. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 254.
O Giacopo! Petrarch was a dunce, Dante a *jig-maker*, Sannazar a goose, and Ariosto a puck-fist to me. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice*, ii, 1.

†JIM-JAM. A gimcrack.

A thousand *jymjams* and toyes have they in theyr chambers. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

JIMMAL. See GIMMAL.

By JIS. See GIS.

To ILD, for to yield. See GOD ILD YOU.

ILL MAY-DAY, *i. e.*, Evil May-day. The 1st of May, 1517, when the apprentices of London rose against the privileged foreigners, whose advantages in trade had occasioned great jealousy. Much mischief was done before the rioters were quelled, and fourteen or fifteen apprentices were afterwards executed. See a ballad on the subject in Evans's Collection, vol. iii, p. 76, 2d ed. Ben Jonson mentions it:

Rogues, hell-hounds, Stentors, out of my doors, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an *ill May-day*, or when the galley-foist is afloat to Westminster!
Epicœne, iv, 2.

The ballad begins,

Peruse the stories of this land,
And with advisement mark the same,
And you shall justly understand
How *ill May-day* first got the name.

This use of the word *ill* is now ob-

solete; but it lasted much later than the times to which this work refers. Even in queen Anne's time some writers used the expression of an *ill man*, for a bad man. See Pennant's London, p. 587, 8vo ed.

†ILLS.

Three *ills* come from the north, a cold wind, a shrinking cloth, and a dissembling man. *Howell*, 1659.

†ILL-PART. Ill-conditioned?

King John, that *ill-part* personage.
Death of R. Earle of Huntington, 1601.

†ILLUDE. To deceive.

Homer doth tell in his aboundant verse,
The long laborious travailes of the man,
And of his lady too he doth reherse,
How shee *illudes* with all the art she can
Th' ungratefull love which other lords began.
Davies's Orchestra, 1596.

†ILLUSORY. Used as a noun.

To trust this traitor upon oath is to trust a divell uppon his religion. To trust him uppon pledges, is a meare *illusorye*, for what piety is there among them that can tye them to rule of honestie for it selfe, who are onely bound to their owne sensualityes, and respect onely private utility. *Letter of Qu. Eliz.*, 1599.

ILLUSTRATE, *adj.* Illustrious.

Else why did I, of such *illustrate* race,
Obscure his vertuous deeds with my disgrace?
Mirr. for Mag., p. 705.
Like Jove-borne Perseus, that *illustrate* knight.
Ibid., Engl. Eliz., p. 870.

†IMAGER. A painter.

Now this more peer-les learned *imager*,
Life to his lovely picture to confer,
Did not extract out of the elements
A certain secret chymik quint-essence. *Du Bartas.*

IMAGINOUS. Full of imagination.

As the stuffe
Prepar'd for arras pictures, is no picture
'Till it be form'd, and man hath cast the beames
Of his *imaginouse* fancie thorough it.
Byron's Conspiracy, by Chapman, E 2.

†*To* IMBASE. To degrade.

Imbased him from lordlines unto a kitchin drudge.
Warner's Albions England, 1592.

IMBOSH, *s.* The foam that comes from a hunted deer, apparently a corrupt and arbitrary formation from to *imboss*.

For though he should keep the very middle of the stream, yet will that, with the help of the wind, lodge part of the stream and *imbosh* that comes from him on the bank it may be a quarter of a mile lower which hath deceived many.
Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo, p. 73.

†*To* IMBOSK. To hide in the bushes.

And said as much to his lord, requesting him to depart presently from thence, and *imbosk* himself in the mountain, which was very neer.
History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 46.

IMBOSSED, the same as *embossed*. Blown and fatigued by being hunted. See EMBOSSED.

But we have almost *imboss'd* him, we shall see his fall to-night. *All's Well*, iii, 6.
But being then *imbost*, the noble stately deer
When he hath gotten ground, the kennel cast arrear,
Doth beat the brooks, &c. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

It was applied also to dogs:

Brach Merriman,—the poor cur is *imbost*;
And couple Clowder with the deep mouth'd brach.
Tam. of Shr. Ind

It has been thought that the first *brach* in these lines is corrupt, and that some verb should be substituted; but connected speech is not necessary in such field directions.

IMBROCCATA, *s.* A thrust over the arm in fencing; an Italian term, adopted by the fashionable pupils of CARANZA and Saviolo.

But if your enemie bee cunning and skilfull, never stand about giving any foine or *imbroccata*, but this thrust or stoccata alone, neither it also, unlesse you be sure to hit him.
Saviolo's Practise of the Duello, 1595, H 1.

We have a pretty ample list of these terms in the following passage:

Then we have our stocatos, *imbrocatas*, mandritas, puintas, and puinta-reversas; our stramisons, passatas, carricadas, amazzas, and incartatas.
Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 122.

Some of these, however, are corrupted; the true terms, with their explanations, may be seen in the above-cited translation of Saviolo.

†*To* IMBROTHER. For embroider.

One cloke of velvett, with a cape *imbrothered* with gold, pearles, and redd stones, and one roabe of cloth of golde. *Alley Papers*, 1590.

IMMEDIACY, *s.* Immediate representation; the deriving a character directly from another, so as to stand exactly in his place. A word, as far as is known, peculiar to the following passage:

Alb. Sir, by your patience,
I hold you but a subject of this war,
Not as a brother. *Regan* That's as we list to grace him.
Methinks our pleasure might have been demanded,
Ere you had spoke so far. He led our pow'rs,
Bore the commission of my place and person;
The which *immediacy* may well stand up
And call itself your brother. *Lear*, v, 3.

It is evident from the context, that supremacy is not the right interpretation.

IMMOMENT, *adj.* Not momentous, unimportant; another Shakespearian word (ἅπαξ λεγομένον), which Johnson justly calls barbarous, because not formed according to the analogy of our language.

That I some lady trifles had reserv'd,
Immoment toys. *Ant. & Cl.*, v, 2.

†IMMUNDICITY. Uncleanness. Lat.

They blame errours, give good instruction, still sleepe in their owne *immunidicities*, and so not speaking from the heart, they speake nothing.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

IMMURE, *s.* Enclosure of wall, fortification.

And their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravish'd Helen, Menelaus' queen,
With wanton Paris sleeps. *Tro. & Cr.*, Prol.

From the verb to *immure*, which was formerly common, and is still in use.

IMP, *s.* A graft or shoot inserted into a tree, or any young shoot or sucker. Welch or Danish. Hence a young offspring in general; also a feather inserted into a wing; and, lastly, a small or inferior devil: in which last sense alone it is not obsolete.

She'll tell you, what you call virginitie
Is fitly lik'ned to a barren tree,
Which, when the gardner on it pains bestows
To graffe an *impe* thereon, in time it growes
To such perfection, that it yeerly brings
As goodly fruit as any tree that springs.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 47.

Poor Doridon, the *impe*
Whom nature seem'd to have selected forth
To be ingraffed on some stocke of worth. *Ibid.*, p. 59.
Like th' ancient trunk of some disbranched tree,
Which Æols' rage hath to confusion brought,
Disarm'd of all those *imps* that sprung from me,
Unprofitable stock, I serve for nought.
Darius, a Trag., 1603.

And thou, most dreaded *impe* of highest Jove,
Faire Venus' son. *Spens. F. Q.*, Ind. to B. I.

Lord Cromwell, in his last letter to Henry VIII, prays for the *imp*, his son; but Shakespeare uses it only in jocular and burlesque passages, which is the natural course of a word growing obsolete. See Love's L. L., i, 2, v, 2: 2 Hen. IV, v, 5; Hen. V, iv, 1.

To IMP. To insert a new feather into the wing or tail of a hawk, in the place of a broken one. Often used metaphorically. Turbervile has a whole chapter on "The way and manner how to *ympe* a hawke's feather, howsoever it be broken or broosed."

Imp out our drooping country's broken wing.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

And then, with chaste discourse, as we return'd
Imp feathers to the broken wings of time.
Mass. Great Duke of Flo., i, 1.

They will laugh as much, to see a swallow fly with a white feather *imp'd* in her tail.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 351.

Imping a feather to make me flie, where thou oughtest rather to cut my wing for feare of soaring.
Euph. Engl., E 1, b.

IMPAIR, *s.* Diminution; also disgrace, which is diminution of character.

A load stone—receives in longer time *impair*. *Browne.*

That is, lasts longer unimpaired.

Go to, thou dost well, but pocket it (the bribe) for all that; 'tis no *impair* to thee, the greatest do't.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 171.

IMPAIR, *adj.* Unequal, unworthy. *Impar*, Latin.

For what he has he gives, what thinks, he shews,
Yet gives he not 'till judgement guide his bounty,
Nor dignifies an *impair* thought with breath.
Tro. & Cr., iv, 5.

Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man, &c. *Chapm. Preface to Shield of Homer.*

To IMPALE. To encircle, as with a pale.

Until my mishap'd trunk that bears this head,
Be round *impaled* with a glorious crown.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

In the former of these lines some transposition is certainly necessary, like that proposed by sir Thomas Hanmer or Mr. Steevens, to make the head impaled, and not the trunk.

Did I *impale* him with the regal crown? *Ibid.*, iii, 3.
Tear off the crown that yet *empales* his temples.
Heywood's Rape of Lucrece

Shoots not the laurel that *impal'd* their brows
Into a tree, to shadow their blest marble.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, iv. 3.

Beneath this loftie hill shot up on high,
A pleasant parke *impaled* round doth lie.
Mirror for Magis., p. 776.

To IMPARLE. To speak or debate; from *imparlance*, a law term. *Parler*, French.

To treat of truce, and to *imparle* of peace.
Hughes's Arthur, a Trag., B 4.

And straight the two generals *imparled* together.
North's Plut., p. 33.

IMPARTIAL. Used sometimes in the sense of *partial*; *im* being made intensive instead of negative. Yet *partial* was sometimes used for impartial; in which case, *im* compounded with it would have its usual force. See PARTIAL.

Come, cousin Angelo,
In this I will be *impartial*; be you judge
Of your own cause. *Meas. for M.*, v, 1.

Theobald, not knowing this usage, proposed to read *partial*:

You are *impartial*, and we do appeal
From you to judges more indifferent.
Swetnam, the Woman Hater

Cruel, unjust, *impartiall* destinies,
Why to this day have you preserv'd my life?
Romeo and Juliet, 4to ed. of 1597.

Instead of *impartial*, in its proper and modern sense, *unpartial* was very often used; yet the very same writers used *impartial* also, in the modern sense. Thus Shakespeare:

Mowbray, *impartial* are our eyes and ears;
Were he my brother, nay, my kingdom's heir, &c.
Such neighbour nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.
Rich. II, i, 1.

To an *impartial* man, with whom nor threats
Nor prayers shall e'er prevail; for I must steer
An even course. *Massing. Bondman*, i, 3

So also Jonson.

IMPARTMENT, *s.* The act of imparting, communication.

It beckons you to go away with it,
As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone. *Ham.*, i, 4.

IMPASTED. Incrusted, formed into a paste; a word not so much disused as never in use, which may be said also of the preceding.

Bak'd and *impasted* with the parching streets.
Haml., ii, 2.

†*To* **IMPATRONIZE.** A law term, to take possession as by inheritance.

And although he travelled by all his best wayes to make them of Aragon suspected of a desire to *impatronize* themselves of that estate, as though they did assume a title by the auncient right of the testament of Philip. *Fenton's Guicciardin*, 1599.

His father Lewis . . . did *impatronize* himselfe upon the duchie of Burgondie and earldome of Artoys. *Ibid.*

To **IMPEACH,** *v.* To stop or hinder. *Empêcher*, French. This is the primitive sense of the word.

There was no barre to stop, nor foe him to *impeach*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 34.

Some editions have *empeach*, which is the same.

His sons did *impeach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life.
Davies, cited by Todd.

With other examples.

IMPEACH, *s.*, for impeachment, trial, or accusation.

Why what an intricate *impeach* is this!
Com. of Err., v, 1.

Johnson cites this passage in his Dictionary, as giving the sense of hinderance or impediment; but he seems not to have recollected that the Duke who speaks is trying a cause, and speaks of it as such. Mr. Todd has not observed it.

IMPEACHMENT, *s.* Hinderance, obstruction.

But could be willing to walk on to Calais
Without *impeachment*. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

In this sense of these words, *empeach* would certainly be preferable, as marking the etymology.

IMPERIE, *s.*, the same as *empery*. Government. *Imperium.*

So also he can not wel indure in his hert, an other to be joyned with hym in *imperie* or governance.
Taverner's Adagies, 1552, I 1.

IMPERSE'VERANT, *adj.* Strongly persevering, the *im* being augmentative. It must be accented on *sé*, the antepenultima, according to the analogy of that time, when *perséver*, and *persévérance*, were constantly so accented.

And more remarkable in single oppositions: yet this *imperséverant* thing loves him in my despight.
Cymb., iv, 1.

IMPETICOS, *v.* A word purposely corrupted, as well as *gratillity* in the same sentence, for the sake of gross burlesque.

I did *impeticos* thy gratillity. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

For this the modern editors read, "I did impetticoat thy gratuity;" which, perhaps, is the meaning of it.

To **IMPLEACH,** *v.* To intertwine; from *pleach*.

And lo, behold, these talents of their hair,
With twisted metal amorously *impleach'd*,
I have received from many a several fair.
Sh. Lover's Compl., Malone, Suppl., i, 752.

See PLEACH.

To **IMPLY.** To fold up. *Implico.*

The which his tail uptyes
In many folds, and mortall sting *implyes*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 31.

And Phœbus, flying so most shamefull sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud *implyes*,
And hydes for shame *Ibid*, vi, 6.

To entangle:

Striving to loose the knott that fast him tyes,
Himself in streighter bandes too rash *implyes*.
Ibid., xi, 23.

To **IMPONE.** To lay down, or lay as a stake or wager. *Impono.* An affected word, introduced by Shakespeare in ridicule.

Against the which he hath *impon'd*, as I take it, six French rapiers and poniards. *Haml.*, v, 2.

IMPORTABLE, *adj.* Intolerable, insupportable; accented by Spenser on the first syllable.

So both att once him charge on either syde
With hideous strokes, and *importable* powre.
Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 35.

For the majesty of thy glory cannot be borne, and thine angry threatening towards sinners is *importable*.
Prayer of Manasses Apocrypha.

The tempest would be *importable* if it beat always upon him from all sides. *Life of Firmin*, cited by Todd.

Who shows also that it was a Chaucerian word.

IMPORTANCE, *s.* Importunity. *Emporter*, French.

Maria writ
The letter at sir Toby's great *importance*.
Twel. N., v, 1.

At our *importance* hither is he come,
To spread his colours, boy, in thy behalf.
K. John, ii, 1.

Mr. Todd says that this use is peculiar to Shakespeare; and in truth no other instances have been found. Yet the use of IMPORTANT by Spenser, as exemplified below, approaches very near to it.

IMPORTANT, *adj.* Importunate, violent *Emportant*, French.

And with *important* courage him assail'd.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.

Whom I made lord of me and all I had
At your *important* letters. *Com. of Err.*, v, 1.

Now his *important* blood will nought deny
That she'll demand. *All's W.*, iii, 7.

If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in every thing. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

It is clear that Shakespeare had no

doubt about these words, as he used them so often.

IMPORTLESS, *adj.* Not important, of no serious import. An unusual word.

We less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burden,
Divide thy lips. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

IMPORTUNACY, *s.* Importunity. It is odd enough, that it was accented on the antepenultima, though *importune*, both verb and adjective, had the accent on the penultima.

Art thou not ashamed
To wrong him with thy *importunacy?*
Two Gent., iv, 2.
Your *importunacy* cease 'till after dinner.
Timon of A., ii, 2.
The confluence
Of suitors, then their *importunacies.*
B. Jons. Sejanus, act iii, p. 200.

To IMP'ORTUNE, *v.* In the sense of to import, or imply.

But the sage wisard telles (as he has redd)
That it *importunes* death, and dolefull dreryhed.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 16.

IMPOSE, *s.* Imposition, command. Peculiar to this passage.

According to your ladyship's *impose*,
I am thus early come, to know what service
It is your pleasure to command me in.
Two Gent., iv, 3.

†IMPOSTUROUS. Having the nature of an imposture.

She in the mean time fains the passions
Of a great bellyed woman, counterfets
Their passions and their qualms, and verily
All Rome held this for no *imposterous* stuff.
Webster's A. and V., 1654.

IMPRESE, IMPRESA, or IMPRESS. A device on a shield, &c. In this sense the latter word is accented on the first syllable; but *imprese*, which is more common in old writers, on the last. In Camden's Remains is a chapter on *impreses*, which begins with the following definition:

An *imprese* (as the Italians call it) is a device in picture, with his motto, or word, borne by noble and learned personages, to notifie some particular conceit of their owne; as emblemes — do propound some general instruction to all. P. 181.

Raz'd out my *impress*, leaving me no sign,
Save men's opinions and my living blood.
Rich. II, iii, 1.

It is *imprese* in the early editions.

The fit *impresa's* for inflam'd desire.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iii, p. 80.
Whose smoky plain a chalk'd *impresé* fill'd,
A bag fast seal'd; his word, "Much better sav'd than spill'd." *Fletch. Purple Is.*, viii, 29.

In the above passage the final *e* of *impresse* must be pronounced, to make the verse complete.

Rome, the lady citty, with her *impresse*, "Orbis in urbe." *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 150.

In the sense of pressure, Shakespeare had accented it differently:

This weak *impress* of love is as a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent.*, iii, 2.
†My former fruites were lovely ladies three,
Now of three lords to talke is Londons glee.
Their shields *ympres'd* with gilt copertiments,
That for his *ympreze* gives queene Junoes bird.
Three Lords of London, 1590

To IMPROVE, *v.* To reprove or refute; as from *improbo*, Latin.

None of the phisitions, that have any judgement, *improveth* [these medicines], but they approve them to be good. *Paynel's Hutton.*
Though the prophet Jeremy was unjustly accused, yet doth not that *improve* any thing that I have said. *Whitgift*, cited by Johnson.
†Good father, said the king, sometimes you know I have desir'd
You would *improve* his negligence, too oft to ease retir'd. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 108.

†IMPUNELY. With impunity.

Thou sinns't *impunely*, but thy fore-man paid
Thy pennance with his head; 'twas burn'd, 'tis said.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.

IN-AND-IN. A gambling game, played by three persons with four dice, each person having a box. It was the usual diversion at ordinaries, and places of inferior resort. It is described in the Compleat Gamester (ed. 1680, p. 117), too much at length to be here copied; but it appears that *in* was, when there was a doublet, or two dice alike out of the four; *in and in* when there were either two doublets, or all four dice alike, which swept all the stake. The same book gives ingenious directions for cheating at it, with false dice or boxes. How favorable it was to the players, after the fees claimed for the box, may be seen by the following account:

I have seen three persons sit down at twelve-penny *in and in*, and each draw forty shillings a piece; and in little more than two hours, the box has had three pounds of the money, and all the three gamesters have been losers, and laughed at for their indiscretion. *Nicker Nicked, Harl. Misc.*, ii, 110, Park's edit.

Thus the house made the chief, and, in this instance, the whole profit.

He is a merchant still, adventurer
At *in and in*. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 1.

In and Inn Medley is made the name of a character in the Tale of a Tub, by the same author, who is a cooper and a headborough, probably to imply that he encouraged such games, though in office. He, however, gives another account of it himself, which appears to be meant only as a burlesque exposure of his vanity:

Indeed there is a woundy luck in names, sirs,
And a maine mystery, an' a man knew where
To vind it. My god-sire's name, I'll tell you,
Was *In-and-inn Shittle*, and a weaver he was,
And it did fit his craft; for so his shittle
Went *in and in* still; this way, and then that way.
And he nam'd me *In-and-inn Medlay*, which serves
A joiner's craft, because that we do lay
Things *in and in*, in our work. Act iv, sc. 2.

In the Chances, i, 4, it has only a punning allusion to this game.

IN FEW, or IN A FEW, for, in short, in a few words.

In few, his death (whose spirit lent a fire
Ev'n to the dullest peasant in his camp)
Being bruited once, took fire and heat away, &c.
2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

But *in a few*,
Signor Hortensio, thus it stands with me.
Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Warburton, not understanding the phrase, attempted to correct the latter passage; it has, however, been used by Milton, Dryden, and Pope. See Johnson in *Few*, 2.

IN PLACE. Present, in company, here.

If any hardier than the rest *in place*
But offer head, &c. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, ii, 11.
See, as I wish'd, lord Promos is *in place*;
Now in my sute God graunt I may find grace.
Promos and Cass., Part 1, act iii, sc. 2.

INAIDABLE, *a.* Incapable of receiving aid.

The congregated doctors have concluded
That labouring art can never answer nature,
From her *inaidable* estate. *All's W.*, ii, 1.

That is, "In consequence of her desperate condition." The word is rather unusual than obsolete.

INAQUATE and INAQUATION. Technical terms in theology, used by Gardiner and Cranmer, but never adopted. See Todd's Johnson.

†INAUSPICATE. Ill-fortuned.

With me come burn these ships *inauspicate*;
For I Cassandra's ghost in sleep saw late.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

†INBORN. Aboriginal.

Some have affirmed, that the people first seene in these regions were aborigines, [*In-borne*, homelings, home-bred. *Marg. Note.*] called Celtæ, after the name of an amiable king.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

And being by true messengers advertised, that the barbarians were alreadie possessed of the hills, which on everie side with winding in and out mounted up aloft, and were passable for none but the *inborne* inhabitants that knew the wayes verie well. *Ibid.*

INCAPABLE, *a.* Unconscious, not having any comprehension of circumstance.

Which time she chaunted snatches of old tunes,
As one *incapable* of her own distress. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

INCARDINATE, *a.* Incarnate. Whether an unusual word, or an intended blunder of the speaker, sir Andrew Ague-cheek, is not quite clear.

The count's gentleman, one Cesario; we took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*.
Twelfth Night, v, 1.

To INCARNARDINE, or INCARNADINE, *v.* To make red, or of a carnation colour. See CARNARDINE.

No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnurdine*,
Making the green one red. *Macb.*, ii, 2.

Though it is not exactly to the purpose of the present word, I cannot forbear remarking that, in the third line, Shakespeare surely meant only "making the green *sea* red." The other interpretation, which implies its making "the green [sea] one entire red," seems to me ridiculously harsh and forced. The punctuation of the folios supports the more natural construction.

Others write it *incarnadine:*

One shall ensphere thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth, a third thy white and small
Hand shall be snow, a fourth *incarnadine*
Thy rosie cheek. *Carew's Poems*, 1651, p. 7.

The word was, for a time, thought peculiar to Shakespeare; but Lovelace is also quoted as using *incarnadine* as an adjective. See Todd.

To INCENSE, *v.*, more properly INSENSE. To put sense into, to instruct, inform. A provincial expression still quite current in Staffordshire, and probably Warwickshire, whence we may suppose Shakespeare had it.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York
Was not *incensed* by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus opprobriously?
Rich. III, iii, 2.

He does not mean provoked, for the child had shown no anger; but instructed, schooled.

Indeed, this day,
Sir, I may tell it you, I think I have
Insens'd the lords o' the council that he is
(For so I know he is, they know he is,)
A most arch heretick, a pestilence
That doth infect the land. *Ibid.*, v, 1

Who in the night overheard me confessing to this man, how Don John, your brother, *incensed* me to slander the lady Hero. *Much Ado*, v, 1.

Minshew has the definition of to *move*, or *instigate*, under *Incense;* but that does not quite meet the provincial usage here noticed, which is simply to inform.

INCH, *s.* An Erse word for an island; still current in Scotland, in the appel-

latives of several small islands: as *Inch* Keith, *Inch* Kenneth, &c.

'Till he disbursed at St. Colmes' *inch*,
Ten thousand dollars to our general use.
Macb., i, 2.

The place mentioned is now called *Inch*-comb, or *Inch* Colm. The first folio of Shakespeare spells it *ynch*. In the second, it is changed to Colmes' hill, probably because the editors did not understand the other. Shakespeare follows Holinshed, as usual:

The Danes that escaped and got once to their ships obtained of Macbeth for a great sum of gold, that such of their friends as were slaine, might be buried in Saint Colmes' *inch*. In memory whereof many old sepultures are yet in the said *inch*, graven with the arms of the Danes. *Holinshed.*

After passing the ferry of Craig Ward, the river becomes narrower; and there are some beautiful islands, which are called *inches*.
R. Alloa, cited by Jamieson.

Dr. Jamieson shows that the word exists in all the kindred dialects, Welch, Cornish, Breton, Irish, and Gaelic, with a few trivial changes.

INCH-MEAL, *adv.* By inch-meal, by pieces of an inch long at a time; as we say *piece-meal*, a piece at a time. See also DROP-MEAL and LIMB-MEAL.

All the infections that the sun sucks up
From bogs, fens, flats, on Prospero fall, and make him
By *inch-meal* a disease. *Temp.*, ii, 2.

INCH-PIN, *s.* The sweetbread of a deer.

Although I gave them
All the sweet morsels call'd tongue, ears, and doucets
R. What, and the *inch-pin*? *M.* Yes.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 6

We find it explained, among hunting terms, by Randle Holme:

Inch-pin, are the sweet-breds, or sweet gut in the deer. *Academy*, B. II, ch. ix, p. 188

†INCHOATELY. As to the beginning.

Chri. I was in body there, but not in mind,
So that my sin is but *inchoately* perfect,
And I, though in a fault, did not offend.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651

To INCISE, *v.* To cut in. *Incido*, Latin.

Let others carve the rest, it shall suffice
I on thy grave this epitaph *incize*.
Carew's Poems, G 3, ed. 1651.

Nor had it yet to any, had not stone
And stocks discover'd it, been ever known;
Which (for on them he us'd his plaints t' *incise*)
By chance presented it to Sylvia's eyes.
Sir E. Sherburne, cited by Todd.

INCISION. This word appears to have had some meaning, in a kind of proverbial use, which has not yet been rightly traced. Warburton says, to make *incision* meant to make one understand; but no proof of this appears. Mr. Steevens conjectured, that in the following passage it was something equivalent to the vulgar phrase of *cutting for the simples*, which implies improving a bad understanding. But the two passages from Beaumont and Fletcher have yet received no illustration.

God help thee, shallow man! God make *incision* in thee! thou art raw. *As you l. it.* iii, 2.

Then down on's marrow-bones; O excellent king—
Thus he begins,—Thou light and life of creatures,
Angel-ey'd king, vouchsafe at length thy favour;
And so proceeds to *incision*: what think you of this sorrow? *B. & Fl. Humorous Lieut.*, iv, 3.

Mr. Weber satisfied himself that here it had reference to the custom of stabbing the arms, as illustrated above in DAGGERED ARMS; which is, indeed, possible, as the Lieutenant is described as ridiculously in love with the King. He, says the same character,

Is really in love with the king most dotingly,
And swears Adonis was a devil to him.

This was the effect of a magical philtre; but no such interpretation will suit the next quotation:

Come, strike up then; and say "The Merchant's Daughter,"
We'll bear the burthen. Proceed to *incision*, fidler.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 3.

The meaning apparently implied in the latter of these passages, is that of proceeding to action. Can it have been a phrase borrowed from surgery?

To INCLIP. To embrace. See CLIP. Perhaps an arbitrary compound.

Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine if thou wilt have it. *Ant. & Cl.*, ii, 7.

To INCLUDE, for to conclude. To close, or shut up.

Come, let us go; we will *include* all jars
With triumphs, mirth, and rare solemnity.
Two Gentl. of Ver., v, 4.

†INCONSTANCE. For inconstancy.

Since of her cage *inconstance* kept the kayes.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

INCONTINENT, adverbially, for incontinently, and that for suddenly, immediately.

And put on sullen black *incontinent*. *Rich. II*, v, 6.
Unto the place they come *incontinent*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 8.

That doth make
Her cold chill sweat break forth *incontinent*
From her weak limbs.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 189.

It occurs frequently in Spenser, Fairfax, and others. The French use *incontinent* in the same manner.

†*Furor.* Passe thee before, Ile come *incontinent.*
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

INCONY, *a.* Sweet, pretty, delicate. The derivation is not clearly made out; the best derivation seems to be from the northern word *canny*, or *conny*, meaning pretty. The *in* will then be intensive, and equivalent to *very*. It has generally something of burlesque in it:

My sweet ounce of man's flesh! my *incony* Jew!
Love's L. L., iii, 1.
O my troth, most sweet jests! most *incony* vulgar wit,
When it comes so smoothly off. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.
O super-dainty chanon! vicar *inconey*.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 1.
Love me little, love me long; let musick rumble
While I in thy *incony* lap do tumble.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 378.
But it makes you have, oh, a most *inconie* bodie.
Imp. No, no, no, no, by St. Marke, the waste is not long enough. *Blurt Master Constable*, C 3.
Farewell Dr. Doddy,
In minde and in body
An excellent noddy:
A coxcomb *incony*,
But that he wants money,
To give legem pone. *Dr. Doddipol*, C 4.
O I have sport *inconey*, i' faith.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.

INCORPSED. Incorporated, forming one body; from *in* and *corps*. No other example having been found, it is at present supposed to be a licence of the author:

He grew unto his seat,
And to such wondrous doing brought his horse,
As he had been *incorps'd* and demi-natur'd
With the brave beast. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

†INCULKE. To inculcate.

Pride and covetousnesse by corrupt blast blowne,
Into my hart *inculked*, by fancie fonde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

To INDENT. To bargain, or make agreement; from indenture.

Shall we buy treason, and *indent* with fears?
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
And with the Irish bands he first *indents*,
To spoil their lodgings and to burn their tents.
Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 35.
Indent with beauty how far to extend,
Set down desire a limit, where to end.
Drayt. Heroic Epistles, p. 259.

INDENT, *s.* An indentation, or bending inwards.

It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

To INDEW, properly INDUE. To put on, or wear. *Induo*, Latin.

Some fitt for reasonable sowles t' *indew*,
Some made for beasts, some made for birds to weare.
Spens. F. Q., III, vi, 35.

INDEX. A summary of the chapters annexed to a book. It has been properly remarked, that, from the following passages of Shakespeare, it is plain that this was most commonly prefixed, as indeed we find it in the publications of that time; but then it is seldom an alphabetical list, such as we now call an *index*, but a mere table of contents.

For by the way I'll sort occasion
As *index* to the story we late talk'd of.
Rich. III, ii, 2.

This was meant to be preparatory to the particulars of the story at large.

For the success,
Although particular, shall give a scantling
Of good or bad unto the general;
And in such *indexes*, although small prickes
To their subséquent volumes, there is seen
The baby figure of the giant mass
Of things to come at large. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

Sometimes, perhaps, it also meant a preparatory sketch, in dumb show, prefixed to the act of a play, as exemplified in that of Ferrex and Porrex, &c.

Ay me, what act
That roars so loud and thunders in the *index?*
Haml., iii, 4.
An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts. *Othell.*, ii, 1.

An *index* to a pageant was, probably, a painted emblem carried before it. A written explanation of what it was to exhibit could hardly be flattering, so far, at least, as to make the event unexpected, which seems implied here:

I call'd thee then poor shadow, *painted* queen,
The presentation of but what I was,
The flattering *index* of a direful pageant.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

The painted cloth hung up before a booth, where a pageant was to be exhibited, might, perhaps, be its *index*.

†INDIAN DRUG. A term for tobacco, used as far back as by Taylor the water-poet.

And by the meanes of what he swil'd and gul'd.
Hee look'd like one that was three quarters mul'd.
His breath compounded of strong English beere.
And th' *Indian drug* would suffer none come neere.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†INDICH. To throw into a ditch.

One was cast dead into the Thames at Stanes, and drawne with a boat and a rope downe some part of the river, and dragged to shore and *indiched*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

INDIFFERENCY. Impartiality. See INDIFFERENT.

The world, who of itself is poised well,
Made to run even, upon even ground,
Till this advantage, this vile, drawing bias,
This sway of motion, this commodity,
Makes it take head from all *indifferency*
K. John, ii, 2.
So long as with *indifferencie* the goddes did use their might. *North's Plut.*, p. 591.

INDIFFERENT, *a.* Impartial. In the Liturgy we pray that the magistrates may truly and *indifferently* minister

justice; yet as to common usage this sense is certainly obsolete, though not so marked by Johnson.

Born out of your dominions, having here
No judge indifferent. *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4.
Here have I cause in men just blame to find,
That in their proper praise too partiall bee,
And not *indifferent* to woman kind.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 1.

The instances are very common. The garters of an *indifferent* knit, in the Taming of the Shrew, iv, 1, which some explain not different, and some different, seem only to mean ordinary, or tolerable; a very common sense of the word, and used even in the following passage, which has been quoted to support another meaning:

As the *indifferent* children of the earth. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

That is, as the ordinary, common children, or men in general.

†INDIFFERENTLY. Tolerably.

But I am com to my self *indifferently* well since, I thank God for it, and you cannot imagin how much the sight of you, much more your society, would revive me. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

INDIGEST, *verbal adj.*, for indigested, disorderly.

To make of monsters, and things *indigest*,
Such cherubines as your sweet self resemble.
Sh. Sonnet, 114.

Also used licentiously for a substantive:

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are born
To set a form upon that *indigest*
Which he hath left so shapeless and so rude.
K. John, v, 7.

In Dr. Johnson's own Dictionary this was incorrectly quoted, as an example of the adjective. Mr. Todd has removed the error, but not noticed the substantive.

INDIGN, *a.* Unworthy. Latin. As condign.

And all *indign* and base adversities
Make head against my estimation. *Othello*, i, 3.
Sith she herself was of his grace *indigne*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 30.

Mr. Todd has shown that the word was used by Chaucer.

INDIRECTION, *s.* That which is not straight or direct.

By *indirections* find directions out. *Haml.*, ii, 1.

This was probably intended as a pedantic and affected phrase, being given to Polonius, whose talk is of that kind; but Shakespeare seriously uses it for indirect or crooked moral conduct, dishonesty.

Than wring
From the hard hands of peasants their vile trash,
By any *indirection*. *Jul. Cæs.*, iv, 3

Also in King John:

Yet *indirection* thereby grows direct,
And falsehood falsehood cures; as fire cools fire.
Act iii, sc. 1.

†INDIVID. An individual.

Why want none tasting, touching? 'cause of these
That th' *individ*, this guards the species.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†INDOCT. Unlearned.

Sick stomachs much receive, not much concoct;
So thou know'st much, I know, yet art *indoct*.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

INDUCTION, *s.* Introduction, beginning; from *induco*, Latin. The introductory part of a play or poem was called the *induction*, when detached from the piece itself; it was a sort of prologue in a detached scene, but was used sometimes when there was also a prologue. Thus the part of Sly the tinker, &c., forms the *Induction* to the Taming of the Shrew; and Master Sackville's *Induction*, in the Mirror for Magistrates, is famous. Used also simply, for a beginning:

These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.
A dire *induction* am I witness to,
And will to France. *Rich. III*, iv, 4.

Induction was very acutely conjectured for *instruction* by Warburton, in this passage of Othello:

Nature would not invest herself in such shadowing passion, without some *induction*. Act iv, sc. 1.

That is, "anything leading to it;" but it cannot be said that the change is absolutely necessary.

Wid. Is this all your business with me?
Pyeb. No, lady, 'tis but the *induction* to it.
Puritan, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 568.
The deeds of noble York, I not recite, &c.
* * * * *
Th' *induction* to my story shall begin,
Where the sixth Henry's Edward timelesse fell.
Mirror for Mag., p. 752.

Inductions were going out of fashion when the Woman Hater of Beaumont and Fletcher was produced, which was in 1607; for the prologue begins thus:

Gentlemen, *inductions* are out of date, and a prologue in verse is as stale as a black velvet cloak and a bay garland; therefore you shall have it in plain prose.

To INDUE, in one instance, seems to be put for to *inure*.

Her clothes spread wide,
And mermaid-like, awhile they bore her up;
Which time she chanted snatches of old tunes,
As one incapable of her own distress,
Or like a creature native and *indued*
Unto that element. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

The common mistake of using *indue*

for *endow*, is properly noticed by Mr. Todd.

†INDUEMENTS. Endowments.

They gathered what a one he was like to prove, as if they had throughly perused the old bookes, the reading whereof declareth by bodily signes the physiognomie or inward *induements* of the mind.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

†INDURATE. Obstinate; hardened.

And if he persever with *indurate* minde the space of twoo yeares. *Holinshed's Chron.*, 1577.

To INFAME. To defame, or report evil of.

Yet bicause he was cruell by nature—he was *infamed* by writers. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, f 8.
Straungers knowen to be *infamed* for usurie, simonie and other heinous vices. *Ibid.*, vol. ii, T 5.

Milton has used it. See Johnson.

To INFAMONIZE. A mock word, deduced from the former, and given to the pedantical character Armado.

Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates? thou shalt die. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

†INFAMOUS. Ignoble.

Is it not pity, I should lose my life
By such a bloody and *infamous* stroake?
Byron's Tragedy.

INFANT. Used sometimes, as child, for a knight. See CHILD.

To whom the *infant* thus: Faire sir, &c.
Spens. F. Q., II, viii, 56.

The *infant* in question was prince Arthur, who had just been fighting a most desperate battle. So also Rinaldo:

This said, the noble *infant* stood a space
Confused, speechlesse. *Fairf. Tasso*, xvi, 34.

Mr. Todd says it is put in the Spanish sense, for prince; but I prefer Warburton's explanation. See on F. Q., VI, viii, 56.

Knight itself is from the Saxon *cniht*, which is defined a boy, a scholar, a soldier. See Benson's Glossary. Dr. Percy further observes, that "his folio MS. affords several other ballads wherein the word *child* occurs as a title, but *in none of these it signifies* prince." *Arg. to Child Waters, Rel.*, vol. iii, p. 54. *Infant* was the same, as well as *varlet*, *damoiseau*, and *bachelier*; as Warburton rightly said.

INFANTRY. Jocularly used for children; a collection of infants.

Hangs all his school with his sharp sentences,
And o'er the execution place hath painted
Time whipt, as terror to the *infantry*.
Ben Jons. Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi, p. 142.

To INFARCE. To stuff or crowd in. See to FARCE.

My facts *infarst* my life with many a flaw.
Mirror for Mag., Caligula, p. 145.

†Whiche [i. e. the tale ensuing] some what abridging the same we have here *infarsed*. *Holinshed*, 1577.

INFATIGABLE. Indefatigable, unwearied. The old dictionaries have it.

There makes his sword his way, there laboreth
Th' *infatigable* hand that never ceas'd.
Daniel, Works, p. 167; *Civil Wars of Engl.*

INFECT, *part. adj.*, for infected.

And in the imitation of these twain,
(Whom, as Ulysses says, opinion crowns
With an imperial voice) many are *infect*.
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

The states did thinke, that with some filthie gaine
The Spanish peeres us captains had *infect*.
Gascoigne's Works, k 5.

To INFERRE. To bring in, to cause. *Infero*, Latin.

One day *inferres* that foile
Whereof so many yeares of yore were free.
Arthur, a Trag., F 4, b.

Determined by common acorde, to *inferre* warre upon the Romaines. *Palace of Pleasure*, B 2, b.

INFEST, *adj.* Annoying, troublesome.

But with fierce fury, and with force *infest*,
Upon him ran. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, iv, 5.

For they are *infest* enemies unto the noble faculte of flattery. *Ulpian Fulwel's Art of Flattery*, M 1, b.

†That whereas toward others he was so *infest* and cruell. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†INFESTIVE. Is not uncommonly used in the same sense.

INFORM, *adj.* Without regular form, shapeless.

Bleak crags, and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so *inform* and rude.
Cotton, cited by Todd.

†*To* INFORM. Is frequently used by old writers in the sense of to make, form, or embody.

Who first of petrifaction wast *informed*.
Chapman's Hom. Hymn to Apollo.

INFORTUNATE. This word was used sometimes for *unfortunate*. It occurs twice in Shakespeare; viz., K. John, ii, 1, and 2 Hen. VI, iv, 9. Dr. Johnson has given an example from lord Bacon's works.

INFRACT, *adj.* Unbroken, or unbreakable. One sense of the Latin *infractus*.

O how straight and *infract* is this line of life!
Gascoigne's Supposes, C 1.

Had I a brazen throat, a voice *infract*,
A thousand tongues, and rarest words refin'd.
Engl. Eliza, Mirr. Mag., p. 785.

†*To* INGALLY. To condemn to the galleys.

Two fellows were adjudg'd to die, and yet at last through much entreaty it pleas'd the judge in favour of life to *ingally* them for seaven yeares; the hangman seeing that, stept in and besought the judge to rid him of his office and appoint some other in his place. Being ask'd wherefore, he answered, because you barre me of my right.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

INGATE. Entrance, beginning; from *in* and *gate*.

Therein resembling Janus auncient,
Which hath in charge the *ingate* of the yeare.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 12.

Also Ruines of Time, v, 47. Spenser used it also in prose. See Todd's Johnson.

†INGENDERER. Used in a contemptuous sense.

This is one of your lazie, liquerous, lascivious, femenine *ingenderers;* more wavering then a wethercocke, more wanton than an ape, more wicked then an infidell, the very sinke of sensuality and poole of putrifaction. *Man in the Moone*, 1669.

INGENE, or INGINE. Genius, wit.

Sejanus labours to marry Livia, and worketh (with all his *ingine*) to remove Tiberius from the knowledge of public business. *B. Jons. Arg. to Sejanus.*

A tyrant earst, but now his fell *ingine*
His graver age did somewhat mitigate.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 83.

So it was in the edition of 1600; in Bill's edition it is altered.

You say well, witty Mr. In-and-in,
How long ha' you studied *ingine?*
Med. Since I first
Join'd or did inlay wit, some vorty year.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, v, 2.

If thy master, or any man here, be angry with thee, I shall suspect his *ingine* while I know him for't.
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., v, 3.

Written also *engine:*

Made most of their workes by translation out of the Latine and French toung, and few or none of their owne *engine*. *Puttenham*, B. ii, ch. 8.

The corrupt word *ingeniver*, which, to the great torment of critics, has crept into a passage of Othello, comes nearer to *ingene* than anything else. In the folios it stands,

He hath atchiev'd a maid
That paragons description and wilde fame;
One that excels the quirkes of blazoning pens,
And, in the essentiall vesture of creation,
Does tire the *ingeniver*. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Mr. Malone conjectured that it stood in the author's copy,

Does tire the *ingene ever*.

Which is probable, but not quite satisfactory, as it makes no very perfect sense. Capell makes it, "Doth tire the *inventer*." The reading of the quartos is very different, but has been adopted in the modern editions, as being, at least, intelligible:

And in the essential vesture of creation
Doth bear all excellency.

The one reading cannot have been made from the other; and if the folio has any authority, it can only be explained as above. To "tire the *ingene*," must mean, to fatigue the mind or genius in attempting to do it justice; the subject being the excellence of Desdemona. I suspect that neither reading came from the poet.

To INGENIATE. To contrive, to manage ingeniously.

Did Nature (for this good) *ingeniate*
To shew in thee the glory of her best;
Framing thine eye, the starre of thy ill fate,
Making thy face the foe to spoyle the rest?
Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond, p. 1[illegible]

The charge of this great state
And kingdom, to my faith committed is,
And I must all I can *ingeniate*
To answer for the same.
Ibid, Funerall Poem, p. 22.

†INGENIOSITY. Ingenuity; wit.

The like straine of wit was in Lucian and Julian, whose very images are to bee had in high repute, for their *ingeniosity*, but to be spurnd at for their grand impiety. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

INGENIOUS, and INGENUITY. Used formerly for ingenuous and ingenuousness, and still sometimes confounded by the ignorant or careless.

A right *ingenious* spirit, veil'd merely with the vanity of youth and wildness. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 392.

Deal *ingeniously*, sweet lady; have you no more gold in your breeches? *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 242.

†INGENITE. Inborn.

So what you impart
Comes not from others principles, or art,
But is *ingenite* all, and still your owne.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†INGENY. Genius. See INGENE.

Yet maugre fate, thy pregnant *ingeny*
Revives thy dust, and dreads no victory.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

INGINOUS, or ENGINOUS, has been explained witty, or artful; but see the next example.

For that's the mark of all their *inginous* drifts
To wound my patience, howsoe'er they seem
To aim at other objects. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, iii, 2.

The modern alteration to *ingenious* destroys the verse. Also, contrived as *engines;* meaning pieces of artillery; which sense, I suspect, belongs to it in the former passage also, from the mention of aim.

Sure, petards,
To blow us up. *Lat.* Some *inginous* strong words.
B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 6.

INGLE, or ENGLE, *s.* Originally signified a male favorite of the most detestable kind. Minshew explains it fully by its synonymes in other languages, and adds: "Vox est Hispanica, et significat, Lat. *inguen*." Ozell, who quotes him, says further: "The Spaniards spell it *yngle*, which with them means nothing else but the groin, not a bardash." *Note on Rabelais*, B. i, ch. 2. Minshew says, much in favour of the Germans of his time, "Hoc autem vitium apud Germanos, cum sit incognitum, merito et appellatione destituitur in eorundem lingua." I fear it is not so now. I cannot but

think Mr. Gifford mistaken, in saying that *enghle* and *ingle* were different words, except as to spelling; but it is clear that *ingle* came to be used for a mere intimate, as in the passage of Massinger, where he makes the distinction.

Coming as we do
From s quondam patrons, his dear *ingles* now.
Massing. City Madam, iv, 1.

Thus Asinius, in Decker's Satiromastix, calls Horace continually his *ingle* (or *ningle*, which is the same, being only an abbreviation of *mine ingle*), meaning to call him merely his dear friend:

I never saw none *ingle* so dished in my life before
Origin of Dr., vol. iii, p. 118.

Call me your love, your *ingle*, your cousin, or so; but sister at no hand. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., ii, 260.

Fynes Morrison gives the following proverbial lines on Rome, with his own translation of them:

Roma vale, vidi, satis est vidisse; revertar
Cum leno, mœchus, scurra, cinædus ero.

Rome farewell, I have thee seene, well for me,
And then I will returne againe to thee,
When lecher, jester, *ingle*, bawd, I'll be.
Itinerary, P. iii, p. 52.

See ENGHLE, where it is shown that the boys of the theatre were frequently so called; which is more likely than anything else to have brought the word into common use, and to have abolished the first meaning.

To INGLE, from the above. To wheedle or coax.

Oh, if I wist this old priest would not stick to me, by Jove I would *ingle* this old serving man
First Part of Sir John Oldc., Suppl. to Sh., ii, 292.

Thy little brethren, which, like fairy sprights,
Oft' skipt into our chamber those sweet nights,
And kiss'd, and *ingled* on thy father's knee,
Were brib'd next day to tell what they did see.
Donne, Eleg., iv.

Then they deal underhand with us, and we must *ingle* with our husbands abed.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 89.

To INGRAVE. To bury; from *in* and *grave*. See ENGRAVE, which is the same.

The heavy chardge that nature byndes me to
I have perform'd; *ingrav'd* my brother is:
I wolde to God (to ease my ceaseless wo)
My wretched bones intombed were with his.
Promos and Cassand., 6, O. Pl., i, 56.

At last they came where all his watry store
The flood in one deep channel did *ingrave*
Fairf. Tasso, xv, 8.

Or els so glorious tombe how could my youth have craved,
As in one self same vaulte with thee haply to be *ingraved*. *Romeus & Juliet*, Suppl. to Sh., i, 338.

My body now, which once I decked brave,
(From whence it came) unto the earth I give;
I wish no pomp, the same for to *ingrave*.
Whetstone on G. Gascoigne, Chalm. Poets, ii, p. 463.

†That both our shipps, goods, lives, and people, might not
Bee in the sea *ingrav'd*, and swallowed up.
Heywood's Challenge for Beauty, 1636

†INGREDIENCE. Entrance; walking in.

After whom orderly the ladies past,
The temple they perfume with frankincense,
Thus praying sadly, at *ingredience*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†INGRUM. Apparently a mere corruption of ignorant, similar to Dogberry's *vagrom* for vagrant.

Pray take my fellow Ralph; he has a psalm-book; I am an *ingrum* man. *B. & Fl. Wit without M.*, v.

Physitian thou wouldst say, said the other. Truly said the fellow I am no scholler, but altogether unrude, and very *ingrum*, and I have here my wives water in a potle pot, beseeching your mastership to cast it. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

INHABITABLE. Uninhabitable; not from to *inhabit*, but from *in*, negative (for *un*), and *habitable*.

Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*,
Wherever Englishman durst set his foot.
Rich. II, i, 1.

And pour'd on some *inhabitable* place,
Where the hot sun and slime breeds nought but monsters. *B. Jons. Catiline*, v, 1.

And in such wise they were fro their way in a place *inhabitable*, that thei wist not what to thinke.
Guy of Warwick, 4to, bl. lett., Q 3.

Lest that thy bewty make this stately towne
Inhabitable, like the burning zone,
With sweet reflections of thy lovely face.
Old Taming of Shr., 6, O. Pl., i, 203.

INHABITED, in like manner for uninhabited. *Inhabité*, French.

Others, in imitation of some valiant knights, have frequented desarts and *inhabited* provinces, echoing in every place their own vanities.
Brathwaite's Survey of Histories.

Posterity henceforth lose the name of blessing
And leave th' earth *inhabited*, to purchase heav'n.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., iii, 1.

Seward changed it to *uninhabited*, which, according to modern language, would be necessary for the sense. Here, however, it required only explaining, not altering.

To INHERIT. This word is used by Shakespeare in the sense of to possess, or obtain, merely, without any reference to the strict notion of inheritance.

This, or else nothing will *inherit* her.
Two Gent., iii, 2.

It must be great, that can *inherit* us
So much as of a thought of ill in him.
Rich. II, i, 1.

To INHIBIT. To prohibit or forbid.

Besides virginity is peevish, proud, idle, made of self-love, which is the most *inhibited* sin in the canon.
All's Well, i, 1.

A practiser
Of arts *inhibited*, and out of warrant.
Othello, i, 2.

In the following passage *inhabit* is the reading of the old editions, which is

evident nonsense. Mr. Pope changed it to *inhibit*, and the emendation appears indubitable. The meaning is. "If I tremble and forbid the meeting."

Or, be alive again,
And dare me to the desert with thy sword,
If trembling I *inhibit*, then protest me
The baby of a girl. *Mach.*, iii, 4.

INHOOP'D, *part.* Inclosed in a hoop. The passage where this word occurs, has been the subject of many conjectures. These are not, perhaps, worth relating, since it appears now to be made out, that cocks or quails were sometimes made to fight within a broad hoop, to keep them from quitting each other. Mr. Douce has actually found a Chinese print, in which two birds are so represented. See his Illustrations, vol. ii, p. 86. The passage where the word occurs is this. Antony, speaking of the superiority of Cæsar's fortunes to his own, says,

If we draw lots, he speeds;
His cocks do win the battle still of mine,
When it is all to nought; and his quails ever
Beat mine, *inhoop'd*, at odds. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 3.

The substance of this is from North's Plutarch, as well as much more of the same drama; but the *inhooped* is the addition of our poet. No trace of such a mode of fighting has been found, except in J. Davies's Epigrams, quoted by Dr. Farmer, where it is said that

Cocking *in hoopes* is now all the play.

Yet R. Holmes, who gives a list of terms and customs used in cock-fighting, has no mention of *hoops*. See his Acad. of Armory, B. ii, ch. 11. Nor is any trace of the *hoops* to be found in any book on cock-fighting. If this custom of fighting cocks within *hoops* could be thoroughly proved, it would also afford the best explanation of the phrase *cock-a-hoop;* the cock perching on the *hoop*, in an exulting manner, either before or after the battle. This would give exactly the right idea; but I fear our proofs are not sufficient.

†INION. An onion.

Your case in lawe is not worth an *inion*.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

INIQUITY. One name of the *Vice*, who was the established buffoon in the old Moralities, and other imperfect dramas. He had the name sometimes of one vice, sometimes of another, but most commonly of *Iniquity*, or vice itself. He was grotesquely dressed in a cap with ass's ears, a long coat, and a dagger of lath; and one of his chief employments was to make sport with the devil, leaping on his back and belabouring him with his dagger of lath, till he made him roar. The devil, however, always carried him off in the end. The morality of which representation clearly was, that sin, which has the wit and courage to make very merry with the devil, and is allowed by him to take great liberties, must finally become his prey. This is the regular end also of Punch, in the puppet-shows, who, as Dr. Johnson rightly observed, is the legitimate successor of the old *Iniquity;* or rather is the old Vice himself transposed from living to wooden actors. His successors on the stage were the fools and clowns, who so long continued to supply his place, in making sport for the common people. Harlequin is another scion from the same stock.

The following passages plainly prove that this character might be filled by any particular vice or sin personified, or by the general representation of sin, under the name of *Iniquity*, which was anciently most common and regular:

And lend me but a *vice* to carry with me,
To practise there with any playfellow.
Satan. What *vice?*
What kind wouldst thou have it of?
Pug. Why any: *Fraud*,
Or *Covetousness*, or lady *Vanity*,
Or old *Iniquity*.

Iniquity then appears.

What is he calls upon me, and would seem to lack a vice?
Ere his words be half spoken I am with him in a trice;
Here, there, and every where, as the cat is with the mice:
True *vetus iniquitas*. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.

Mirth. How like you the *vice* in the play? *Expectation.* Which is he? *M.* Three or four: *Old Covetousness*, the sordid penny-boy, the money-bawd, who is a flesh-bawd too, they say. *Tuttle.* But here is never a fiend to carry him away. Besides, he has never a wooden dagger! I would not give a rush for a *vice* that has not a wooden dagger to snap at every body he meets. *Mirth.* That was the old way, gossip, when *Iniquity* came in, like *Hokos Pokos*, in a juggler's jerkin, with false skirts, like the knave of clubs.
B. Jons Staple of News, 2d Intermean.

The above description is that of one

vice, *Covetousness;* then follows that of Prodigality, and his lady Pecunia. In the old play of Cambises, Ambidexter is expressly called the *Vice*, and represents the vice of *Fraud*, as he says himself,

My name is Ambidexter, I signifie one
That with both hands can finely play.
Orig. of Drama, i, 262.

Fraud, covetousness, and vanity, the vices enumerated by Ben Jonson in the first quotation, were the most common. Vanity is even used for the Vice occasionally. See VANITY. Shakespeare gives us the Vice, *Iniquity*, and vanity, together, where prince Henry calls Falstaff

That reverend *vice*, that grey *iniquity*, that *vanity* in years. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

By the formal vice in the following passage, we may now understand that Shakespeare meant the regular Vice, according to the form of the old dramas, which I believe no commentator has before explained:

Thus like the formal vice, *iniquity*,
I moralize. two meanings in one word.
Rich. II, iii, 1.

In the same manner he has a formal man, for a complete man, one regularly made. See FORMAL. For this reason the Vice is called *old Iniquity*, in a passage above cited, and here also:

Acts *old Iniquity*, and in the fit
Of miming, gets th' opinion of a wit.
B. Jons. Epigr., 115.

He had before said of the subject of his epigram, that he was

No vicious person, but the *vice*
About the town, and known too, at that price. *Ibid.*

See VICE.

To INJURY, *v.*, for to injure.

Wherefore those that are in authoritie, yea and princes themselves ought to take great heed how they *injurie* any man by word or deed, and whom they *injurie*, &c.
Danet's Comines, L 3.

†INKHORN. It was the custom for persons much employed in writing to carry ink. pens, &c., in a horn which could be attached to the person.

Atramentarium. Cornet à encre. An inkpot, inkbotle, or *inkhorne*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Long-coated, at his side
Muckinder and *inckhorne* tied.
Armin, Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

Lose not your bookes, *inkhorne*, or pens,
Nor girdle. garter, hat or band;
Let shooes be ty'd, pin shirt-band close,
Keepe well your points at any hand.
Coote's English Schoolemaster, 1632.

INKHORNE TERMS. Studied expressions, that savour of the inkhorn. A very favorite expression, for a time.

I know them that think rhetoric to stand wholly upon dark words; and he that can catch an *inkhorne term* by the tail, they count him to be a fine Englishman and a good rhetorician.
Wilson's Art of Rhet., in *Cens. Lit.*, ii, p. 2.

And to use an *ynkhorne terme*, or a strange word.
Gasc., edit. 1575, Ep. iv, a.

Is not this better farre
Than *respice* and *precor*, and such *inkhorne tearmes*
As are intolerable in a common-wealth.
The Weakest goes to the W., sign. F 1, b.

In another place Gascoigne explains it:

Epithetes and adjectives as smell of the *inkhorne*.
Ep. iii, b.

See also Hart's Orthogr., f. 21.

One author has changed it to *inckepot termes:*

To use many metaphors, poetical phrases in prose, or *incke-pot termes*, smelleth of affectation.
Wright's Passions of the Mind, in *Cens. Liter.*, ix. p. 175.

†This is the cause of so many unlearned gentlemen, whych (as some say) they understand not the *ynkehorne terms* that are lately crept into our language.
Institucion of a Gentleman, 1568.

†Ne had they *terme of inkhorne*, ne of penne,
But plaine in speache, which gladly I espied.
Thynne's Debate between Pride and Lowliness.

†And write so humerous dogmaticall,
To please my lord and lady What-d'ee-call,
With *inkehorne tearms* stiffe quilted and bumbasted,
And (though not understood) yet are well tasted
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Wherfore I mervaile how our English tongue hath crackt its credit, that it may not borrow of the Latine as wel as other tongues; and if it have broken, it is but of late, for it is not unknowen to all men how many wordes we have fetcht from thence within these few yeeres, which, if they should be all counted *inkpot tearmes*, I know not how we should speak anie thing without blacking our mouths with inke.
The Civile Conversation of M. Stephen Guazzo, by Pettie, 1586

INKHORNISM. A word apparently coined by Hall, from the preceding phrase. [Nares is wrong; an example of the word has been quoted from Wilson's Rhetorike, fol. 82, printed in 1553.]

In mightiest *inkhornisms* he can thither wrest.
Satires, i, 8.

INKHORN-MATE, from the same allusion. A bookish or scribbling man.

And ere that we will suffer such a prince,
So kind a father of the common-weal,
To be disgraced by an *ink-horn mate*,
We, and our wives and children, all will fight.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Alluding to the bishop of Winchester.

†INLACED. Interlaced.

Thou there wouldst carve thy name, *inlaced* with
Th' inhumane title which proclaims thee stil
To be Amyntas the young hunter, and to love
An enemy profest. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.

INN, *s.* For a house or lodging in general. Used particularly in the phrase "to take up his inn." See TAKE ONE'S EASE.

Now had the glorious sunne *tane up his inne*,
And all the lamps of heav'n inlightened bin.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iii, 63.

Which good fellowes will sone take a man by the sleve, and cause him to *take up his inne*, some with beggary, &c. *Ascham. Toxoph.*, p. 47, n. ed.

When Jove-born Phœbus' fierie steeds about the world had bin,
And, wearied with their yearly taske, *had taken up their inne*
Far in the south. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 555

†Some of them alreadie have gotten readie passage and taken up their *innes* in the greatest marchauntes parlers. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†Now, quoth Robin Hood, I'll to Scarborough,
It seems to be a very fine day:
He took up his *inn*, at a widow woman's house,
Hard by the waters gray.
Robin Hood, the noble Fisherman.

***To* INN.** To lodge.

In thyself dwell,
Inn any where: continuance maketh hell.
Dr. Donne

It is used also for to house corn:

Late harvest of corne, so that the same was scarcely *inned* at S. Andrew's tide. *Stowe's Annals*, L 8.

The latter sense is hardly obsolete. See Johnson.

†This is a busie month with the farmers in the country *inning* of their corn, and thereof cometh profit; a busie month with the pick pockets at Bartholomew-fair, and thereof cometh hanging.
Poor Robin, 1707.

INNS-A-COURT. This odd corruption of inns of court is by no means an *erratum*, where it is found, but was the current mode of speaking and writing at the time.

Much desired in England by ladies, *inns a court* gentlemen, and others. *Wit's Interpr.*, p. 27, 1655.

A young *innes a court* gentleman is an infant newly crept from the cradle of learning to the court of liberty. *Lenton's Leasures*, 1631, Char. 29

INNATED, *part. adj.* Inborn, innate. This seems to have been originally the more common form.

In the true regard of those *innated* virtues, and fair parts, which so strive to express themselves in you, I am resolved to entertain you to the best of my unworthy power.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

O save me, thou *innated* bashfulness!
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 101.

Till love of life, and feare of being forc't,
Vanquisht th' *innated* valour of his minde.
Daniel, Civil Wars, B. ii, p. 60.

Their countenances labouring to smother an *innated* sweetnes and chearefulnes.
Decker's Entertainment of James I, 1604, E 4.

†Sure I am, that God takes my part in resisting and writing against these crying crimes, and I am perswaded that your majestie hath an *innated* Christian hatred of them. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

INNATIVE, *adj.* Innate, native; originally implanted. [Chapm., Il., iv, 524, uses the word as applied to the roots of a tree.]

And look how lyons close kept, fed by hand,
Lose quite th' *innative* fire of spirit and greatnesse
That lyons free breathe.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, D 3.

***An* INNOCENT,** *s.* An idiot; as being naturally incapable of sin.

There be three kinds of fools, mark this note, gentlemen,
Mark it, and understand it. . . . . .
An *innocent*, a knave-fool, a fool politick.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, act ii, p. 290.

She answer'd me
So far from what she was, so childishly,
So sillily, as if she were a fool,
An *innocent*. *Two Nob. Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Again, if you be a cuckold, and know it not, you are an *innocent*; if you know it and endure it, a true martyr. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 299.

Do you think you had married some *innocent* out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a playse mouth, and look upon you.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 4.

†INNOCENT, *s.* An innocent person.

Beare witnesse I die an *innocent*
Gough's Strange Discovery, 1640.

†INNORMITY. A word used in the true "Tragedie of Richard the Third" to signify not being within the legal age to reign. P. 11.

But say, Lodwicke, who hath the king made protector
During the *innormitie* of the young prince.

INSANE ROOT A root causing insanity; conjectured to mean hemlock.

Were such things here, as we do speak about?
Or have we eaten of the *insane root*
That takes the reason prisoner? *Macb.*, i, 3.

This quotation would not prove much, without the corroborating passage from Ben Jonson:

They lay hold upon thy senses
As thou hadst snufft up *hemlock*. *Sejanus*, act iii.

Where afterwards it is rather represented as deadly than intoxicating. It is not improbable, as Mr. Malone observes, that Shakespeare had rather a general notion of *some* root which would produce that effect, than of anything precise. In general, the *root* of hemlock is not considered as the operative part.

This particular property of deceiving the sight with imaginary visions is attributed to *hemlock*, in the following passage adduced by Mr. Steevens:

You gaz'd against the sun, and so blemished your sight; or else you have eaten of the roots of *hemlock*, that makes men's eyes *conceit unseen objects*.
Greene's Never too late, 1616.

INSANIE, *s.* Madness; an affected word, coined for the pedant Holofernes.

This is abhominable (which he would call abominable) it insinuateth me of *insanie*. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

***To* INSCONCE.** To fortify, to inclose with security; the same as to *ensconce*. From *sconce*, a fortification. See ENSCONCE.

An you use these blows long, I must get a sconce for my head, and *insconce* it too, or else I shall seek my wit in my shoulders. *Com. of Err.*, ii, 2.

look as he have not *insconst* himself in a wooden castle. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 386.

I'll beard and brave thee in thy proper towne,
And here *inskonce* myself despite of thee.
Danter's Orlando, B 3.

To INSCROLL. To write in a scroll.

Had you been as wise as bold,
Young in limb, in judgement old,
Your answer had not been *inscroll'd*.
Fare you well, your suit is cold.
Merch. of Ven., ii, 7.

Dr. Johnson would read, "This answer," instead of "Your answer;" which might, indeed, be better, but does not seem important. He supposes, not improbably, that the contractions *y*^{r} and *y*^{r}, for *this* and *your*, might be confounded.

To INSCULP. To carve or engrave, on any solid substance.

They have in England
A coin that bears the figure of an angel,
Stamped in gold; but that *insculp'd* upon.
But here an angel in a golden bed
Lies all within. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 7.

Insculp'd upon, means cut or carv'd on the outside of the gold.

And what's the crown of all, a glorious name
Insculp'd on pyramids to posterity.
Massing. Bashful Lover, iv, 1.

Engraven more lyvely in his minde, than any forme may be *insculped* upon metall or marble.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, S 4.

INSEPARATE, *part. adj.* Not to be separated, or rather, that ought not to be separated; that is, the vows of lovers.

Within my soul there doth commence a fight
Of this strange nature, that a thing *inseparate*
Divides far wider than the sky and earth
Tro. and Cr., v, 2.

†INSERTED.

I met with a rosary or beads of *inserted* people, sorrowful and unfortunate, and I did for them that which my religion exacts.
History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 73.

†INSESSION. A term in medicine.

Also ointments, baths, *insessions*, foments, and other such like medicines made of things having restrictive vertue, do profit. *Barrough's Method of Physick* 1624.

To INSHELL. To contain within a shell. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Thrusts forth his horns again into the world,
Which were *inshell'd* when Marcius stood for Rome.
Coriol., iv, 6.

To INSHIP. To put into a ship; we now say to *ship*.

Where *inshipp'd*
Commit them to the fortune of the sea.
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 1.

When she was thus *inshipp'd*, and woefully
Had cast her eyes about. *Daniel*, cited by Todd.

To INSINEW. To strengthen as with sinews, to join firmly.

All members of our cause, both here and hence,
That are *insinew'd* to this action. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

INSISTURE, *s.* Regularity, or perhaps station. A word not found but in this place.

The heav'ns themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form,
Office, and custom, all in line of order.
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

INSTANCE, *s.* Motive, cause.

The *instances* that second marriage move,
Are base respects of thrift and not of love.
Haml., iii, 3.

Tell him his fears are shallow, wanting *instance*.
Rich. III, iii, 2

In the following singular passage it seems to mean proof, example:

Instance, O *instance!* strong as Pluto's gates,
Cressid is mine, tied with the bonds of heaven:
Instance, O *instance!* strong as heav'n itself;
The bonds of heaven are slipp'd, dissolv'd, and loos'd.
Tro. and Cress., v, 2.

Used also for information; and, in fact, with great laxity, by Shakespeare.

To INSTILE. To give a name, style, or title to; we now say to *style*.

Be thou alone the rectress of this isle,
With all the titles I can thee *instile*.
Drayt. Leg. of Matilda, p. 553.

Gladness shall clothe the earth, we will *instile*
The face of things an universal smile.
Crashaw's Poem, republ. ed., p. 72.

†Salt, builders, husbandmen, and starres that shine,
(Inflamed with the light which is divine)
And with these names, within that booke compil'd,
They with the stile of shepheards are *instil'd*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Thy verse is nameless, though not worthless, while
Others their worthless verse with names *instile*.
Owen's Epigrams in English, 1677.

INSTITUTE, *part. adj.* Instituted, taught, educated.

Thei have but few lawes. For to a people so instruct and *institute*, very few do suffice.
Robinson's Utopia, O b.

INSTRUCT, for instructed; in the above passage.

†INSUDATE. Accompanied with sweating.

And such great victories attain'd but seild,
Though with more labours, and *insudate* toyles.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609

†INSULTATION. Insulting exultation.

He does not think his body yields a more spreading shadow after a victory, than before; and when he looks upon his enemy's dead body, 'tis with a kind of noble heaviness, not *insultation*.
Overbury's Characters.

INSUIT. For suit or request.

And, in fine,
Her *insuit* coming with her modern grace,
Subdu'd me to her rate. *All's W.*, v, 3.

INSUPPRESSIVE, *adj.*, for insuppressible. Not to be suppressed. See IVE.

But do not stain
The even virtue of our enterprize,
Nor th' *insuppressive* mettle of our spirits.
Jul. Cæs., ii, 1.

Mr. Todd has found this word in Young.

INT seems to be put for a species of sharper. A cant term, I presume.

Flankt were my troups with bolts, bauds, punks, and panders, pimps, nips, and *ints*, prinados, &c.
Honest Ghost, p. 231.

In that place it seems to have had another initial letter; but the same author, I believe [R. Braithwaite], distinctly writes it *int*, in Clitus's Whimzies, where he has nearly the same:

His nipps, *ints*, bungs, and prinados. Page 12.

To **INTEND.** To protend or stretch out.

With sharp *intended* sting so rude him smott,
That to the earth him drove as striken dead.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 38.

To attend to, or be intent upon:

When you please
You may *intend* those royal exercises
Suiting your birth and greatness.
Massing. Emp. of the East, i, 1.
Amar. Why do you stop me?
Lean. That you may *intend* me.
The time has blest us both: love bids us use it.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iii, 4.

See also O. Pl., vi, 541. Milton used this sense. See Johnson.

Also to pretend:

Tut. I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;
Speak, and look back, and pry on every side,
Tremble and start at wagging of a straw,
Intending deep suspicion. *Rich. III*, iii, 5.
Ay, and amid this hurly, I *intend*
That all is done in reverend care of her.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.

Pope reads "I'll pretend," which is only an explanation of the other.

For then is Tarquin brought unto his bed
Intending weariness with heavy spright.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 480.

In the following passage it has been falsely explained "attending to;" it certainly means pretending, affecting, to denote the falseness of the persons applied to:

And so, *intending* other serious matters,
After distasteful looks, and these hard fractions,
With certain half-caps, and cold-moving nods,
They froze me into silence. *Timon of Athens*, ii, 2
†Soe that I will now, after Munday, *intend* your busines carefully, that the company shall aknowledg themselfs bound to you, I doubt not.
Letter in Alleyn Papers, 1613.

[*Intend* is used by Chapman, Il. x, 455, for portend.]

INTENDIMENT, *s.* Understanding, knowledge.

For shee of hearbes had great *intendiment*.
Spens. F. Q., III, v. 32.
So is the man that wants *intendiment*.
Ibid., Tears of Muses, v, 144.

INTENDMENT, *s.* Intention, design.

And now she weeps, and now she fain would speak,
And now her sobs do her *intendments* break.
Sh. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 414.
I came hither to acquaint you withal; that either you might stay him from his *intendment*, or brook such disgrace well as he shall run into.
As you like it, i, 1.
We do not mean the coursing snatchers only,
But fear the main *intendment* of the Scot.
Hen. V, i, 2.
I, spying his *intendment*, discharg'd my petronel in his bosom. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

INTENIBLE, *a.* Incorrectly used by Shakespeare for unable to hold; it should properly mean not to be held, as we now use *untenable*.

I know I love in vain, strive against hope,
Yet in this captious and *intenible* sieve
I still pour in the waters of my love,
And lack not to lose still. *All's Well*, i, 3.

†**INTENT.** To accuse, charge with.

For of some former she had now made known
They were her errors, whilst she *intented* Browne.
Verses prefixed to Brown's Pastorals.

†**INTENSIVE.** Earnest, intense.

Hereupon Salomon said, kisse me with the kisse of thy mouth, to note the *intensive* desire of the soule.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†**INTENTION.** Intensity of observation, the old sense of the word.

INTENTION, *s.* Attention; according to the analogy of all these words.

O, she did so course o'er my exteriors with such greedy *intention*, that the appetite of her eye did seem to scorch me up like a burning-glass.
Merry W. W., i, 3.

INTENTIVE, and INTENTIVELY, for attentive, and attentively.

To bring forth more objects
Worthy their serious and *intentive* eyes.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., Induct.
All with *intentive* ear,
Converted to the enemies' tents.
Chapman's Iliad, B. 10.
Whereof by parcels she had something heard,
But not *intentively*. *Othello*, i, 3.
For our ships know th' expressed minds of men;
And will so most *intentively* retain
Their scopes appointed, that they never erre.
Chapman's Odyssey, B. 8.
†But the Turkes, *intentive* to that they had before determined. *Knolles Hist. of Turks*, 1603.

INTENTOS. Blount, in his Glossographia, has thought it worth while to give *A goose intentos*, as a Lancashire phrase for a goose on the sixteenth Sunday after Pentecost; that is, on our seventeenth after Trinity; which, it seems, was the original goose-day, and not Michaelmas day. His explanation of its origin is similar to that of LEGEM PONE, having a reference to the service of the day; because, in the collect for that Sunday, are the words, "bonis operibus jugitur præstet esse *intentos*;" which, he says, the people understood to be something of *in ten toes*, which they applied to the goose. A good illustration, at least, of the edifying nature

of Latin prayers to the people. This origin has been attempted to be refuted, but is most probably right. See Brand's Pop. Ant., i, 394, 4to ed.

INTERCOMBAT, *s.* Fighting together.

The combat granted and the day assign'd,
They both in order of the field appeare,
Most richly furnish'd in all martiall kinde,
And at the point of *intercombat* were.
Daniel, Civil Wars, B. i, 62.

INTERDEAL, *s.* Traffic, intercourse; dealing between different persons.

The Gaulish speech is the very British, the which was very generally used here in all Brittaine,—and is yet retained of the Welshmen, Cornishmen, and Brittaines of France; though time working the alteration of all things, and the trading and *interdeale* with other nations round about have changed and greatly altered the dialect thereof.
Spenser on Ireland, p. 355, Todd's ed.

To INTERESS. Certainly the original form of to *interest;* from *intéresser*, French. It has been suggested, with great probability, that the *t* may have acceded to this and some other words, from a mistake of the preterite for the present tense. Thus, *interess'd*, or *interess't*, was declined again, and became *interested; graffed*, or *graff't*, became *grafted*. So *drown'd* is also declined, by inaccurate speakers, and made *drownded*.

To whose young love
The vines of France, and milk of Burgundy,
Strive to be *interess'd*. *Lear*, i, 1.

But that the dear republick,
Our sacred laws, and just authority,
Are *interess'd* therein, I should be silent.
B. Jons. Sejanus, iii, 1, p. 86.

The word is found in this form, as late as in Dryden's preface to his translation of the Æneid. See Johnson.

INTERESSE, *s.* Interest.

But wote thou this, thou hardy Titanesse,
That not the worth of any living wight
May challenge ought in heaven's *interesse*.
Spens. F. Q., Canto vi of Book VII, St. 33.

So also Halifax's Misc., cited by Todd.

INTEREST OF MONEY. The rate of interest has been gradually decreasing in this country in proportion to the increase of specie, and has been regulated by law, from time to time, as circumstances required or allowed. The statute of 37 Henry VIII, ch. 9, confined it to *ten* per cent., and so did the 13 Eliz., c. 8. By 21 Jac. I, c. 17, legal interest was reduced to *eight* per cent.; which, being mentioned as quite recent in the Staple of News, marks the date of that play:

My goddess, bright Pecunia,
Altho' your grace be full'n, of *two i' the hundred*,
In vulgar estimation, yet am I
Your grace's servant still.
B. Jons. Stap. of News, ii, 1.

In the third scene of the same act it is more fully alluded to; but in the Magnetick Lady, *ten* per cent. is spoken of as the usual rate:

There's threescore thousand got in fourteen year,
After the usual rate of *ten i' the hundred*.
Act ii, sc. 6.

John a Coombe, therefore, who is censured as an usurer, took only the legal interest of his time, according to the epitaph,

Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd.

The subsequent reductions of interest were, to six per cent., 12 Car. II, c. 13; and to five, 12 Anne, St. 2, c. 16.

We may here observe, that the epitaph above cited was long attributed to Shakespeare by Rowe and others, but is now considered as belonging to Richard Brathwaite, in whose Remains (published 1618) it occurs as his. There are proofs sufficient that it could not be Shakespeare's. See vol. i, p. 80, ed. 1813. Variations are found in all the copies of it, but the most remarkable is in Aubrey's, who makes Combe exact twelve per cent., when ten only was legal.

Ten in the hundred the devill allowes,
But Combes will have twelve, he sweares and vowes;
If any one askes who lies in this tombe,
Hoh [probably *Ho Ho*] quoth the devill, tis my John a Combe. *Letters from the Bodl.*, vol. iii, p. 538.

INTERGATORY, *s.* Interrogatory; apparently the original word.

Let us go in,
And charge us there upon *intergatories*,
And we will answer all things faithfully.
Gra. Let it be so; the first *intergatory*, &c.
Merch. of Ven., v, 1.

Slight, he has me upon *intergatories:* nay, my mother shall know how you use me.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 4.

The modern editions have *interrogatories;* but the folio of 1616 reads it as above. In the following passage, also, *intergatory* makes the verse perfect, and therefore was probably the word written, though not authorized by any edition; for Mr. Tyrwhitt was mistaken in saying that it is so in the first folio.

But, nor the time, nor place,
Will serve our long *intergatories*; see.
Poshúmus, &c. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

This instance has also been adduced by Mr. Reed:

Then you must answer
To these *intergatories*. *Brome's Novella*, ii, 1.

INTERMEAN, *s.* Something coming between two other parts; an invention, as it seems, of Ben Jonson, who, in his play of the Staple of News, has an Induction, which is a conversation of Prologue with four ladies called gossips, *Mirth, Tattle, Expectation*, and *Censure;* between each act, he continues the discourses of the same interlocutors, Prologue excepted, under the title of the first, second, third, and fourth *intermean*. These *intermeans* are intended to anticipate all objections to the piece, and to answer them; which is done with much wit, and much reference to the older imperfect dramas, which the vulgar still admired.

†INTERMEDDLE. To mix up with.

Veritie is perfect, when it is not *intermedled* with falshood. *Devil Conjur'd*, 1596.

To INTERMELL. To intermeddle. Johnson had quoted this word from Spenser, but erroneously, as Todd has noticed; but he has found it as a neuter verb in Marston, and a passive participle from it in bishop Fisher. The passage of the former is,

To bite, to gnaw, and boldly *intermell*
With sacred things, in which thou dost excell.
Scourge of Villanie, iii, 9.

To INTERMETE, *v.* To intermeddle also; a word more ancient than the time of the writer, but given to the character of an antiquary, as characteristic.

Why *intermete*, of what thou hast to done?
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 281.

This interpretation, however, has been doubted, and the word is not otherwise exemplified.

[In the following example it seems to mean to intermix.]

†Upon her cheekes the lilhe and the rose
Did *intermeet* wyth equall change of hew, &c.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

INTERPARLE, *s.* A parley, conversation.

And therefore doth an *interparle* exhort.
Dan. Civ. Wars, ii, 28.

†*To* INTERPELL. To interrupt.

No more now, for I am *interpell'd* by many business
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†*To* INTERPREASE. To press in between.

On th' Ithacensian seas,
Or cliffy Samian, I may *interprease*,
Waylay, and take lieve. *Chapm. Odys.*, iv.

†INTERRUPTION. A term for a prorogation of Parliament, used in the seventeenth century.

†INTERTEX. To intertwine. Latin.

Green leaves of burdocks and ivie *intertexed* and woven together. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, f. 18.

†*To* INTERVERT. To turn anything from its right purpose.

And the other againe in a great chafe and griefe hereat, promised, That hee also shortly would give information, that Palladius being sent as an upright and uncorrupt notarie, had *interverted* and conveyed all the souldiors donative to his owne proper gaine.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

INTHRONIZA"E, *part. adj.* Enthroned.

In the feast of all saintes, the archbishop—was *inthronizate* at Canterburie. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, V 5, col. 2

IMTHRO'NIZED. The same; and always accented on the antepenultima, as probably the former word was also.

Make me despise this transitory pomp,
And sit for aye *inthrónized* in heav'n.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 392.

So it ought to be printed evidently, for the verse; and so it is in the original edition, quarto, 1598.

For the high gods *inthrónized* above,
From their clear mansions plainly do behold
All that frail man doth in this grosser mould.
Drayt. Man in the Moon, p. 1326.

He was *inthronized* in all solempnities, in receiving his kingly ornaments, &c. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, A 6.

†INTIRED. Wholly devoted?

I once loved her,
And was to her *intir'd*. *Heywood's English Trav.*, 1633.

INTITULED, *part.* Having a title in anything, a claim upon it.

But beawty, in that white *intituled*,
From Venus' doves doth challenge that fair field.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 476

So I take *entitled* to be also used, in his 37th sonnet:

Entitled in thy parts do crowned sit.

i. e., having a claim or title to thy parts.

To INTREAT. (Dr. Johnson spells it *entreat*, yet *intreat* is more prevalent. See ENTREAT.) To treat, to behave well or ill to a person.

Speak truth and be *intreated* courteously.
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, act iii, vol. vii, p. 359

Hence to use the time, to pass it:

My lord, we must *intreat* the time alone.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 1.

INTREAT, *s.* Intreaty.

And, at my lovely Tamora's *intreats*,
I do remit these young men's heinous faults.
Tit. Andr., i, 2.

And either purchase justice by *intreats*,
Or tire them all with my revenging threats.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl. iii, 179.

But I, with all *intreats*, might not prevail
Robert E. of Huntingtun, 1601, D 4.

Hath sent his commends to you, with a kind *intreat* that you would not be discontented for his long absence. *Westward for Smelts*, B 4.

The late editor of Ford's plays altered *intreaties*, which was in the copy, to *intreats*, in the following passage, for the sake of the verse; but he does not seem to have been aware that it was so common among Ford's contemporaries.

A word from you
May win her more than my *intreats* or frowns.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, i, 1.

The alteration is doubtless right.

†To the scornefull, I owe you so much as an hypocriticall *intreat*, or a dissembled curtesie.
Heywood's Great Britaines Troy, 1609.

[Also, a treatment, medicinally.]

†A good *intreat* for wounds.—Take betony, pimpernell, and vervaine, of each a handfull, boile them in a pottell of very good white wine, &c. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†INTREATAUNCE. Entreaty.

For he made such meanes and shyfte, what by *intreataunce* and what by importune sute, that he gotte lycence *More's Utopia*, 1551.

†INTREATMENT. Treaty; negotiation.

Declaring the cause of theyr commyng, the whiche in effect was for *intreatement* of peace betwixte the two realmes. *Holinshed*, 1577.

INTREATY, *s.* Treatment; as to *intreat*, above.

Praying him not to take in ill part his *intreaty* and hard imprysonment, for that he durst none other.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, O o 7.

INTRENCHANT, *adj.* Not permanently divisible, not retaining any mark of division. It seems an incorrect usage, and we have no other example of it.

As easy may'st thou the *intrenchant* air
With thy keen sword impress. *Macb.*, v, 7.

Shakespeare has elsewhere called the air *invulnerable*, speaking of the ghost in Hamlet. See Johnson on this word. *Trenchant* means cutting; *intrenchant*, therefore, ought to be not cutting.

†INTRINSECALL. Internal.

How far God hath given Satan power to do good, for the blinding of evill men, or what *intrinsecall* operations he found out, I cannot now dispute.
A. Wilson's Autobiography.

Also used as a *n. s.*

For myself, my dear Phil, because I love you so dearly well, I will display my very *intrinsecalls* to you in this point, when I examine the motions of my heart.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

INTRINSICATE, or INTRINSECATE, *adj.* Intricate. Johnson thinks it formed corruptly between *intricate* and *intrinseal*; Theobald from *intrinsecus*, or the Italian *intrinsecarsi*.

Come, thou morial wretch,
With thy sharp teeth this knot *intrinsicate*
Of life at once untie. *Ant. and Cleo.*, v, 2.

Yet there are certain puntilios, or (as I may more nakedly insinuate them) certain *intrinsecate* strokes and wards, to which your activity is not yet amounted.
B. Jons. Cyth. Rev., v, 2.

Like rats oft bite the holy cords in twain,
Too *intrinsecate* t' unloose, sooth every passion.
Lear, ii, 2

The folio here reads *intrince*; the quartos, still more corruptly, *intrench*.

INTUSE, *s.* A bruise or contusion; from *intusus*, Latin. Peculiar to Spenser.

The flesh therewith she suppled and did steepe
T' abate all spasme, and soke the swelling bruze;
And after having searcht the *intuse* deepe,
She with her scarf did bind the wound from cold to keepe. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, v. 33.

To INVASSAL. To enslave; from *in* and *vassal*.

Whilst I myself was free
From that intolerable misery
Whereto affection now *invassels* me.
Daniel, Queen's Arcadia, ii, 1, p. 339

INVECT, for inveigh.

Fool that I am, thus to *invect* against her.
B. and Fl., Faithful Fr., iii, 3.

INVECTIVELY, *adv.* Abusively; from *invective* used as an adjective.

Thus most *invectively* he pierceth through
The body of the country, city, court.
As you like it, ii, 1.

To INVENT. To meet with casually.

Far off he wonders what them makes so glad;
Or Bacchus' merry fruit they did *invent*,
Or Cybele's frantic rites have made them mad.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi. 15.

And vowed never to returne againe,
'Till him alive or dead she did *invent*. *Ibid.*, III, v. 10.

INVESTMENT, *s.* Dress, habit, outward appearance.

Whose white *investments* figure innocence.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Do not believe his vows; for they are brokers,
Not of that dye which their *investments* shew.
Haml., i, 3.

INVIERD, *part.* Apparently for environed.

Unnatural beseege, woe me unhappie,
To have escapt the danger of my foes,
And to be ten times worse *invier'd* by friends.
Edward III, 1596, D 1 b.

†INVIRTUED. Endowed with virtue.

Apolloes sonne by certaine proofe now finds
Th' *invertued* hearbes have gainst such poyson power.
Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609

†INVICTIVE. Incapable of being conquered; if not an error for vindictive.

If thou wouldst kisse and kill, imbrace and stabbe,
Then thou shouldst live, for my *invictive* braine
Hath cast a glorious prospect of revenge.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To INVOCATE. To invoke.

Henry the Fifth, thy ghost I *invocate*. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.
Be it lawful that I *invocate* thy ghost. *Rich. III*, i, 2.

Milton has used this word. See Johnson.

INWARD, *adj.* Intimate, closely connected in acquaintance or friendship.

Who knows the lord protector's mind herein?
Who is most *inward* with the noble duke?
Rich. III, iii, 4

Come, we must be *inward*, thou and I all one.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv. 77.

I love him,
And by my troth would fain be *inward* with him.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, act i, p. 276.

He will be very *inward* with a man to fish some bad out of him, and make his slanders hereafter more authentic, when it is said a friend reported it.
Earle's Micr., xxiv, p. 72 Bliss.

Basilius told her that had occasion, by one verie *inward* with him, to know in part the discourse of his life. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 55.

An **INWARD**, *s.* An intimate acquaintance.

Sir, I was an *inward* of his: a shy [qy. sly?] fellow was the duke. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 2.

The inward, the inside:

Wherefore break that sigh
From the *inward* of thee? *Cymb.*, iii, 4

In the plural, *entrails;* which continued longer in use.

The thought whereof
Doth like a poisonous mineral gnaw my *inwards*.
Othello, ii, 1.

INWARDNESS, *s.* Intimacy, attachment.

And though you know my *inwardness* and love
Is very much unto the prince and Claudio.
Much Ado, iv, 1.

Mr. Todd supplies also an example from Bourgchier's Letters to Archbishop Usher, 1629.

To **INWHEEL**. To encircle; because a wheel is round.

Heaven's grace *inwheel* ye,
And all good thoughts and prayers dwell about ye.
B. and Fl. Pilgrim, i, 2.

Many words of this class are merely arbitrary compounds, and might be multiplied to a great extent; but as they require no explanation, the labour would be superfluous.

To **INWOOD**, *v.* To go into a wood; a word cited only from sir Philip Sidney, and probably hazarded by him from the common analogy of composition.

He got out of the river and *inwooded* himself, so as the ladies lost the marking his sportfulness.
Sidney, cited by Johnson.

JOBBERNOULE. Thick-head, block-head; from *jobbe*, dull, in Flemish, and *cnol*, a head, Saxon. Used as an appellative of reproach.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head, the rest without all scale.
Marst. Satires, II, vi, p. 200.

Thou simple animal, thou *jobbernole*,
Thy basons, when that once they hang on pole,
Are helmets strait.
Gayton, Festiv. Notes, iv, 17, p. 260

No, miller, miller, dustipoul,
I'll clapper-claw thy *jobbernoul*. *Grim*, O. Pl., xi, 241.

No remedy in courts of Paris, [pron. poles]
In common pleas, or in the rouls,
For jouling of your *jobbernouls* together.
Counterscuffle, Dryd. Misc., 12mo, iii, 340.

JOHN-A-DREAMS. A name apparently coined to suit a dreaming stupid character; quasi, "dreaming John."

Yet I,
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak,
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

By the manner in which this personage is there introduced, he seems to have been a well-known character; we find, however, nothing concerning him, nor anything nearer to his name than that of *John-a-droynes*, a clownish servant who is mentioned by Nash in his Have with you to Saffron Walden, &c., 1596; and the same is given to a clown in the old play of Promos and Cassandra, Part II, act iv, sc. 2. In an old translation of part of Homer, [Hall's Homer, 1581, Il. ii], the dream called up by Jupiter is styled, *John-dreaming god*. See Steeven's note on Hamlet, l. c.

JOHN DORY. A very popular old song, or catch, preserved in Deuteromelia, a book printed in 1609 as a sequel to Pammelia, a similar collection of roundelays and catches. It is reprinted in Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 163, in Hawkins's History of Music, &c. *John Dory* appears, by the song, to have been a French piratical captain of a privateer, whose downfall is there recited. He is conquered by Nicholl, a Cornish man. It begins thus:

As it fell on a holiday,
And upon a holy tide-a,
John Dory bought him an ambling nag
To Paris for to ride-a.

This stanza is almost repeated by Bishop Corbett, in his poem called A Journey to France, p. 129. It is alluded to by Fletcher in the Chances also in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, and elsewhere.

Being as worthy to sit,
On an ambling tit,
As thy predecessor *Dory*.
Denh. Ballad on Sir John Mennis, Works, p. 74.

The tune, too, was in favour as a county dance:

Hunger is the greatest pain he [the fiddler] takes, except a broken head sometimes, and labouring *John Dorye*. *Microcosm*, p. 170. Bliss's edition.

†Where I'll tell you (while none mind us)
We throw th' house quite out at windows;
Nought makes them or me ought sorry,
They dance lively with *John Dory*:
Holy brethren with their poet
Sing, nor care they much who know it.
Drunken Barnaby.

†Then viscount Slego telleth a long storie
Of the supplie, as if hee sung *John Dorie*.
Kerry Pastorals.

†JOHN-A-NOAKES, seems to have been a popular name for a simple clown.

Then have I attended five or six houres (like *John-a-Noakes*) for nothing, for my cheating sharke having neither money nor honesty, hath never come at mee. but tooke some other paire of stayres, and in the same fashion coozened another water-man for his boat-hire. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

John a Nokes was driving his cart toward Croydon, and by the way fell asleepe therein. Meane time a good fellow came by and stole away his two horses, and went faire away with them. In the end he awaking and missing them, said, Either I am *John a Nokes*, or I am not *John a Nokes*. If I am *John a Nokes* then have I lost two horses, and if I be not *John a Nokes*, then have I found a cart.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†JOHN-HOLD-MY-STAFF. A subservient person; a parasite.

And here it is the fortune of a man to be married to a woman of so peevish and domineering a temper that she will wear the breeches and the cap too: so that the poor fop at home is like *John-Hold-my-staff*; she must rule, govern, insult, brawl, &c.
Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d.

JOHN, SWEET. A flower of the pink kind. *Sweet johns* and *sweet williams* are given by Gerard as different species of *armeria*. The former are divided into white, and red and white; the latter are spoken of in this passage, after speaking of gelofers and pinks:

The *john*, so sweete in showe and smell,
Distincte by colours twaine.
About the borders of their beds
In seemelie sight remaine.
Plat's Flowers, in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 3

See Johnson's Gerard (1636), p. 597. The name of Sweet Williams still remains. The *johns*, according to the cut in Gerard, are not so closely clustered. See also GILLOFER.

†JOINED-WORK. An old term for wainscoting.

Opere intestino vestire parietes. Lambrisser. To cover wals with wainscot or *joyned worke*. *Nomenclator*.

JOINT-RING. Probably a ring with joints in it. *Othello*, iv, 3. See GIMMAL.

JOINT-STOOL, *prov.* *Cry you mercy, I took you for a joint-stool!* This odd proverb seems to have been intended as a ridiculous instance of making an offence worse by a foolish and improbable apology; or, perhaps, merely as a pert reply, when a person was setting forth himself, and saying who or what he was. The fool uses it in King Lear, in the following manner:

F. Come hither, mistress, is your name Goneril?
Lear. She cannot deny it.
F. Cry you mercy, I took you for a *joint-stool*.
Lear, iii, 6.

Where, possibly, poor Lear, in his insanity, was intended literally to mistake a *joint-stool* for his daughter. It is alluded to also by Kate, in the Taming of the Shrew, who, when Petruchio asks her what she means by a moveable? replies, "a *joint-stool*." *Tam. Shr.*, ii, 1.

Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 202, but without any explanation. It occurs also in Lyly's Mother Bombie, act iv, sc. 2.

JOINTRESS, *s.* One who holds a jointure.

Our queen
Imperial *jointress* of this warlike state.
Haml., i, 2.

JORNET, *s.* Apparently a kind of cloak.

Constables, the one halfe—in bright harnesse, some over gilt, and every one a *jornet* of scarlet thereupon, and his henchman following him.
Stowe's London, 1590, p. 75.

†*To* JOSSEL. The old manner of spelling *jostle*.

The weight of business lying on him might make him incounter him with some miscarriages through youth and ignorance (great imployments often meeting with envy, and *jossels* them in the way.
Wilson's James I.

JOUISANCE, *s* Enjoyment; but written by Spenser *jovysaunce*. It is one of the antiquated words which that poet particularly introduces into his pastorals; judging properly that old words are retained in provincial dialects much longer than in polished speech.

To see those folks make *jovysaunce*,
Made my heart after the pipe to daunce.
Shep. Kal., *May*, v, 25.

He uses it again in November, v, 2.

Cheeke-dimpling laughter crowne my very soule
With *jouisance*. *Marst. Sat.*, III, xi, p. 224.

JOURING, *s.* Swearing. Perhaps a coined word, from *juro*, Latin.

I pray that Lord that did you hither send,
You may your cursings, swearings, *jourings* end.
R. H. (*Rob. Hayman's*) *Quodlibets*, 4to, 1628.

JOURNAL, *adj.* (the same as diurnal). Daily; from *journal*, French.

Ere twice the sun hath made his *journal* greeting
To the under generation. *Meas. for M.*, iv, 3
Stick to your *journal* course, the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Cymb.*, iv, 1.
And his faint steedes watred in ocean deepe,
Whiles from their *journall* labours they did rest.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 31.

JOURNEY, *s.* A battle, or day of battle; from the French *journée*, which is used in the same sense.

But of all his *jorneis* he made, being generall over the armie of the Athenians, the *jorney* of Cherronesus was best thought of and esteemed.
North's Plut., p. 179.
Mette with him, and there slew him, to the great disturbance and stay of the whole *journey*.
Holinshed, vol. i, Z 7.

JOVIAL, *a.* Belonging to Jupiter; from *Jove*.

His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh;
The brawns of Hercules; but his *Jovial* face.
Cymb., iv, 2.

And afterwards Jupiter says,

Our *Jovial* star reign'd at his birth. *Ibid.*, v, 4.

So in Heywood's Rape of Lucrece:

Thou *Jovial* hand, hold up thy scepter high.

And in his Golden Age, where Jupiter is spoken of:

All that stand
Sink in the weight of his high *Jovial* hand.

†JOWL. The jaw.

He might be an oxe for his *joule*, a bull for his necke, a cow for his belly, and a calfe for his wit, I make no question. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
For drinking healths, and being churched so,
They cheeke by *jowle* may with each other goe.
Rowlands, Knave of Sp. & Di.
Besides, a woman need not be asham'd to sit jig by *jowle* with the best of the parish, and who dare say, Black is her eye. *The Cheats*, 1662.

***To* JOY**, for to enjoy.

And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Only the use of armes, which most I *joy*,
And fitteth most for noble swayne to know.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 32.
There in perpetual, sweet, and flowring spring,
She lives at ease, and *joys* her lord at will.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv, 71.
You loyal ladies, doo you think in faith,
That highest honour *joyes* most sweet content.
Brandon's Octavia, A 6, b.
†Though by the dukes allowance I am her privileg'd attendant, yet such is the devilishnes of Dametas, that I cannot *joy* so much accesse as to confer with her. *Ile of Gulls*, 1633.

JOYANCE, *s.* Enjoyment.

Which gave him hopes, and did him halfe persuade,
That he in time her *joyance* should obtaine.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xi, 7.

Also rejoicing:

And made great *joyance* that it should be so.
Claud. Tib. Nero, K 2.
There with great *joyance*, and with gladsome glee,
Of faire Peana I received were.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 59.

IPOCRAS. See HIPPOCRAS.

IRISH. A game differing very slightly from backgammon. It is described in the Compleat Gamester, 1680, p. 109. Under *Backgammon*, we are told that this difference consists in the doublets, "which at this game is plaid fourfold, which makes a quicker dispatch of the game than *Irish*." P. 110.

Yet, Prue, 'tis well; play out your game at *irish*, sir; who wins? *Mistr. O.* The trial is when she comes to bearing. *Roaring G.*, O. Pl., vi, 101.
The inconstancy of *irish* fitly represents the changeablenesse of human occurrences, since it ever stands so fickle that one malignant throw can quite ruine a never so well built game. *Hall's Horæ Vacivæ*, p. 149.
†A marchants wife, a quicke gamester at *irish* (especially when she came to bearing of men), that she would seldome misse entring. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

***To* IRK.** Used impersonally in *it irks*, that is, it is painful or troublesome; from *yrk*, work, Icelandic. This word, though not yet forgotten, has ceased to be current in common use, and seems to have been preserved in memory, chiefly by being known in schools as the translation of *tædet*.

And yet it *irks* me, the poor dappled fool's,
Being native burghers of this desert city,
Should in their own confines, with forked heads,
Have their round haunches gor'd. *As you like it*, ii, 3
Yet an he had kind words
'Twould never *irke* 'un.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 4.

But it was formerly used also as a personal verb for to hate, or be tired with:

The Grekes chieftaines all *irked* with the war
Wherein they wasted had so many yeres.
Surrey's 2d Æneis, l. 18.
This ugly fault no tyrant lives but *irkes*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 456.

IRKSOME, *adj.* Generally used in an active sense, giving pain or weariness; formerly sometimes passively, made sorrowful, sad, or wearied.

Dull wearines of former fight,
Having yrockt asleep his *irkesome* spright.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 55
Yrkesome of life, and too long lingring night.
Ibid., I, ii, 6.

IRP, or IRPE, *s.* A word twice used by Ben Jonson, once as an adjective, and once as a substantive, but in both ways without a clear meaning; nor does its origin very readily appear.

Adjective:

If reguardant, then maintain your station brisk and *irpe*, shew the supple motion of your pliant body, &c.
Cynth. Rev., iii, 5.

Substantive:

From Spanish shrugs, French faces, smirks, *irps*, and all affected humours, good Mercury defend us.
Ibid., act v, Palinode.

IRRECURABLE, *a.* Incurable; to *recure* was commonly used for to cure. See RECURE.

Is forced to sustayne a most grevous and *irrecurable* fall. *Ulp. Fulw. Art of Flattery*, F 2, b.

IRREGULOUS, *a.* Out of rule, disorderly; found only hitherto in the following passage:

Thou,
Conspir'd with that *irregulous* devil Cloten,
Hast here cut off my lord. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Some have proposed *th' irreligious.*

To IRRUGATE. To wrinkle; from *irrugo*, Latin.

That the swelling of their body might not *irrugate* and wrinckle their faces.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. i, F 4.

IT PASSES. See PASS.

ITALY. In the time of Shakespeare, Italy was the chief place whence England derived and copied the refinements of fashion. Forks and toothpicks were among the conveniences imported thence by travellers. See those articles. Shakespeare, with an inaccuracy common to all the writers of his time, and therefore doubtless thought allowable, attributes the same imitation to the age of Richard the Second, when it had not yet commenced:

Report of fashions in proud *Italy*,
Whose manners still our tardy, apish nation,
Limps after in base *imitation*. *Rich. II*, ii, 1

One fashion, however, the natural good disposition of our people prevented them from borrowing, that of poisoning, which is alluded to once or twice in Cymbeline:

That *drug-damn'd Italy* hath outcrafted him. iii, 4.
What *false Italian*
(As *poisonous* tongued as *handed*) hath prevail'd
On thy too ready hearing? ii, 2.

ITALIANATE, *part. adj.* Italianized; applied to fantastic affectation of fashions borrowed from Italy, as noticed above.

Fantastic complement stalks up and down,
Trickt in outlandish fethers; all his words,
His lookes, his oathes, are all ridiculous,
All apish, childish, and *Italianate*.
Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 150.

But quoted by Capell as from the Shoemaker a Gentleman, a comedy, published 1638; probably stolen from Marlow's, which was printed in 1600.

I am Englishe borne, and I have English thoughts; not a devill incarnate because I am *Italianate*, but hating the pride of Italie because I know their peevishnes. *Greene's Notable Discoverie of Coosnage.*
†And finally all *Italianate* conveyances, as to kill a man, and then mourne for him, &c.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.
†Thou art an Italian, poore Philautus, as much misliked for the vice of thy country, as she marvelled at for the vertue of hers: and with no lesse shame doest thou heare, how if any Englishman be infected with any misdemeanor, they say with one mouth, hee is *Italienated;* so odious is that nation to this, that the very man is no less hated for the name, than the country for the manners. *Lyly's Euphues.*

†*To* ITERATE. To repeat.

Whose empty wombe continuall murmur yeilds,
And *iterates* againe each word it heares.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†ITERATE, *adj.* Repeated.

Wherefore we proclaim the said Frederick count Palatine, &c., guilty of high treason and *iterate* proscription, and of all the penalties which by law and custom are depending thereon. *Wilson's James I.*

JUDAS COLOUR. Red colour, of hair or beard. It was a current opinion, that Judas Iscariot had red hair and beard; probably for no better reason than that the colour was thought ugly, and the dislike of it was of course much increased by this opinion. Thiers, in his Histoire des Perruques, gives this as one of the reasons for wearing wigs: "Les *rousseaux* portèrent des perruques, pour cacher la couleur de leurs cheveux, *qui sont en horreur à tout le monde*, parce que *Judas*, à ce qu'on prétend, étoit *rousseau*." Page 22. The representations so common in tapestry, made these images familiar to all ranks of people.

Ros. His hair is of the dissembling colour. *Cel.* Something *browner* than *Judas's*. *As you like it*, iii, 4.
O let them be worse, worse; stretch thine art,
And let their beards be of *Judas's* own *colour*.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 198.
What has he given her? what is it, gossip? a fair high standing cup, and two great 'postle spoons, *one of them gilt*. Sure *that* was *Judas with the red beard*.
Middleton's Chaste Maid of Cheapside, 1620.

Dryden has it in his play of Amboyna:

Receive me to your bosom; by this beard, I will never deceive you. *Beam.* I do not like his oath, there's treachery in that *Judas-colour'd* beard.

Dryden also, in a fit of anger, described Jacob Tonson

With two left legs, and *Judas-coloured* hair.
Scott's Life of Dryd., p. 390.

As Tonson is in the same attack described as "freckled fair," there can be no doubt that Judas' hair was always supposed to be red.

A red beard was considered as an infallible token of a vile disposition:

Why, cannot you lie, and swear, and pawn your soul for sixpence?——You have a *carrot colourd beard*, and that never fails; and your worship's face is a prognostication of preferment.
Shirley's Doubtful Heir, act v, p. 63

It has been conjectured, that the odium attached to red hair originated, in England, from the aversion there felt to the red-haired Danes; which may or may not be true. *Crine ruber* was always a reproach to a man, though the golden locks of ladies have been so much admired. See CAIN COLOURED.

JUDICIOUS, *a.* Apparently for judicial; in regular process of judgment.

His last offences to us
Shall have *judicious* hearing. *Coriol.*, v, 5.
†Nor yet expect that her best industrie
Could raise her up unto the last degree
Of grace and favour, with *judicious* men,
Who know the failings of my erring pen.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†JUG-BITTEN. Drunk.

For when any of them are wounded, pot-shot, *jug-bitten*, or cup-shaken, so that they have lost all reasonable faculties of the minde, and in a manner are so mad, that they dare speake felony, whistle treason, and call any magnifico a mungrell.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†JUMBALS. A sort of sweetmeats. "*Jumbals*, certain sweetmeats." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary*. They are still, we believe, made in some parts of the country.

The best *jumbals*.—Take half a pound of white sugar and as much fine flower, beat up the whites of two new lay'd eggs, and mix it with them, blanch a pound of almonds, and beat them well with half a pound of sweet butter, and two spoonfuls of rose-water; to all these well mixed, put half a pint of cream, mould them into a paste, and make them into what form you please, rowl them in fine beaten white sugar, and bake them in a gentle oven.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor.

A JULIO. An Italian coin, value sixpence; still, or lately, current in Italy by the same name. See Guthries' Table.

He spent there in six months
Twelve thousand ducats, and (to my knowledge)
Receiv'd in dowry with you not one *julio*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 294.
†What sayest thou man? there is no religion in the world, but onely for forme; take here, and pay him, and give him this *Julio* over and above, to hang himselfe, and so in Gods name let's be gone.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

JUMENT, *s.* Cattle of all kinds, or even a beast in general. *Jumentum*, Latin. In French, *jument* has become restricted to mean only a mare. Burton gives it as the translation of *pecudes*:

Formidolosum dictu, non esu modo,
Quas herbas *pecudes* non edunt, homines edunt.
Plaut.

And tis a fearful thing for to report,
That men should feed on such a kinde of meat,
Which very *juments* would refuse to eat.
Anat. of Melanch., p. 69.

In another place the words rendered *juments* are *brutis animalibus*. P. 42. Sir Thomas Brown, whom Mr. Todd quotes, includes oxen, as well as horses and asses, among *juments*.

†I'd rather be his *jument* than his mistress.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.
†Those goodly *juments* of the guard would fight
(As they eat beef) after six stone a day.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†JUMP-COAT. A close fitting vest. King Charles II, after his escape from Worcester, disguised himself "in a green cloth *jump* coat, threadbare, even to the threads being worn white."

A. By'r lady, nothing but a drugget *jump* and a caster, a russet-gown for my wife Susan, a New Testament for the biggest lad, add three or four catechizes to give away in the country; here's the ladies catechize for the parsons wife.
The Country Farmers Catechism, 1703.
Tell me, prithee, Terpole, what long-winded brother in a short *jump coat* did preach to day.
Cupid Stripp'd, 1703.

JUMP, *adv.* Exactly.

And bring him *jump* where he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Othello*, ii, 2.

In Hamlet, act i, sc. 1, the old quarto reads, "*jump* at this dead hour;" which in the folios is changed to "*just* at this same hour."

Yon is a youth, whom how can I oreslip,
Since he so *jumpe* doth in my mashes hit.
Marston's Satires, iii, p. 147.
And therefore the Greeks call it *periergia*, we call it over-labor, *jumpe* with the original.
Puttenham, Art of Poesie, p. 216.

Sometimes, but more rarely, it is used as an adjective, meaning exact or suitable:

Acrostichs and telestichs on *jump* names.
B. Jons. Execr. on Vulcan, vi, p. 406.
He said the musike best thilke powers pleas'd
Was *jumpe* concord betweene our wit and will.
Pembr. Arcad., L. iii, p. 397.
Where not to be even *jump*
As they are here, were to be strangers.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., i, 2.

To JUMP WITH. To agree with, suit, or resemble.

I will not chuse what many men desire,
Because I will not *jump with* common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous multitude.
Mer. of Ven., ii, 9.
Well Hal, well: and in some sort it *jumps with* my humour, as well as waiting in the court, I can tell you. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.
Good wits may *jump*; but let me tell you, Eiron,
Your friend must steal them if he have them.
Muses' Looking Glass, O. Pl., ix, 233.

"Wits *jump*" is still used as a proverbial phrase.

This story *jump'd* just *with* my dream to night.
Adromana, O. Pl., xi, 53.
With patience hear me, and if what I say
Shall *jump with* reason, then you'll pardon m
Grim Collier, &c., O. Pl., xi, 336.

Or, without *with*, to agree:

Then wonders how your two opinions should *jump* in that man. *Earle's Microc.*, § 66, p. 177, Bliss's ed.

†JUMPISH. Dull; stupid?

All these things may well be said unto me, that be commonly spoken against a foole, as to be called a blockpate, a dullhead, an asse, a *jumpish* sot; but none of these can be spoken against him, for his follie goes beyond all these. *Terence in English*, 1614.

JUMPLY. Suitably.

Yet the affaires of this countrey, or at least my meeting so *jumply* with them, makes me abashed with the strangenesse of it. *Pem. Ar.*, L. v, p. 450.

†JUNIPER. It was formerly supposed that the wood of juniper, when once lighted, would remain on fire a whole year if covered with its own ashes. Hence Ben Jonson, in the Alchemist (i, 3), talks of the the "coal of juniper" which the tobacconist kept for his customers to light their pipes from.

JUNKET, or JUNCATE. A sweet meat, or a dainty. *Giuncata*, Italian. Mr. Todd derives *cheese-cake* from this; but it is formed, much more simply, from *cheese* and *cake;* a cake made of a curd something like cheese.

You know there wants no *junkets* at the feast. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii. 2.

And making straight to the tall forest neat
Of the sweet flesh would have his *junkets* taste. *Drayt. Mooncalf*, p. 505.

The verb to *junket* is growing obsolete very fast, if it be not so already.

JUNT, *s.* A loose woman. Explained by the context only, for the word does not occur elsewhere.

Daintily abused! you've put a *junt* upon me;—a common strumpet. *Middleton, Trick to catch, &c.*, v, 1.

†JUP. A petticoat; the lower part of the gown. Fr. *jupe*.

This play of ours, just like some vest or *jup*,
Worn twice or thrice, was carefully laid up. *Flecknoe's Epigrams*, 1670.

†JURRE, *v.* To jostle. *n. s.* a shock, or blow.

Betweene these rockes that thus open asunder, and *jurre* one against another so often, if a fowle should happen to flye, by no swiftnesse of wing could she possibly escape and get away, but be crushed to death. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

Ensnared the yron front that it beareth out before (and in truth it resembleth a rammes head) with long ropes on either side, and so held it fast, that by returning backe againe it should not gather new strength, nor be able with thicke *jurres* and pushes, forcibly to strike the walls to any purpose. *Ibid.*

†JUSSEL. "A minced dish of several meats." *Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.*

JUSTICER, *s.* An administerer of justice. It appears that the justices of the peace were once technically called *justicers*.

O, give me cord, or knife, or poison.
Some upright *justicer!* *Cym.*, v, 4.

This shews you are above,
You *justicers*, that these our nether crimes
So speedily can venge! *Lear*, iv, 2.

Besides, the now ripe wrath (defer'd 'till now)
Of that sure and unfayling *justicer*,
That never suffers wrong so long to growe.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, v. 49.

How to my wish it falls out that thou hast the place of a *justicer* upon them. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv. 268.

JUTTY, *s.* A projecting or over-hanging part of a building.

No *jutty*, frieze,
Buttress, or coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Macb., i, 6.

To JUTTY. To overhang; from to *jut out*.

As doth a galled rock
O'erhang, and *jutty* his confounded base.
Ham. V, iii, 1.

A JUVENAL. A youth; from *juvenis*, Latin.

A most acute *juvenal*, voluble, and free of grace.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

The *juvenal*, the prince your master, whose chin is not yet fledged. *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

What wouldst? I am one of his *juvenals*.
Westward Hoe, 1607.

But thou, my pretty *juvenall*—must lick it up for a restorative. *Art of Jugling, &c.*, 1612.

-IVE. The termination *ive* in English, regularly and properly gives an active signification to adjectives; as *ivus*, in Latin, and *if*, in French. Thus, *active* is that which acts, *formative* that which forms, *repulsive* that which repulses, &c.; but this analogy is not always preserved by our early writers, who occasionally give a passive sense to adjectives in *ive*. Thus,

The *protractive* trials of great Jove;
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

mean the protracted trials; but, in the very next line, *persistive* is used for that which persists.

What seems more extraordinary, *-ing*, the termination of the active participle, is sometimes so used:

And ever let his *unrecalling* crime
Have time to wail th' abusing of his time.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 532.

For unrecalled, or unrecallable.

IVY-BUSH. The bush hung out at taverns was an *ivy-bush*, in which there appears a trace of classical allusion, as the ivy was always sacred to Bacchus; perhaps continued from Heathen times. "Vino vendibili suspensâ hederâ non est opus," is the Latin form of the proverb.

Things of greatest profit are set forth with least price. Where the wine is neat there needeth no *ivie-bush*.
Euphues, 1 ?

The proverb is, "Good wine needs no bush;" but does not express what kind of *bush* might be wanted.

For the poore fisherman **that** was warned he should not fish, yet did at his doore make nets, and the olde vintener of Venice that was forbidden to sell wine, did notwithstanding hang out an *ivie-bush*.

Euphues and his Engl., A 4.

I haug no *ivie* out to sell my wine,
The nectar of good wits will sell it selfe.
R. Allot, Engl. Parn. Sonn. To the Reader.

This good wine I present needs no *ivy-bush*.
Notes on Du Bartas, 1621. *To the Reader.*

An owl in an ivy-bush perhaps denoted originally the union of wisdom or prudence with conviviality; as, "be merry and wise." It is, however, true, that a bush or tod of ivy was usually supposed to be the favourite residence of an owl. See Tod.

A GLOSSARY.

K.

KA ME, AND I'LL KA THEE, *prov.*, or more commonly, in an abbreviated form, KA ME, KA THEE. A proverbial phrase, considered as parallel with the Latin adage, "Muli mutuò scabunt," but of Scottish origin, in which dialect *ca*, pronounced *caw*, means call, or invite; as they use *fa* for fall, *a* for all, &c. See Jamieson in *Call*. Ray has it among his Proverbs, p. 126, but without notice of its real origin. His illustrations are merely these: "Da mihi mutuum testimonium." *Cic. Orat. pro Flac.* Lend me an oath or testimony; swear for me, and I'll do as much for you; or claw me, and I'll claw you; commend me, and I'll commend you. *Pro Dello Calauriam.* Neptune changed with Latona "Delos for Calauria." But none of these come exactly to the point: "One good turn deserves another," is quite as parallel as any of them, and "claw me," &c., much more so. See CLAW. In Kelly's Scottish Proverbs it stands:

Kae me, and I'll kae thee. Lett. K 21.

With the marginal interpretation *invite*, and an explanation subjoined, "Spoken when great people invite and feast one another, and neglect the poor."

In England it was sometimes pronounced *kay;* whence, in the following passage, it is printed with the letter *k* alone, and is so punned upon as to prove that it must be pronounced *kay*, or *key:*

Thou art pandar to me for my wench, and I to thee for thy cousenage. *K me, k thee*, runs through court and country. *Secur.* Well said, my subtle Quicksilver. Those *Ks ope the doors* to all this world's felicity. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 221.

Key itself was often pronounced *kay*. See KAY.

We cash-keepers
Hold correspondence, supply one another
On all occasions. I can borrow for a week
Two hundred pounds of one, as much of a second,
A third lays down the rest; and when they want,
As my master's money comes in, I do repay it.
Ka me, ka thee. *Massinger's City Madam*, ii, 1.

Also act iv, sc. 2.

Ka me, ka thee, one good tourne asketh another.
Heywood's Poems, on Proverbs, E, 1 b.

Let's be friends;
You know the law has tricks; *Ka me, ka thee.*
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 494

To keepe this rule—*kawe me, and I kawe thee;*
To play the saints whereas we divels be.
Lodge, Satire 1st

In one passage we find a ridiculous, and probably an arbitrary, variation of it:

If you'll be so kind as to *ka* me one good turn, I'll be so courteous to *kob* you another.
Witch of Edm. by Rowley, &c., ii, 1

†But *kay me, Ile kay thee;* give me an inch to day, Ile give thee an ell to morrow.
Armin., Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

†Epig. 6. *Ka mee, ka thee.*
My muse hath vow'd, revenge shall have her swindge
To catch a parret in the woodcocks springe, &c.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Manus manum fricat; *ka me, ka thee*, one good turne requireth another.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 565

KAM. Crooked. "*Kam*, in Erse, is squint-ey'd, and applied to anything awry." *Johns.* Thus *camock* means a crooked tree (see CAMOCK); and it is most probable that they are both from the same origin. Minshew has *camois*, crooked; from which he derives *kamme*, and adds forte a *καμπύλος*. Mr. Steevens says *kam* is

also Welch for crooked. *Camus*, flat, or snub-nosed, in French, is by Menage derived from *camurus*, Latin for crooked. "*Camuris* sub cornibus." *Virg. Clean kam* means all wrong or crooked, and was corrupted into *kim kam*.

Sic. This is clean *kam*.
Brut. Merely awry: when he did love his country,
It honour'd him. *Coriol.*, iii, 1.

Cotgrave in *Contrepoil*, or *à Contrepoil*. "Against the wooll, the wrong way, clean contrary, quite *kamme*." *Kim kam* occurs in the following passage, and in one cited in Todd's Johnson.

The wavering commons in *kym kam* sectes are haled.
Stanyhurst's Virg.

Coles has *kim kam*, and renders it by *præposterè*. Dr. Johnson's remark seems to imply that it was still in use in his time, for he says, "*Clean kam* is, by vulgar pronunciation, brought to *kim kam*."

†KANGLED. Perhaps an error for *tangled*.

I parte the *kangled* locks.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†KANIKER. One who sells ale, to be taken away in cans, and not drunk on the premises.

Also in townes which are no thorow-fare, the justices shall doe well to be sparing in allowing of any alehouse, (except it be at the suit of the chiefe inhabitants there, and to supply the necessary wants of their poore): and then *Kanikers* (onely to sell to the poore, and out of their doores) would suffice, if they were enabled by a law.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

KARKANET. A necklace. See CARKANET.

KARROW, or CARROW. An Irish word, thus explained by Spenser:

There is another much like, but much more lewde and dishonest, and that is of their *carrows*, which is a kinde of people that wander up and downe to gentlemen's houses, living only upon cardes and dice, the which, though they have little or nothing of their owne, yet will they play for much money, which if they winne, they waste most lightly, and if they lose, they pay as slenderly, but make recompense with one stealth or another; whose only hurt is not that they themselves are idle lossells, but that thorough gaming they draw others to like lewdnesse and idleness.
View of Irel., p. 398. Todd.

There is among them a brotherhood of *karrowes*, that prefer to play at chartes all the yere long, and make it their onely occupation. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, B 1, col. 2.

KASTRIL. A base species of hawk; called also the *stannel*, or the *windhover*. See CASTREL and KESTREL.

What a cast of *kastrils* are these, to hawk after ladies thus! *Tru.* 1, and to strike at such an eagle as Dauphine. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, iv, 4.

KATE ARDEN. A female of no good fame, in Ben Jonson's time, whose name seems to have been almost proverbial. On the burning of the Globe theatre on the Bankside, he says,

Nay, sigh'd a sister, 'twas the nun *Kate Arden*
Kindled the fire! but then, did one return,
No fool would his own harvest spoil or burn.
Execration upon Vulcan, vol. vi, 410.

The meat-boat of bear's college, Paris garden,
Stunk not so ill; nor, when she kiss'd, *Kate Arden*.
Id. Epigrams, No. 134.

KATEXIKENE, more properly KATEXOCHEEN, signifying, chiefly, or above all others. A Greek expression Κατ' ἐξοχήν, incorrectly represented in English letters, and made into one word.

You are a lover already,
Be a drunkard too, and after turn small poet,
And then you are made, *Katexikene* the madman.
Messinger's Guardian, iii, 1.

KAY The word *key* was often so pronounced.

And commonly the gawdy livery weares
Of nice corruptions, which the times doe sway.
And waites on th' humour of his pulse that beares
His passions set to such a pleasing *kay*.
Daniel, Musophilus, p. 97.

Also p. 101.

How so, quoth I? the dukes are gone their waies,
Th' have bar'd the gates, and borne away the *kaies*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 407.

†*To* KEAKE. To cackle, like a goose.

Helpe, sportfull muse, to tune my gander *keaking* quill.
A Herrings Tayle, 4to, 1598.

The base, the tenor, trebble, and the meane,
All acting various actions in one sceane;
The sober goose (not thinking ought amisse)
Amongst the rest did (harshly) *keake* and hisse;
At which the peacocke, and the pyde-coate jay,
Said, take the foolish gaggling goose away.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* KECK. To blame? or, perhaps, to check.

Excuse me, reader, that my muse
Should such indecent language use.
I'm forc'd to *keck* my self, 'tis true;
I wish you may not do so too;
But beastly words best suit the nature
Of such an ill-look'd beastly creature.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 12, 1707.

KECKSIES, for *kexes*. See KEX.

KEECH. The fat of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, a good deal resembling the body of a fat man, is called a *keech*. We are assured by Dr. Percy, that this is the proper term, and still in use. It is applied by Shakespeare to a butcher, and to Wolsey, the the reputed son of a butcher.

Did not goodwife *Keech*, the butcher's wife, come in then, and call me gossip Quickly. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

I wonder
That such a *keech* [as Wolsey] can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun
And keep it from the earth. *Hen. VIII*, i, 1.

Hence, though not certain, it is highly probable that *tallow-keech* is the right reading in 1 Hen. IV, ii, 4. See TALLOW-KEECH

To KEEL. To cool; from *cælan*, to cool, Saxon. A *keel*, or *keel-vat*, was the vessel in a brewery now called a cooler. See Skinner, Minshew, and Coles. Dr. Goldsmith says, in a note on Shakespeare, that to *keel the pot* is still used in Ireland for to scum it. It may be so and yet the original meaning might be also to cool it, by scumming, stirring, &c.; which particular way of cooling should, as Dr. Farmer suggests, be considered as implied in that phrase.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Faith, Doricus, thy brain boils, *keel* it, *keel* it, or all the fat's in the fire.
Marston's What you will, 1607, Anc. Drama, ii, 199.

Latterly it seems to have been applied only to the cooling of boiling liquor; in Chaucer's time it was more generally used:

And doune on knees full humbly gan I knele.
Besechyng her my fervent wo to *kele*.
Court of Love, 775.

It was used also by Gower. Coles, in his Dictionary, has, "to *kele*, frigefacio." Kersey has also, "to *keel*, to cool."

KEEL, KEIL, or KAYLE. A nine-pin; from *quille*, French.

All the turies are at a game called nine-pins or *keils*, made of old usurers' bones, and their souls looking on with delight, and betting on the game.
B. Jons. Chloridia, a Masque. vi, 216.

And now at *keels* they try a harmelesse chaunce;
And now their curre they teach to fetch and daunce.
Pembr. Arcadia, Lib. I, p 83.

Coles has, "a *keal*, metula lusoria," &c.; and Cotgrave, under *Quille*, says, "the *keele* of a ship; also a *keyle*, a big peg, or pin of wood, used at ninepins or *keyles*," &c.

†KEEL. A kiln.

Calcaria fornax, Plinio. ἴπνος. A lime *keele*.
Nomenclator.

To KEEP, *v. n.* To live, or inhabit; the 5th sense in Todd's Johnson.

Servile to all the skiey influences
That do this habitation, where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.

A plague upon 't! it is in Gloucestershire;
'Twas where the mad-cap duke his uncle *kept*,
His uncle York,—&c. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

Here stands the palace of the noblest sense,
Here Visus *keeps*, whose court than crystal smoother,
And clearer seems. *Fletcher, Purple Isl.*, v, 25.

The high top'd firres which on that mountain *keepe*,
Have ever since that time beene seene to weepe.
Brown, Brit. Past., I, iv. p. 87.

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did *keep*,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 86

In the university of Cambridge this sense is still preserved; they say there. Where do you *keep?* I *keep* in such a set of chambers.

†KEEP. *To keep counsel*, to be discreet.

First and foremost tell me this: can this fellow *keepe counsell?* *Terence in English*, 1614.

To keep talk, to converse together.

But whilest we have *kept talke*, they are left a great way behinde. *Ibid*

KEEP, *s.* The chief strong hold of an ancient castle.

But this day their speech was the sooner broken of, by reason that he who stood as watch upon the top of the *keepe*, did not only see a great dust arise, but, &c.
Pembr. Arcad., p. 249.

A word now well known, from antiquarian researches.

KEEP, *s.* Care, notice.

For in Baptista's *keep* my treasure lies.
Tam. of Shr., i, 2.

Johnson has observed this sense in Dryden

To *take keep* was to notice, to pay attention to anything.

And unto Morpheus comes, whom drowned deepe
In drowsie fit he findes; of nothing he *takes keepe*
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 40.

If when this breath from man's frail body flies,
The soul *takes keep*, or know the things done here.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 21.

And, gazing on the troubled stream, *took keep*,
How the strong waves together rush and fight.
Ibid., xiv, 60.

Also to take care [an early English phrase]:

But he forsakes the herd-groom and his flocks,
Nor of his bag-pipes *takes* at all no *keep*.
Drayt. Ecl., viii, p. 1427.

Fond man so doteth on this living clay,
His carcase dear, and doth its joyes pursue,
That of his precious soul he *takes no keep*.
H. More, Cupid's Conf., p. 311

†Finally not to *take suche keepe* of their safetie.
Hollinshed, 1577.

†She *takes* no *keepe* of augurs' skill.
Lucan, by Sir A. Gorges, 1614.

To KEEP TOUCH. To be faithful, to be exact to an appointment.

I have *kept touch*, sir, which is the earl, of these.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.

He had been appointed to meet them. Coles has, "to *keep touch*, facere quod dixeris." See TOUCH.

†This scene containeth the greife of Pamphilus as touching the marriage: where likewise he promiseth to *keepe* faithfull touch with Glycerie, yea whether his father will or no, if cause so require.
Terence in English, 1614.

†Firmavit fidem. He hath surely kept his promise: hee hath made an assurance to *keep touch* with us: hee hath given an infallible token that he will performe promise. *Ibid.*

†And that they should *keepe touch* with me I looke;
Foure thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*Sh.* D'ye think we have no religion in us? 'tis a most corrupt time, when such as we cannot *keep touch*, and be faithfull one to another.
Carpenter's Royall Slave, 1651.

†*To* KEEP CUT.

A pretty play-fellow, chirp it would,
And hop and fly to fist;
Keep cut, as twere a usurer's gold,
And bill me when I list.
Colgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 176.

†KEEP-FRIEND. Sufficiently explained in the example.

And he had besides two iron rings about his neck, the one of the chain, and the other of that kind which are called a *keep-friend*, or the foot of a friend, from whence descended two irons unto his middle.
History of Don Quixote, 1678, f. 45.

†KEEPING. Upon my keeping, *i. e.*, upon my guard.

I doo promes you that I am *upon me kypying* every daye. *MS., letter dated* 1562.

KEIGHT, for caught.

Betwixt her feeble armes her quickly *keight*.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 30.

KEISAR. See KEYSAR.

KELL, the same as caul. Of uncertain origin, but signifying any covering like net-work, as the *omentum* in the intestines, a net for hair; also the cones of silkworms, &c.

Bury himself in every silk-worm's *kell*,
Is here unravell'd. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, ii, 6.

Is here, is put for *which* is here, &c.

With caterpillers' *kells*, and dusky cobwebs hung.
Drayt. Polyolb., Song iii, p. 707.

†Mens bones and horses mixed
Being found, I'll find an urn of gold to inclose them, and betwixt
The air and them two *kels* of fat lay on them.
Chapm. Il., xxiii.

Also a thin film, grown over the eyes:

His wakeful eyes, that, &c., &c.,
Now cover'd over with dim cloudy *kels*,
And shrunken up into their slimy shells.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1310.

In the following it means the caul covering the intestines:

Jag him, gentlemen,
I'll have him cut to the *kell*, then down the seams.
B. and Fl. Philaster, v, 4.

†KELL. A net.

As often as knotts ben knitt on a *kell*.
Ballad of Childe Maurice, Percy MS.

†KELL. A sort of soup was called *kell*, and may be here alluded to.

Thy breakfast thowe gott every day,
Was but pease bread and *kel* full gray,
Is turned nowe to chere full gay,
Served to thy table in riche aray. *MS. Lansd.*, 241.

†KELL. A kiln. See KEEL.

Yea, as deep as a well,
A furnace, or *kell*,
A bottomless cell,
Some think it is hell. *Cleveland's Works.*

KELD, for kelled. Covered with scales, like net-work; from the preceding.

The otter then that keeps
In their wild rivers, in their banks, and sleeps,
And feeds on fish, which under water still
He with his *keld* feet, and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1534.

KELTER, *s.* Order, good condition, or arrangement.

If the organs of prayer be out of *kelter*,—how can we pray? *Barrow*, cited by Johnson

I have not met with it elsewhere. It is said to be provincial, and derived from the Danish. See Todd

To KEMB. To comb; from *cæmban*, Saxon.

Yet are the men more loose than they,
More *kemb'd* and bath'd. &c.
B. Jons. Catil., act i, chorus.

No impositions, taxes, grievances,
Knots in a state, and whips unto a subject,
Lie lurking in this beard, but all *kemb'd* out.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Dryden has used it. See Johnson.

†From whence, the people with much sprinckling of water, softening that which the trees yeeld and bring forth like unto certaine fleeces, *kembe* a most fine and tender matter, mixed of a kind of downe and liquid substance, and spinning thred hereof, make silke.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Nor any barber did thy tresses pleat;
'Tis strange; but monsieur I conceive the feat,
When you your hair do *kemb*, you off it take,
And order 't as you please for fashion sake.
Wittz Recreations, 1654.

†Come, beauteous Mars
I'll *kemb* thy hair smooth as the ravens feather,
And weave those stubborn locks to amorous bracelets.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

KEMLIN. See KIMNEL.

KEMP'S SHOES. To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as sending them off with a lucky omen. *Kemp's shoe* is archly mentioned by Ben Jonson, as if proverbially old. *Kemp* the actor was doubtless meant; and Mr. Gifford conjectures, not improbably, that he might play the very part in which his shoes are thus mentioned, that of Carlo Buffone.

I warrant you, I would I had one of *Kemp's shoes* to throw after you. *Every Man out of his H.*, iv, 8.

Throwing the shoe is introduced by Jonson elsewhere:

Hurl after an *old shoe*,
I'll be merry whatever I do.
Masque of Matamorph. Gipsies, vol. vi, 84.

About the time when this play of Every Man out of his Humour was acted, Kemp had produced his Nine Days' Wonder, and was sufficiently popular to make a good-humoured jest upon him well received.

KEMPT, for kembed, the participle of KEMB.

There is nothing valiant or solid to be hoped for from such as are always *kempt*, and perfumed, and every day smell of the taylor.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 115.

The old edition has *kempt'd*, which is a mistake.

To KEN. To see; and KEN, sight. These words, though not current in common usage, have been so preserved in poetic language, that they cannot properly be called obsolete. Instances are numerous in writers of very modern date. See Johnson's Dict. In Scotland these words are still in full currency.

†Let this suffice, that they are safely come within a *ken* of Dover, which the maister espying, with a cheerefull voyce, making them, began to utter these words unto them. *Lylie's Euphues.*

†In the observance of al which, time and travell had now brought us in *kenne* of a very pleasantly scituated towne, faire and sumptuously builded.

Rowley, Search for Money, 1609.

KENDAL GREEN. A sort of forester's green cloth, for the manufacture of which, *Kendal*, in Westmoreland, was famous.

Three mis-begotten knaves in *Kendal green*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4

Fitz. Then Green-hood.
Acci. He's in *Kendal green*,
As in the forest colour, seen.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 34

The sturdy plowman doth the soldier see
All scarfed with py'd colours to the knee.
Whom Indian pillage hath made fortunate;
And now he 'gins to loathe his former state.
Now doth he inly scorne his *Kendall greene*.
Hall's Satires, IV. 6, p. 76.

It was the uniform of Robin Hood's followers:

All the woods
Are full of out-laws that, in *Kendall green*
Follow'd the outlaw'd earl of Huntington.
Robert, Earl of Huntington, 1601.

Kendal was very early, what it still continues, a flourishing place for the clothing trade in general; and Fuller gives them a kind hint upon the subject:

I hope the townsmen thereof (a word is enough to the wise) will make their commodities so substantiall, that no *southern town* shall take an advantage, to gain that trading away from them. I speak not this out of the least distrust of their honesty, but the great desire of their happiness, who, being a Cambridge-man, out of sympathy wish well to the clothiers of *Kendall*, as the first founders of our Sturbridge fair.
Worthies, vol. ii.

†KENNEL. A pack of dogs.

At that he and his companions opened their mouths altogether, and called me citizen, for it is a word of derision which that *kennell* doth give to those whom they esteem to be simple fellowes.
Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

ENNEL-RAKERS. Low people.

They heard behind them so great a hooping and hallowing of men and boys, and an outcry of women, that they were inforced to look back, and presently they discovered a young man, who had nothing but his shirt on his back, and not so much as shoes on his feet, who was followed by a number of the *kennel-rakers*, who made a perpetual shout.
Comicall History of Francion, 1655.

†KENNING. The vital part of the egg. Ovi umbilicus. The streine or *kenning* of the egge.
Nomenclator, 1585

KENTAL, for quintal. An hundred weight. *Quintal*, French; because divided into five parts or five score.

I give this jewell to thee, richly worth
A *kental*, or an hundreth-waight of gold.
Blind Begg. of Alex., A 3.

KERNE. A foot soldier of the Irish troops; represented always as very poor and wild.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough rug-headed *kerns*,
Which live like venom, where no venom else,
But only they, hath privilege to live. *Rich. II*, ii, 1.
The wild Oneyle with swarms of Irish *kernes*
Live uncontrol'd within the English pale.
Edw II, O. Pl., ii, 350.

See the Image of Ireland, by John Derricke, quarto.

Also the same kind of troops from other parts:

From the *western isles*
Of *kerns* and gallowglasses is supplied. *Macb.*, i, 2.

Also for any kind of boor, or low-lived person:

They han fat *kerns*, and leany knaves,
Their fasting flocks to keep.
Spens. Eclog., July, 199.

Sometimes *kerne* is used plurally, or as a collective name:

They came running with a terrible yell, as if heaven and earth would have gone together, which is the very image of the Irish hubub, which their *kerne* use at their first encounter.
Spenser, View of Irel., p. 370. Todd.

They are desperate in revenge; and their *kerne* thinke no man dead untill his head be off.
Gainsford's Glory of Engl., p. 149.

For the supposed etymologies, see Todd.

KERSEN'D. A corruption of christened q. v. CURSEN'D, *supra*.

Fish, one goodman Cæsar, a pump-maker,
Kersen'd him. *B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. Weap.*, iii, 1

To KERVE. To cut; the same as carve. Altered for the sake of the rhyme. [But see the second example.]

Released her that else was like to sterve,
Through cruell knife that her deare heart did *kerve*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 4.

It is, however, nearer to the original word, *ceorfan*, than carve, and was common in older times.

†First she would sell her milk for 11*d.*, and with this 11*d.*, buy 12 egs, which she wold set to brood under a hen, and she would have 12 chickons, these chykons being growne up, she would *kerve* them, and by that meanes, they should be capons; these capons would be worth (being yong) five pence a piece; that is just a crowne. *Mirrour of Mirth, by R. D.*, 1583

To KEST, for to cast; for the rhyme also.

Chaunst to espy upon her yvory chest
The rosie marke, which she remember'd well
That little infant had, which forth she *kest*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 15.

Only that noise heav'n's rolling circles *kest*,
Soothʼd mortal cares, and lullʼd the world to rest.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 96.

KESTRELL, the same as CASTRIL, or KASTRIL. A hawk of a base unserviceable breed, and therefore used by Spenser as an adjective, to signify base. See STANNEL.

Ne thought of honour ever did assay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.

†KETCHES. Catches?

Rock-monday, and the wake in summer, shrovings, the wakeful *ketches* on Christmas-eve, the hoky, or seed-cake, these he yearly keeps, yet holds them no relics of popery.

†KETHER. A term of contempt.

Mut. Hei, hei! handsom, *kether!* sure somebody has been rouling him in the rice; sirrah, you a spoilʼd your clothes. [*Offers to beat it off.*
Chuv. Nay, what de do, faather? now to zee your ignorance, why 'tis all the fashion, man; it came over from England with the last ship came in here, there's no-body look'd upon that is not bedon zo; nay, they zay the fine ladies like it so hugeously. they powder their dogs and monkeys. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

KETTLE, for kettledrum; by abbreviation.

And let the *kettle* to the trumpet speak,
The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
The cannons to the heav'ns, the heav'ns to earth,
Now the king drinks to Hamlet. *Haml.*, v, 2.

So in the former part of the same play this custom is described:

The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering upspring reels;
And as he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge. i, 4.

KETTLE-PINS, for skettle-pins, nine-pins.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy-boards, tables, truncks, shovel-boards, fox and geese, and the like.
Shelton, Pref. to Don Quix., cited by Todd.

†KEWWAW. Askew.

The picture topsie-turvie stands *kewwaw*:
The world turn'd upside downe, as all men know.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KEX, or KECKSIE. A dry stalk of hemlock, and sometimes of other kinds. Perhaps *kecksies* is only a mistaken form, instead of the plural of *kex, kexes;* and *kex* itself may have been formed from *keck*, something so dry that the eater would *keck* at it, or be unable to swallow it. It can hardly be a corruption of *cigue*.

And nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility. *Hen. V*, v, 2.
As hollow as a gun: or as a *kex*. *Ray's Prov.*, 222.

It is now common to say "as dry as a *kex*." See Todd.

Cotgrave under *Canon* has, "*Canon de suls*, a *kex*, or elder stick; also a potgun made thereof;" he gives it too as the translation of *Cigue*.

It was written also *kix*, which is less remote from *cigues*:

If I had never seen, or never tasted
The goodness of this *kix*, I had been a made man.
B. & Fl. Coxcomb., i, 1.

By *kix*, he means the empty useless coxcomb, his companion.

Coles inconsistently renders *kecks* by cremium, which means bavin or dry brush wood; and *kex* by cicuta, hemlock.

KEY-COLD. Very cold, as cold as a key.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king! *Rich. III*, i, 2.
Heav'n further it;
For till they be *key-cold* dead, there's no trusting of 'em. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, iv, 3.
And then in *key-cold* Lucrece' bleeding stream
He falls, &c. *Rape of Lucr.*, Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 571.

It is oddly used in Decker's Satiromastix, for the disorder called a cold; but then it is in the mouth of an incorrect speaker:

Sir Adam, is best hide your head for fear your wise brains take *key-cold*. *Hawk. Orig. of Dr.*, iii, 223.
There was one Mr. *Key* that offended them [the Puritans of Cambridge], and one said in a sermon, that of all complexions the worst were such as were *key-cold*. *Harr. Nugæ*, ii, 159, Park's ed.

KEYSAR, KESAR, or KEISAR. Old spelling for Cæsar, and used proverbially for an emperor; particularly in the expression *Kings and Keysars*, which very frequently occurs.

Thou art an emperor, Cæsar, *Keisar*, and Pheezar.
Merry W. W., i, 3
And treadeth under foot her holy things,
Which was the care of *Kesars* and of kings.
Spens. Tears of Muses, 569
For myters, states, nor crownes may not exclude
Popes, mightie kings, nor *Keysars* from the same
Harringt. Ariosto, xliv, 47.
Tell me of no queen or *Keysar*.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

See also George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 49; Mirr. for Mag., p. 293.

KICKSY-WICKSY, or KICKSY-WINSEY. A ludicrous word, of no definite meaning, except, perhaps, to imply restlessness; from *kick*, and *wince*, in allusion to a restive horse; applied by Parolles, in All's well that ends well, to a wife:

He wears his honour in a box unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksy* here at home. ii, 3.

Taylor the water-poet has used a similar term, apparently designing to convey by it his determination to *kick* and *wince* at his debtors, having given that name to a poem written against them. He calls it, "A *Kicksie-winsie*, or a *Lerry-cum-twang*." The same

burlesque word occurs also in a comedy of Alex. Brome, where it signifies an unruly jade. Act i, p. 17.

In the following passage it seems to mean fantastic or uncertain:

Perhaps an ignis fatuus now and then
Starts up in holes, stinks, and goes out agen;
Such *kicksee-wicksee* flames shew but how dear
Thy great lights resurrection would be here.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epig., p. 168.

†KICKUMBOB. A whirligig.

It is big enough to hold two men, and it is for this purpose if any one or more do rob gardens or orchards, or corne fieldes, (if they be taken) he or they are put into this same whirligig, or *kickumbob*, and the gybbet being turned, the offender hangs in this cage from the river some 12 or 14 foot from the water, then there is a small line made fast to the party some 5 or 6 fadome, and with a tricke which they have, the bottome of the cage drops out, and the thiefe fals sodenly into the water. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

KID-FOX has been supposed to mean discovered or detected fox. *Kidde* certainly meant known or discovered, in Chaucer's time. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's Glossary. It may have been a technical term in the game of *Hide fox*, &c., as old terms are sometimes longer preserved in jocular sports than in common usage.

The musick ended,
We'll fit the *kid-fox* with a pennyworth.
Much Ado, ii, 3.

This is said of Benedict, who has just been observed to hide himself. Some editors, therefore, have read *hid-fox*, but without support from the old editions. It might also mean simply *young fox*. See HIDE FOX.

KIFF. See KITH, of which it is a corruption.

KILKENNY RING. What this means, remains to be discovered. A wild Irish footman is so called in ridicule:

M. What's he would speak with me?
S. A *Kilkenny ring*;
There he stands, madam. *B. and Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Weber conjectures *rung*, a Scotch word for coarse heavy stuff; but why a Scotch word should be applied to an Irishman, does not appear. If *rung* was ever current in England, it was for some kind of wooden spar.

†KILL-CALF, and KILL-COW, *s.* and *adj.* A murderous fellow; a butcher.

And there they make private shambles with *kil-calfe* cruelty, and sheepe-slaughtering murther, to the abuse of Lent, the deceiving of the informers, and the great griefe of every zealous fishmonger.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But in the night, yet then take heed of those
Base padding rascalls, for their *kill-calfe* law.
Clavell's Recantation of an ill-led Life, 1634.

Of all occupations that now adays are used
I would not be a butcher, for that's to be refused,
For whatever is gotten, or whatever is gained,
He shall be call'd *Kill-cow*, and so shall be named.
Old Ballad.

KIMNEL is said to mean the same as kemling, which the old Dictionaries interpret a brewer's vessel, or a powdering tub. So Coles, "*Kimnel*, or *kemlin*. Orca, cadus salsamentarius." Ray's *North Country Words*.

She's somewhat simple indeed, she knew not what a *kimnel* was, she wants good nurture mightily.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, iv, 7.

Chaucer wrote it *kemelyn*. See Todd.

†KINCHIN. An old cant term for a child. "*Kinchin*, a little child." *Dunton's Ladies' Dict.*

Kynchin morts are girls of an year or two old, which the morts their mothers carry at their backs in slates or sheets; if they have no children of their own, they will steal or borrow them from others. *Ibid.*

KIND, *s.* Nature, natural disposition, or tendency.

Why birds and beasts, from quality and *kind*,
Why all these things change from their ordinance.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

Fitted by *kind* for rape and villainy. *Tit. Andr.*, ii, 1.

That, nature, blood, and laws of *kind*, forbid.
B. Jons. Sejanus, ii, 1.

So much, that *kind*
May seek itself there, and not find.
Ibid., Catiline, Chorus 1.

Time and sufficed fates to former *kynd*
Shall us restore. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 43.

To *do his kind*, is to act according to his nature:

You must think this, look you, that the worm will *do his kind*. *Ant. and Cleop.*, v, 2.

I did but my kind, If he was a knight, and I was fit to be a lady. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 281.

KIND-HEART. A jocular name for a tooth-drawer. It appears from two passages in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, that *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer, was a personage, who, in still older times (called by him "the sword-and-bucklerage of Smithfield") regularly appeared at that fair. He tells his audience that, in this fair, "for *Kind-heart*, the tooth-drawer," they will have "a fine oily pig-woman," &c. *Induction to Barth. Fair.* He had been alluded to before as a customary personage. So, in another old comedy, where one character says,

Mistake me not, *kindheart*;

The person addressed is immediately told,

He calls you *tooth-drawer*.
Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1

We are indebted for this remark, without which the latter passage

would be unintelligible, to the editor of the Ancient Drama, vol. v, p. 279.

To KINDLE, *v.* To inflame, and thence to incite, to stimulate; that is, to inflame the mind.

But that shall not be so long; this wrestler shall clear all. Nothing remains, but that I *kindle* the boy thither, which now I'll about. *As you like it*, i, 1.

He means, "that I excite the boy to it." So in Macbeth, when Banquo means to say, "such a prophecy, if believed, might stimulate you to seek the crown," he thus expresses it:

That, trusted home,
Might yet *inkindle* you unto the crown,
Besides the thane of Cawdor. Act i, sc. 3.

KINDLESS, from the above sense of KIND. Unnatural.

Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

†KING. "The *king* can do no wrong," *Howell*. "The *king* cannot die." *Ibid*. "The *king's* cheese goes half away in paring, viz., among so many officers." *Howell*, 1659.

One little piece of bread they reckond more
Then erst they did of bags of gold before,
One scrap, which full fed corps away doe fling,
With them had bin a *ransom for a king*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KING-GAME, or KINGHAM. The pageant of the three kings of Cologne. See Lysons' Environs of London, from the churchwardens' account at Kingston-on-Thames. In similar accounts of St. Giles's parish, Reading, there is a charge "of the *kyngplay* at Whitsuntide, xxxvjs. viijd." *Coates's Reading*, p. 378. Which is doubtless the same thing.

†KING-BY-YOUR-LEAVE. The name of an old game.

Apodidrascinda. Puerilis ludus, quo obstructis ei qui in medio sedet oculis, cæteri in latebras sese abdunt; mox dato signo dum ille latentes vestigat, hi ad sedem ejus tanquam ad metam recipientes se, prævertere illum satagunt. ἀποδιδρασκίνδα, Poll. The playe called *king by your leave*, or the old shewe. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Yet I remember an old schoole-boyes game of *king by your leave* ever since I was a boy myselfe, and so I am afraid you will cry, "*King, by your leave*, we are to have a bout with you; bear it off with the head and shoulders how you can." *King's Halfe-Pennyworth of Wit*, 1613.

†KING-I-AM. The name of an old English game mentioned in Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 8vo, 1709, p. 43.

†KING-PEAR.

Pirum regium, Plin. minimo pediculo quasi sessile. A *king peare* with a very litle stalke. *Nomenclator.*

†KINGSTON, on the Thames, appears to have been formerly celebrated for its beer.

The said recorder passing along the street, and hearing a souldiour in an ale-house calling for a *Kingstone pot of beere*, straight stept in unto him, and arrested him of high treason, saying: Sirrah, often have I heard and tasted of a penny pot of beere, and found good of the price, but of a Kingstone pot of beere I never heard: sure it is some counterfeit coyne, and I must know how thou cams't by it. *Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies*, 1614.

†KINRED. Kindred.

Affinities cannot have greater glory then, when the father is wise; the children vertuous; the brothers kinde; the cosins loving; and the *kinred* conformable. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

But (as hee was a prince too much bent to the overthrow of his *kinred*) closely lay snares for him, and if hee tooke him once at unawares in a trip, would bee sure to put him to death. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

KINSING. Some operation performed for the cure of a mad dog.

I ask't physitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a mankind asse?
They told me, &c.
The dogge was best cured by cutting and *kinsing*.
Hall's Epigr. against Marston.

This was an allusion to Marston's assumed name of *Kinsayder;* which in other places also brings in the mention of a dog. John Marston being named, it is said,

What, monsieur *Kinsayder*, lifting up your leg, and p—ss—g against the world. *Ret. from Parn.*, Or. of Dr., iii, 215

Marston himself introduces the name of *Kinsayder*, in his comedy of What you will, and there again it is united with cur:

Away, idolater! Why you *don Kinsayder*,
Thou canker-eaten rusty cur.
Act ii, Anc. Dr., ii, p. 223.

The person so addressed is a poet, named Lampatho Doria, who thus appears intended to personate Marston himself.

†KIRLE. A curl?

Juyce of lemonds made in pomatum, with the whites of egges, oyle of tartar, oyle of talco, reubarb, sulphur, perls water, lye of lime, to colour the haires, with a thousand other dusts and artes to stiffen their *kirles* on the temples, and to adorne their foreheads. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

KIRSOME, corrupted from *Chrysom*, and used to signify Christian. See CHRYSOM.

As I am a true *kirsome* woman, it is one of the chrystal glasses my cousin sent me. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, iv, 7.

Kyrsin is the same:

No, as I am a *kyrsin* soul, would I were hang'd
If ever I— *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, ii, 2.

Kursin'd also for christened, or named:

Why 'tis thirty year e'en as this day now,
Zin Valentine's day, of all days *kursin'd*.
Ibid., i, 2.
As I am *cursten'd*. *B. and Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 1.

KIRTLE. An upper garment, a sort of loose gown. *Cyrtel*, Saxon.

What stuff wilt thou have a *kirtle* of? *2Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Also a man's loose gown:

All in a *kirtle* of discolour'd say
He clothed was, ypaynted full of eies.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 31.

To marke them, weare long *kyrtils* to the foote like women. *Asch. Toxophilus*, p. 26, new ed.

Kirtles could not mean petticoats, as has been guessed, otherwise *half-kirtles* would be half-petticoats, which they were not. See HALF-KIRTLE.

†*To* KISS THE COUNTER, to be confined in that prison.

Some constables, for refusing to distrain, have *kissed the Counter*; and some have taken up their lodgings in Newgate, but have been since released
Letter dated 1626.

†*To* KISS THE HANDS, to salute. In a less refined form, *to kiss the claws*.

This letter comes *to kisse your hands* from fair Florence, a citie so beutifull.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

These men can *kisse their claws*, with, Jack, how is't?
And take and shake me kindely by the fist,
And put me off with dilatory cogges.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

I'm glad to see thee well with all my heart,
Long have I long'd to drinke with thee a quart,
I have believ'd this drosse had beene pure gold,
When presently I have beene bought and sold
Behind my backe (for no desert and cause),
By those that kindly cap'd and *kist their clawes*.
Ibid.

To KISS THE HARE'S FOOT, *prov.* "Spoken to one that comes so late that he hath lost his dinner or supper." *Ray*, p. 195. Probably it meant that such a one coming too late to partake of the hare, had no better chance than to kiss the foot, and get nothing to eat.

'Tis supper time with all, and we had need
Make haste away, unless we meane to speed
With those that *kisse the hare's foot*; Rhumes are bred
Some say by going supperlesse to bed,
And those I love not. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2, p. 67.
You must *kiss the hare's foot*, post festum venisti.
Coles' Dict.

The hall summons this consort of companions (upon payne to dyne with duke Humphfrie, or to *kisse the hare's foot*) to appeare at the first call.
Serving-man's Comfort, sign. C*.

†*To* KISS THE POST. To be shut out.

Dost thou hear me, Ned? If I shall be thy host,
Make haste thou art best, for fear *thou kiss the post*.
Heywood's King Edward IV, 1600.

Men of all countries travels through the same,
And, if they money want, may *kisse the post*.
Pasquil's Night-Cap, 1612.

That now more men by ryot are confounded,
Then valiant souldiers in the wars were wounded.

Mars yeelds to Venus gown-men rule the rost now,
And men of war may fast, or *kisse the post* now.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

KISSING-COMFITS. Sugar-plumbs perfumed, to make the breath sweet.

Let it thunder to the tune of green-sleeves, hail *kissing-comfits*, &c. *Merry W. of W.*, v, 5

Sure your pistol holds
Nothing but perfumes or *kissing-comfits*.
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, 1623.

The same are meant, doubtless, here:

Faith, search our pockets, and if you find there
Comfits of *ambergrease* to *help our kisses*,
Conclude us faulty. *Massinger's Very Woman*, i, 1.

She had before said,

Nor does your nostril
Take in the scent of strong perfumes, to stifle
The sourness of our breaths as we are fasting. *Ibid.*

See also Harr. Apol. for Ajax, M iii.

A receipt to make *kissing-comfits* may, perhaps, be acceptable:

To make Muskedines, called Rising-Comfits or Kissing-Comfits.

Take half a pound of refined sugar, being beaten and searched, put into it two grains of musk, a grain of civet, two grains of ambergreese, and a thimble-full of white orris powder; beat all these with gum-dragon steeped in rose-water; then roul it as thin as you can, and cut it into little lozenges with your iging, [qu. iron?] and stow them in some warm oven or stove, then box them and keep them all the year.
May's Accomplished Cook, 1671, p. 271.

They were called sometimes *kissing-causes*.

†KISSING-STRINGS.

Behind her back the streamers fly,
And *kissing-strings* hang dangling by
London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†KITCHEN. The *clerk of the kitchen* "takes care of such provicion as is brought into the howse, and has an espetial eie to the severall tables that are kepte either above staires or in the kytchin and other places." *MS. dated* 1643.

KITH and KIN. Friends and relations. *Kith* means acquaintance. To *kith* anciently signified to know, or make known. *Kin* requires no explanation.

Neither father nor mother, *kith nor kin*, shall be her carver in a husband. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, i, 3.
Mark with what meed vile vices are rewarded;
Thro' envy I must lose both *kith and kin*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 291.

At the end of Aubrey's Biographical Sketch of John Hales, we find *kiff* for *kith*.

He was no *kiff or kin* to him.
Letters, &c., from Bodl. Libr., vol. ii, p. 364.

Which corruption was, perhaps, common, as it occurs elsewhere:

Forsaking father and mother, *kiffe and kinne*.
Camd. Remains, p. 214, ed. 1623.

Who (worse than beasts or savage monsters been)
Spares neither mother, brother, *kiff nor kin*.
Sylv. Du Bart., Day 2, P. 2, Week 2.

But *kiff*, wherever found, is a corrup-

tion, the origin being *guth*, notus, or *kyth*, the same.

†KITLING. A kitten.

No more base
Than are a newly kittened *kitling's* cries.
Chapm. Odyss., xii.

†KIXE. A kex.

He hath a certaine covetous fellow to his father, miserly, and *as dry as a kixe*. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†KLUKES. Claws.

An ancient Epitaph on Martin Mar-Prelate.
The Welshman is hanged,
Who at our kirk flanged,
And at her state banged,
And breaded are his bukes.
And though he be hanged,
Yet he is not wranged,
The devil has him fanged
In his kruked *klukes*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

KNACK. Originally a trick, or display of dexterity; as in the title to an old play, "A *Knacke* to know a Knave," printed in 1594. Hence, a joke; also any toy, or pretty trifle. In the latter sense it is now obsolete; which Johnson has not noticed, and has placed the last first. Skinner derives it from *knawan*, to know; but Mr. Tyrwhitt, with more probability, from the *snapping* of the fingers by jugglers. To *knack* was the same as to knock, snap, or crack. Thus Minshew, under to *Knock*, has to *knack nuts*; and Coles "to *knack*, crepo, crepito." Cotgrave, as Mr. Tyrwhitt remarks, under *Matassiner des mains*, says, "to move, *knacke*, or waggle the fingers like a jugler, player, jeaster, &c.;" and under *Nique*, "a knicke, tlicke, snap with the teeth or fingers; a trifle, nifle, bable, matter of small value;" and under *Nique* has the expression of "to make it to *knacke*." The first two senses may be seen in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, v. 4049, and vol. iii, p. 215. The remoter origin is probably the German, *knacken*, to sound.

Sooth, when I was young,
And handed love, as you do, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*; I would have ransack'd
The pedler's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.
Why, 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Taming of Shr., iv, 3.
O queen Emilia,
Fresher than May, sweeter
Than her gold buttons on the boughs, or all
Th' enamell'd *knacks* o' th' mead or garden.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 1.

Hence *nick-nacks* by reduplication.

†KNAGS. Knobs.

The *knags* that sticke out of a harts hornes neare the forhead. *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 42.

The KNAP of a hill. The top or head of it; the same as *knop*, or *knob*. *Cnap*, in Welch.

Hark, on *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.
Browne, Sheph. Pipe, Ecl. 1.

It is a *knappe* of a mountaine very steepe and sharpe of all sides, with a narrow point like a pine apple, by reason whereof we do call it Orthopagum.
North's Plut. Sylla, p. 508.

Johnson quotes Bacon for it.

†And both these rivers running in one, carying a swift streame, doe make the *knappe* of the sayd hill very strong of scituacion to lodge a campe upon.
Plutarch, 1579.

†KNAP. A clapper?

As once a windmill (out of breath) lack'd winde,
A fellow brought foure bushels there to grinde,
And hearing neither noyse of *knap* or tiller,
Laid downe his corne, and went to seeke the miller.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To KNAP. To strike. Erse.

He with his sheep-hooke *knaps* them on the pates,
Schooling his tender lambs from wanton gates.
Reference lost

Also to *snap*, as in the psalm:

He breaketh the bow, and *knappeth* the spear in sunder.

KNAT, more usually KNOT. The name of a small English bird of the snipe kind; the *tringa Canutus* of Linnæus, being said to be named from Canute; in which case its name should rather be *Knute* than either of the above. These birds frequent the coasts of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

Of partridge, pheasant, woodcock, of which some
May yet be there; and godwit if we can;
Knat, rail, and ruff too. *B. Jons. Epigr.*, 101.

For *knot*, in this sense, see 9. *Knot*, in Todd's Johnson.

KNAVE. A boy or servant. Saxon. It is also in the Flemish.

My good *knave*, Eros, now thy captain is
Even such a body; here I am Antony,
Yet cannot hold this visible shape, my *knave*.
Ant. and Cleop., iv, 12.
'Tis paltry to be Cæsar;
Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's *knave*,
A minister of her will. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

It has been asserted that there is an English translation of the Bible, in which, at the beginning of the Epistle to the Romans, was read, "Paul, a *knave* of Jesus Christ." The assertion came originally from one Benjamin Farley, a quaker or seeker; but no such book has ever been seen. H. Wanley's account of a forged Bible of this sort, sold as a curiosity to the duke of Lauderdale, is curious and entertaining. It is inserted in

Lewis's History of English Translations, p. 47. The book was then in the Harleian Library, most singularly made up and manufactured by a *knavish* bookseller. What became of it when that library was dispersed, I have not heard. It is shortly described at No. 154, vol. i, of the Harleian catalogue of printed books. There is a letter on this subject from Mr. Wanley to Dr. Charlett, printed in Letters by Eminent Persons, published in 1813, vol. i, p. 95. It is dated Sept. 17, 1699. But it is perfectly true that *knave-child* is used for man-child, both by Wicliff (Rev. xii, 5 and 13), and by Chaucer in the Man of Lawes Tale, l. 5130.

In Shakespeare's time, the sense of rogue was as currently applied to this word as the above, which is the original meaning.

†KNAVES'-GREASE.

That is worthie to bee beaten or scourged: they cal it *knaves grease*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 73.

†KNEED.

Your worth, enfired by my *kneed* quill.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

KNEELING AFTER A PLAY. It was the custom for the actors in every theatre, at the conclusion of the play, or of the epilogue, to kneel down on the stage, and pray for their patrons; the royal companies for the king or queen, &c.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are too, I will bid you good night: and so *kneel down before you;* but indeed to pray for the queen. *Epil. to 2 Hen. IV.*
Follyw. Pray, grandsire, give me your blessing. *Sir B.* Who? son *Follywit! Follyw.* This shows like *kneeling after the play;* I *praying* for my lord Owemuch and his good countess, our honourable lady and mistress. *A Mad World, &c.*, O Pl., v, 398.

Sir John Harrington also alludes to it in the conclusion of his Metamorphosis of Ajax:

But I will neither end with sermon nor prayer, lest some wags liken me to my l. . . . . players; [doubtless my lord Somebody's players] who, when they have ended a baudie comedy, as though that were a preparative to devotion, *kneele* downe solemnly, and pray all the companie to pray with them for their good lord and master.

It is evident from the above quotation, that in 1596, when that tract appeared, the custom had fallen a good deal into disuse, and that particularly it was avoided after pieces of great levity; but that the players of some particular lord were well known for doing it, without any consideration of that circumstance. We find it at the end of only one of Shakespeare's plays, but that may be owing to the loss of the epilogues. In the older interludes, moralities, and plays, it occurs perpetually; as, New Custome, 1573:

Defend thy church, O Christ, &c.
Preserve our noble queen Elizabeth, and her councell all,
With thy heavenly grace, sent from thy seat supernall.
Graunt her and them long to lyve, her to raigne, them to see
What may alwaies be best for the weale publique's commoditie. O. Pl., i, 291.

Also in Lusty Juventus:

Now let us make our supplications together
For the prosperous estate of our noble and vertuous king,
That in his godly procedynges he may stil persever,
Which seketh the glory of God above al other thing, &c. *Lusty Juventus*, Origin of Dr., i, 163.

This latter is extended to 17 lines, and includes all the nobility. Appius and Virginia, 1575:

Beseeching God, as duty is, our gracious queene to save,
The nobles, and the commons eke, with prosprous life I crave.

At the end of the Disobedient Child, an interlude, by Thomas Ingeland, bl. lett., no date, it is said, "Here the rest of the players come in, and kneele downe all togyther, eche of them sayinge one of these verses." "And last of all," &c. &c.

See the notes at the end of the Second Part of Henry IV, in Johnson and Steevens's ed.

†KEENSTEAD. The place of the knee.

Sugar candie she is as I gesse fro the wast to the kneestead,
Nought is amisse, no fault were found, if soule were amended. *Greene's Farewell to Folly*, n. d.

†KNEE-TIMBER.

Sir, the *knee timber* of your voiage is money; spare your purse in this particular, for upon my life you have a sufficient pardon for all that is passed already, the king having under his broad seal made you admirall of your fleet, and given you power of the martiall law over your officers and soldiers.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

KNIFE was often used for a sword or dagger.

That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Macb., i, 5.

But in Shakespeare's time it meant rather the latter, as in the above passage, and here, where they are expressly distinguished:

I wear no *knife* to murder sleeping men;
But here's a vengeful sword, rusted with ease.

That shall be scoured in his rancorous heart
That slanders me with murder's crimson badge.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 2.

Spenser, who purposely employed a phraseology more antiquated than his time, often has used it for a sword:

Lo there the worthie meed
Of him that slew Sansfoy with bloody *knife*.
F. Q., I, iii, 36.

And after all his war to rest his wearie *knife*.
Ibid., III, iv, 24.

It seems rather odd that knives or daggers should have been a part of the customary accoutrements of brides; but the truth was, I fancy, that they were commonly worn by ladies, and especially in full dress, and that the *wedding knives* were only more highly ornamented than others. In the old quarto of Romeo and Juliet, 1597, she says,

What if this potion should not worke at all,
Must I of force be married to the countie?
This shall forbid it. *Knife*, lye thou there.

In a former scene, with the friar, she had expressed the same resolution:

Give me some sudden counsell; els behold
Twixt my extreames and me this bloodie *knife*
Shall play the umpeere. iv, 1.

In the subsequent editions it is altered to

No; no, this shall forbid it. Lye thou there.

By which it does not appear what is to lie there, without reference to the original edition. The modern editors, indeed, have added a marginal direction: "Laying down a dagger." The custom of wearing knives or daggers in wedding dresses, is well illustrated by Mr. Steevens; but it appears from the above quotations, that Juliet wore one in her common dress, at the friar's cell, and that it was not left among the things "behoveful for her state." The citations adduced by Mr. Steevens, in confirmation of *wedding-knives*, are these:

See at my girdle hang my *wedding-knives*.
Decker's Match me in London, 1631.

Here by my side do hang my *wedding-knives*;
Take thou the one, and with it kill thy queen,
And with the other, I'll dispatch my love.
King Edw. III, 1599.

†KNIGHT. The knave at cards. "The *knight*, knave, or varlet." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 294.

†KNIGHT OF THE POST. Properly, a man who gained his living by giving false evidence on trials or false bail; in a secondary sense, a sharper in general.

A *knight of the post*, quoth he, for so I am tearmed; a fellow that will sweare you any thing for twelve pence. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

But is his resolution any way infracted, for that some refractaries are (like *knights of the post*) hired to witnesse against him? *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

†KNIT-KNOT. An ornament of dress.

Not to spend their time in *knit-knots*, patch-work, fine twilights, and such like fooleries; to study nothing but what they mun wear, or eat and drink; that they are grown to such a heighth of pride and lust, 'tis well if many an honest man has not a bad bargain of them.
The Country Farmers Catechism, 1703.

†KNITSTER. A woman who knits.

My two Troilus's transform'd to *knitsters*.
Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

To KNOCK TO THE DRESSER. See DRESSER.

KNOCK-PATED, or HEADED. See NOTT-PATED; also *Not-hed*, in Todd's Glossary to Illustrations of Chaucer.

To KNOLL, *v. a.* To ring a knell, or funeral peal; from *knell*.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish them to a fairer death.
And so his knell is *knoll'd*. *Macb.*, v, 7.

v. neuter, to sound as a bell:

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
As you like it, ii, 7.

And what we look'd for then, sir,
Let such poor weary souls that hear the bell *knoll*,
And see the grave a digging, tell.
B. and Fl., Humorous Lieut., ii, 4.

Knell is derived both from Welch and Saxon; and those, more remotely, from *Nola*, which in low Latin signified a bell, church bells having been first used by St. Paulinus, bishop of *Nola*, in Campania; whence such a bell was also called *Campana*.

KNOP, the same as *knob*. See Todd's Johnson.

†Bouton, bourgeon. The bud, *knop*, or button.
Nomenclator.

†KNOT. A species of bird. See KNAT.

Squ. Six brace of partridges, and six pheasants in a dish. Godwits, *knots*, quails, and the rest of the meats answerable, for half a score, or a dozen persons of the best quality: whom I will think of presently.
Brome's Northern Lass.

KNOT-GRASS. A well-known grass; the *polygonum aviculare* of Linnæus. It was anciently supposed, if taken in an infusion, to have the power of stopping the growth of any animal.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You minimus, of hindring *knot-grass* made.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Come, come, George, let's be merry and wise, the child's a fatherless child, and say they should put him into a strait pair of gaskins, 'twere worse than *knot-grass*, he would never grow after it.
B. and Fl. Knight of the Burning Pestle, act ii, p. 383.

I want a boy extremely for this function,
Kept under for a year with milk and *knot-grass*.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, act ii, p. 181.

I will not say but that he may pass for an historian in Garbier's academy; he is much of the size of those *knot-grass* [*i. e.*, dwarf] professors.
Clevel. Char. of a Diurnal-maker.

To KNOWLEDGE, for to acknowledge.

I gave them preceptes, which they will not fulfyll,
Nor yet *knowledge* me for their God and good Lorde.
God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 24.

Mine owne deere nimphes, which *knowledge* me your queene. *Gascoigne's Works*, B 3.

Also knowing and *knowledging* the barbarous rudeness of my translation. *Robinson's Utopia*, * 4 b.

KNUFF. A corruption of GNOFFE.

†KNUR. A knot, or knob.

Nodus arboris. A knot, *knur*, or knob in wood.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Where casting off all other weightie cares, hee thought upon Cæsar, as the untowardest *knurre* and difficultie that now troubled him most, bending his whole endevour how to shake and overthrow him.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

KUES. Small pieces of bread; also the catch-word in a drama, more commonly written *cue*. *Kne* is absurdly printed for *kue* in the old edition of the Returne from Pernassus, but corrected by Hawkins in this passage:

Master Kempe, you are very famous; but that is as well for works in print as for your part in *kue*. *Kempe*. You are still at Cambridge with size *kue*.
Orig. of Dr., iii, p. 271.

See CUES.

KULLAINE. One of the English corruptions of the name of Cologne; the three pretended kings, whose bodies were there shown, being famous persons in the history of superstition.

There I wil have you sweare by our dere lady of Bullaine,
Saint Dunstone, and saint Donuyke, with the three kinges of *Kullaine*. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 30.

The description of the exhibition of these relics, as seen by Theoph. Dorrington in 1698, may be worth transcribing. The object of his travels was to note the prevailing superstitions.

One sees only what seems the crowns of the heads of three men, or the tops of three skulls, for the things look of the colour of skulls. No person was suffered to come within where the priest was, or to touch and feel what these things were; but many people about had the superstition to give the priests things to be touched by these sacred noddles, which he took and held to them, with a pair of silver pincers.
Observations concerning the present State of Religion in the Romish Church, p. 339.

See COLEN.

L.

†LA-BEE. A corruption of let be.

Hee'l purchase induction by simony.
And offers her money her incumbent to be.
But still she replied, good sir, *la-bee*,
If ever I have a man, square-cap for me.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1561

LACED MUTTON. A cant expression for a prostitute. *Mutton* means the same; why, I am not prepared to say. That term, however, being once established, a *laced mutton* might only mean one finely dressed, in *lace*, &c. In the following passage it is jocularly joined with *lost mutton*, or lost sheep. It is not impossible that *lost sheep*, applied to such females, might be the original notion; from which the other came, by jocular perversion:

Ay, sir: I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *lac'd mutton*; and she, a *lac'd mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour.
Two Gent. of Ver., i, 1.

Cook. O whom for mutton, or kid?
Child. A fine *lac'd mutton*
Or two; and either has her frisking husband.
B. Jons. Masq. of Nat. Triumph., vol. vi, Whalley.

And I smealt he loved *lase mutton* well.
Promos and Cass., 6, pl. i, p. 14.

Laz. Pilcher, Cupid hath got me a stomacke, and I long for *lac'd mutton*. *Pil*. Pinine mutton without a lace would serve. *Blurt Master Constable*, sign. B.

They were sometimes also *laced* by the whip at the house of correction; which kind of discipline is called *lacing* by Decker:

The sturdy b ggar, and the lazy lown,
Gets here hard hands, or *lac'd* correction.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 466.

See MUTTON. "*Laced-mutton*, scortum." *Coles' Dict. in loc.*

†LACHRYMABLE. Sorrowful.

No time yeelds rest unto my dulcide throat,
But still I ply my *lachrimable* note.
Parker's Nightingale, 1632.

LACHRYMÆ. The first word of the title of a musical work, composed by John Dowland, in the time of James I. The full title was, "*Lachrimæ*, or seven Teares figured in seaven passionate Pavans, with divers other Pavans, Galiards, and Almands, set forth to the Lute, Viols, or Violins, in five Parts." See Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. iii, p. 325. The popularity of the work appears from the frequent allusions to it.

No, the man
I' th' moon dance a corranto; his bush
At's back a fire; and his dog piping *lacrymæ*.
B. Jons. Masque of Time Vindic.

In brief he is a rogue of six reprieves,
Four pardons o' course, thrice pilloried, twice sung *lacrymæ*
To th' virginals of a cart's taile.
B. and Fl. Fair Maid, &c., p. 400.

I would have all lovers begin and end their pricksong with *lachrymæ*, 'till they have wept themselves as dry as I am. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 133.

Such musick as will make your worships dance
To the doleful tune of *lacrymæ*.
Massinger's Maid of Honour, i, 1.

It is mentioned as Dowland's in one of Middleton's pieces:

Now thou plaiest *Dowland's Lachrymæ* to thy master.
No Wit like a Woman's.

Dowland is celebrated in the 6th sonnet of the Passionate Pilgrim, usually attributed to Shakespeare. See Suppl., i, 713.

Many other such allusions may be found.

LACK-LATIN, from *lack* and *Latin*. One ignorant of Latin, an uneducated ignoramus. *Lack* was formerly prefixed at pleasure to words of all kinds, like the Greek *alpha privativa*, to denote deficiency. Thus we have *lack-beard, lack-brain, lack-linen, lack-love, lack-lustre*, all in Shakespeare. King John also was surnamed *lack-land;* in French, *sans-terre*.

They are the veriest *lack-latines*, and the most unalphabetical ragabashes. *Disc. of a New W.*, p. 81.

From *lack*, by common analogy of language, was formed *lacker*, for one who lacks, or wants; which is exemplified by Todd from Davies.

†Except it be'cause would hee eate and feed,
Hee'l starve two cures, for he can hardly reade.
This *sir John Lacklatine* true course doth keepe,
To preach the vestry men all fast asleepe.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†LACKEY. A footman.

A memoria: he that is the princes remembraunce.
A pedibus: a foote man or *lackey*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

†*To* LACKEY. To act as a footman or lackey, *i. e.*, to go on foot.

Whither tends thy gait,
That void of horse and chariot fit for thy sov'reign state
Thou *lackiest* here. *Chapm. Il.*, xiv, 258.

†LADRON. A thief. From the Spanish.

Ped. Was ever man of my great birth and fortune
Affronted thus? I am become the talk
Of every picaro and *ladron*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

LADY-LONGINGS. A popular name for some kind of fruit or vegetables. In making out twelve quibbling dishes, for a man who was to marry an ugly woman, there are said to be

For *fruit* these, fritters, medlers, hartichokes, and *lady-longings*. *Lyly's Endymion*, iii, 3.

LAG, *adj*. Late, last, or slow; probably from the Swedish *lagg*, the end. This word, though not entirely obsolete, occurs only in a few phrases, and in mere colloquial use. It is never employed now as in the following passages:

Some tardy cripple bore the countermand
That came too *lag* to see him buried., *Rich. III*, ii, 1.

For that I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Lear*, i, 2.

Also as a substantive, for the last or lowest part:

The senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people. *Timon of Athens*, iii, 6

Hence *lag-end*, used for latter end:

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag-end* of my life
With quiet hours. 1 *Hen IV*, v, 1.

†*To* LAG. To run.

Away the glutton *lagged*, and Mockso highed to the doore, expecting, that as he was larded, so hee would be garded with some or other.
Man in the Moone, 1609

†LAID. Buried.

He had struck up loud musick, and had plaid
A jig for joy that Calamy was *laid*.
Wild's Iter Boreale, 1670, p. 81.

LAIR. The haunt or resting place of a beast, wild or tame. Foreign etymologies have been attempted, but it seems most naturally deduced from to *lay; layer*, a place where they *lay* themselves down. The word is still occasionally used in poetry, having been preserved by Milton and Dryden. It is now applied only to wild beasts of the savage kind; but the following authorities show that it was used also for other species. In hunting it was a technical term.

The impression where any deer hath reposed or harboured, we call a *layr*.
Gentleman's Recreation, 8vo ed., p. 16.

They oft dislodg'd the hart, and set their houses where
He in the broom and brakes had long time made his *leyre*. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 914.

She once should see
Her flocke againe, and drive them merrily
To their flowre-decked *layre*, and tread the shores
Of pleasant Albion. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, II, i, p. 18.

Used here for pasture:

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*. *Spens. F. Q.*, IV, viii, 29.

Spenser has used it for the ground:

This gyant's son that lies there on the *laire*,
And headlesse heape, him unawares there caught.
Ibid., IV, viii, 51.

Tusser spells it *layer*, and seems to use it for country, speaking of his own birth:

It came to pass, that born I was,
Of linage good, of gentle blood,
In Essex *layer*, in village fair,
That Rivenhall hight.
Author's Life, p. 140, ed. 1672.

LAKIN, *s.* A colloquial contraction of *ladykin*, which is a diminutive of endearment for lady. Thus our *lakin* was our lady, and meant the Virgin Mary.

By'r *lakin*, I can go no further, sir;
My old bones ache. *Temp.*, iii, 3.
By'r *lakin*, a parlous fear. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
By our *lakin*, syr, not by my will.
Skelton's Magnificence.

Why the editors of Shakespeare printed it as one word in the Tempest, and as two in Mids. N. Dr., I cannot say. See BY'R LAKIN.

LAMB, DR. A reputed conjurer in the reign of James the First, who, after being tried for witchcraft, and for a rape, was at length murdered by the mob, on the supposition that, with the aid of the devil, he assisted the duke of Buckingham in misleading the king.

Could conjure there, above the school of Westminster, and *Dr. Lamb* too.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 1st Intermean.
Who conjured in Tuttle-fields, and how many, when they never came there; and which boy rode upon *Dr. Lamb* in the likeness of a roaring lion, that ran away with him in his teeth, and has not devour'd him yet. *Ibid.*, 3d Intermean.

He is probably alluded to under the name of *Dr. Lambstones*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Fair Maid of the Inn. It is said to a conjurer,

But trace the world o'er you shall never purse
Up so much gold, as when you were in England,
And call'd yourself *Dr. Lambstones.* Act v, p. 410.

†LAMBASTE. To beat severely.

Whine not, my love; his fury streight will waste him;
Stand off awhile, and see how He *lambaste* him.
Britannia Triumphans, 1637.

To LAMBEAKE, *v.* To beat or bastinado.

While the men are faine to beare off with eares, head, and shoulders. Happy may they call that daie whereon they are not *lambeaked* before night.
Discov. of New World, p. 115.

The following is probably the same word:

First, with this hand wound thus about here haire,
And with this dagger lustilie *lambackt*,
I would, y faith. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunt.*, sign. K 1.
†With that five or six wives started up and fell upon the colliar, and gave unto him halfe a score of sound *lambeakes* with their cudgels.
Greene's Discovery of Coosnage, 1591.

ST. LAMBERT'S DAY. The seventeenth of September. This saint, whose original name was *Landebert*, but contracted into *Lambert*, was a native of Maestricht, in the seventh century, and was assassinated early in the eighth. See Butler's Lives of the Saints, at Sept. 17.

Be ready, as your lives shall answer it.
At Coventry, upon *St. Lambert's Day* *Rich. II*, i, 1.

†*To* LAMBSKIN. To beat.

I would have rowz'd my spirits, belabour'd my invention, beaten my braines, thump'd, bumbasted, strapadoed, *lambski'nd*, and clapperclaw'd my wits, to have mounted her praise one and thirtie yards beyond the moone. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LAMBS-WOOL, *s.* A favorite liquor, among the common people, composed of ale and roasted apples; the pulp of the roasted apple worked up with the ale, till the mixture formed a smooth beverage. This is clearly implied in the following prescription for mixing apples with water in the same manner:

The pulpe of the rosted apples, in number foure or five, according to the greatnesse of the apples (especially the pomewater), mixed in a wine quart of faire water, laboured together *untill it come to be as apples and ale*, which we call *lambes-wooll*.
Johnson's Gerard, p. 1460.
A cupp of *lambs-wool* they dranke unto him then.
The King and the Miller, Percy's Reliques, iii, 184.
Now crowne the bowle
With gentle *lambs-wooll*.
Add sugar, and nutmegs, and ginger.
Herrick's Poems, p. 376.
Lay a crab in the fire to rost for *lambswool*.
Old Wive's Tale, by G. Peele, A 4, b.

Fanciful etymologies for this popular word have been thought of; but it was, probably, named from its smoothness and softness, resembling the wool of lambs.

LAMENT, *s.* Lamentation.

And these external manners of *lament*
And merely shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortur'd soul.
Rich II, iv, 1.
Leave your prating,
For these are but grammatical *laments*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 363.
And my *laments* would be drawn out too long
To tell them all with one poor tired tongue.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., ii, 563.

This word, perhaps, hardly required to be here introduced.

†Such bootlesse plaints, that know nor meane nor end,
Do but increase the flouds of thy *lament*.
Tancred and Gismund, 1592.

†LAMISH.

I could no refrayne but bequeath it to the privie leafe by leafe as I read it, it was so ugly, dorbellicall, and *lamish*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

LAMM, *s.* A plate; from *lamina*, Latin.

But he strake Phalantus just upon the gorget, so as he batred the *lamms* thereof, and made his head almost touch the back of his horse.
Pembr. Arcad., lib. iii, p. 269.

What it means in the following place, I have not discovered :

Can'st thou, poore lambe, become another's *lamme*.
Ibid., p. 396.

It is addressed to a lamb, and appears to be intended for some play upon that word.

To LAMP. To shine.

Ykindled first above,
Emongst th' eternall spheres, and *lamping* sky.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 1.

And happy lines! on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.
Ibid., Sonnet, 1.

A cheerliness did with her hopes arise,
That *lamped* cleerer than it did before.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, viii, 64.

LAMPASS, *s.* A disorder incident to horses and other cattle. "An excrescence of flesh above the teeth." *Markham, Way to get Wealth*, p. 77.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*. *Tam. Shr.*, ii, 1.

Hava de bestias, the *lampas*, a disease in the mouth of beasts, when such long barbles grow in their mouthes, that they cannot well feed. *Minsh. Span. Dict.*

Hava is Spanish for a bean.

†LAMPORS. A sort of thin silk. From the Dutch.

Before the stoole of estate satt another mayde, all clothyd in white; and her face coveryd with white *lampors*. In her right hand a red crosse, and in her left hand a chalice, with the sacrament.
Letter dated 1559.

†*To* LANCE. A sea-term.

That whether we did goe by sunne or moone,
At anytime, at midnight, or at noone,
If we did *launce*, or if to land we set,
We still were sure to be halfe sunke, and wet.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANCEGAYE. A kind of spear, prohibited to be used by the statute of 7 Rich. II, cap. 13. *Cowel.* Two writers in the Censura Literaria, have mistaken the latter syllable, *gaye*, for a separate word, and endeavoured in vain to explain it. See vol. x, 158 and 368. Camden mentions it in his Remains, but does not explain its form :

To speake of lesse weapons both defensive and offensive of our nation, as their pavad, baselard, *launcegay*, &c, would be endlesse and needlesse, when we can do nothing but name them. *Remaines*, p. 209.

The other two are not much better known.

Tyrwhitt remarks that the prior editors of Chaucer had improperly split the word into two, and quotes the Rolls of Parliament for it.

And the said Evan, then and there, with a *launcegay* smote the said William Tresham throughe the body a foote and more, whereof he died.
Note on Cant. Tales, v. 13682.

LANCE-KNIGHT, *s.* Said to mean a common soldier, and to be a Flemish term. See Gifford on the following passage, where Brainworm, disguised like a maimed soldier, says,

Well, now I must practice to get the true garb of one of these *lance-knights*, my arm here, and my—
Ev. Man in his H., ii, 2.

The context seems rather to imply that it meant a disabled soldier, one who had received a kind of knighthood from the point of a lance, discharging him from common service; but I know of no other example of the word.

LANCEPESADO, LANCEPESADE, or LANCEPRISADO. An officer under a corporal, or a commander of ten men, the lowest officer of foot. It is more accurately defined by Grose :

The *lancepesata, anspesade*, or, as the present term is, *lance corporal*, was originally a man at arms or trooper, who, having broken his lance on the enemy, and lost his horse in fight, was entertained as a volunteer assistant to a captain of foot, receiving his pay as a trooper until he could remount himself; from being the companion of the captain, he was soon degraded to the assistant of the corporal, and at present does the duty of that officer, on the pay of a private soldier.

A note adds,

Lancepesate is a word derived from the Italian, *lancespezata*, which is a broken or spent lance.
Milit. Antiq.

Lance-pessade, French. *Lanceprezado Match* is one of the characters in Heywood's Royal King and Loyal Subject.

Quit your place too,
And say you're counsell'd well, thou wilt be beaten else
By thine own *lanceprisadoes*, when they know thee,
That tuns of oil of roses will not cure thee.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., ii, 2.

But if it [desert] ever get a company
(A company, pray mark me,) without money.
Or private service done for the general's mistress,
With a commendatory epistle from her,
I will turn *lancepesade*.
Massinger, Maid of Hon., iii, 1.

But, noble *landprisdo*, let us have a sea-sonnet before we launch forth in our adventure frigot.
Lady Alimony, sign. F 4.

†And some (through want) are turn'd base pimps and panders;
The watchfull corporall and the *lansprezado*
Are marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize;
Which when he had in vain assaid,
Arm'd like a dapper *lance-spresade*
With Spanish pike, he broacht a pote,
And so both made and heal'd the sore.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

LANCER, the same as lancet.

And cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*. 1 *Kings*, xviii, 28.

This word has been silently changed

to *lancets*, in modern editions, and even in some as old as 1708. It was not noticed in Johnson, before Todd's edition; but is in all the early concordances. Bullokar has the odd and vulgar corruption, *Launcelot*, as the right word. The same word is apparently intended here; but in the sense of lance-bearer:

It into shivers splits my quivering mlt,
To see thy *lanceere* notes so run a tilt.
Clirosophus. lines prefixed to Gayton.

Lancer is now revived, and made a modern word, by the institution of troops bearing lances. For the early use of it in that sense, see Todd.

†LAND COAL. According to Fuller, this term was applied to coal brought from Mendip, Bedworth, &c.

To LAND-DAMN. A word used by Shakespeare, which has occasioned some controversy. If it be derived from *land* in the usual sense, it probably meant to close up and confine with earth, as water is held in by a dam; in which case we must read *damm*, not *damn*. If the latter termination be preferred, Dr. Johnson's interpretation will appear the best: "I will *damn* or condemn him to quit the land." Sir Thomas Hanmer derives it from *lant*, or *land*, urine; and explains it to stop his urine, which he might mean to do by total mutilation; and there is this to be said in favour of his explanation, that it suits best with the current and complexion of the whole speech, which is gross with the violence of passion, and in other parts contains indecent images of a similar kind. See LANT. Dr. Farmer's conjecture of "*laudanum* him," in the sense of "poison him," has no probability to recommend it.

You are abus'd, and by some putter-on
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 1.

LANDERER, originally LAUNDER. A man employed to wash; whence *laundress*. But query, is this word contracted from *lavandière*, French, or made from the English word *laund*, a lawn, on which clothes were usually dried?

Diseases that new land are dry throates and wet backes. For the first, the first part of cancer [can]—is very sovereigne; but the latter must be beholden to the *landerer*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 28.

See LAUND, &c.

†LAND-LEAPER, or LAND-LOPER. A vagabond.

Erro. . . . Rodeur, coureur, vagabond. A roge: a *land leaper*: a vagabond: a runagate. *Nomenclator*.
You are sure where to find me, wheras I was a *landloper* as the Dutch-man saith, a wanderer, and subject to incertain removes, and short sojourns in divers places before. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
Whether the governors of the commonwealth have suffered palmesters, fortune-tellers, stage-players, sawce-boxes, enterluders, puppit players, loyterers, vagabonds, *landleapers*, and such like cozening makeshifts, to practise their cogging tricks and rogish trades within the circuite of his authoritie, and to deceive the simple people with their vile forgeric and palterie. *Newton, Tryall of a Man's owne Selfe*, 1592.

†LANDSKIP. The old form of the word landscape. In the second of these extracts the word is curiously corrupted.

Well-shadow'd *landskip*, fare-ye-well;
How I have lov'd you, none can tell.
Witts Recreations, 1654.
Thou hast thy *lants-chips*, and the painters try
With all their skill to please thy wanton eye.
Here shadowy groves, and craggy mountains there.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

†LAND-WHEALE. A land-blister?

And all this hurly burly, is for no other purpose but to stop the mouth of this *land-wheale* Shrove-Tuesday.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LANFUSA, by whom sir J. Harrington makes Ferraw swear, without authority from his author, in the following lines, was not a deity, but the mother of Ferraw:

But he that kill'd him shall abuy therefore,
By Macon and *Lanfusa* he doth sweare,
And straight perform'd it, to the knight's great paine,
For with his pollax out he dasht his braine.
Harringt. Ariost., xvi, 54.

Stanza 73 of this book of Ariosto, has no mention of these oaths; but the poet makes the same person swear so in another place; as,

And by *Lanfusa's* life he vow'd to use
No helmet till such time he got the same
Which, &c. B. i, St. 30.

In the original,

Che giuro per la vita di *Lanfusa*. *Ibid.*

Harrington here observes, in the margin, "This is a fit decorum, so to make Ferraw to swere by his mother's life, which is the Spanish manner." The Italian commentators say the same. The excellent Latin version of Marchese Barbolani gives it thus:

Per caput, o *Lamphusa*, tuum, dehinc semper apertum
Ferre vovet frontem, nisi casside contegat illa
Rolandus quam victor, in Asprimontis arena.
Abstulit Almontis quondam de vertice sævi. St. 30.

†LANGOON. A sort of wine.

Suspition then I washt away
With old *langoon* and cleansing whey.
Gallantry a la Mode, p. 15.

LANGRET, from being *long*. A sort of false dice, that more readily came up *quater*, or *tray*, than any other number; exactly contrary to those which were so formed as to avoid those two numbers. See BAR'D CATER TRA.

First you must know a *langret*, which is a die that simple men have seldom heard of, but often seene to their cost; and this is a well favoured die, and seemeth good and square, yet it is forged longer upon the *cuter* and *trea* than any other way, and therefore it is called a *langret*. *Art of Juggling*, 1612, C 4.

As for dice, he hath all kind of sortes, fullams, *langrets*, bard quater traies, hie men, low men, some stopt with quicksilver, some with gold, some ground.
Wit's Misery, G.

LANGUISH, *s.*, for languishment, or the state of languishing. The *languish* of the eye, or of the manner, is still used; but that refers to the appearance only, this to actual weakness.

What, of death too, that rids our dogs of *languish*?
Ant. & Cleop., v, 2.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 2.

Mr. Todd has added an example of *languishes* in the plural, as from All's Well, i, 2; but all the editions have *languishings*, in that place.

LANNER. A kind of hawk. *Lanier*, French.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France—she is lesser than the falcon-gentle. You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1, they are blacker hawks than any other; 2, they have less beaks than the rest; 3, and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other faulcons.
Gentl. Recr., 8vo ed., p. 51, 52.

The *lanner* and the *lanneret* are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardiest of any that are in ordinary, or in common use amongst us at this present time. *Latham*, vol. ii, p. 9.

That young *lannerd*
Whom you have such a mind to; if you can whistle her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Middl. & Rowley's Spanish Gipsie, act iv.

LANSKET. I have no knowledge of this word; but by the context in the following passage, it seems to mean the pannel of a door, a lattice, or something of that kind. A man who has been relating the proceedings of some women who were shut up together, is asked how he knows it, and his answer is

I peep'd in
At a loose *lansket*. *B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 6.

LANT. Urine. Saxon. Coles has "*Lant*, urina;" and "to *lant*, urinâ miscere." The latter, Skinner also has.

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in't.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable, 1639

To LANT, *v.* To wet with urine. Coles has "*Lant*, urina;" and "to *lant*, urinâ miscere." Skinner has the same, and derives it from *hland*, lotium, Saxon.

But were soon returned to their quondam dejection, when they found their ears unguented with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous ingredient.
The Spaniard, a Novel, Lond., 1719.

It had been before said, that madam Gylo had "extracted it like a spider from her own bowels." See the notes to the passage quoted under LANTIFY.

†My hostess takings will be very small,
Although her *lanted* ale be nere so strong.
Marriage Broaker, 1662.

LANTERN AND CANDLE LIGHT was anciently accounted one of the cries of London, being the usual words of the bellman. It is mentioned as such in the following passage:

Lanthorn and candle light here,
Maids ha light there,
Thus go the cries, &c. *Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.*

Dost roar, bulchin, dost roar? th' ast a good rouncival voice to cry *lantern and candle light*.
Decker's Satirom., Or. of Dr., iii, 170.

No more calling of *lanthorn and candle light*.
Heyw. Edward IV, 1626.

Hence two tracts of Decker's had the title of *Lanthorn and Candle-light, or the Belman*, &c.

[Two other tracts, also by Decker, are entitled "English villanies, &c., discovered by lanthorne and candlelight, and the help of a new cryer, called O-Per-Se-O, 1648," &c]

†It is saide, Lawrence Lucifer, that you went up and downe London crying then like a *lanterne and candle man*. *Nash, Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

LANTERN-LERRY. A term either coined or applied by Jonson to Inigo Jones, in the verses called an expostulation to him. It seems to mean some trick of producing artificial light.

I am too fat for envy, he too lean
To be worth envy; henceforth I do mean
To pity him, as smiling at his feat
Of *lantern-lerry*, with fuliginous heat
Whirling his whimsies, by a subtilty
Suck'd from the veins of shop-philosophy.
Epigr., 135, Whalley.

These lines seem to give some colour to the usual application of *Lanthorn Leatherhead;* but see the following article.

LANTHORN LEATHERHEAD, in the Bartholomew Fair of Ben Jonson, has been generally thought to have been drawn for Inigo Jones, against whom the poet has vented his ire in various ways. Some degree of rivalry respecting the court masques, for which Jonson was the poet, and Jones the machinist, or some misunderstanding in the conduct of them, probably occasioned their quarrel. Mr. Gifford, however, has given strong reasons against the supposition that Inigo was satirised in this character; or that their disagreement had commenced so early. It appears, indeed, that Jones was certainly in Italy when this play was produced.

To LANTIFY. To moisten with urine. In the following passage, probably, moistened only; but used as a contemptuous word:

A goodly peece of puff pac't [paste],
A little *lantified*, to hold the gilding.
A Wilson's Inconst. Lady, act ii, sc. 2, p. 37, first printed from MS. Oxon., 1814.

LAP. Cant term for porridge.

Here's pannum, and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 367.

LAP, TO LIE IN. To lie at a lady's feet, reclining the head on her lap, was sometimes termed lying in her lap, and was not an unusual point of gallantry. Hamlet says to Ophelia,

Lady, shall I *lie in your lap?*
(Lying down at Ophelia's feet.)

And directly after adds,

I mean *my head upon your lap.* *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Thus Gascoigne:

To lie along in ladies' *lappes.*
Green Knight's Farewell, &c.

I suppose, therefore, Benedict means to die in this posture at the feet of Beatrice, when he says,

I will live in thy heart, die *in thy lap*, and be buried in thine eyes. *Much Ado*, v, 2.

This piece of gallantry was often exhibited even in public:

Ushers her to her coach, *lies at her feet*
At solemn masques, applauding what she laughs at.
B. and Fl. Queen of Corinth.

To *lay* anything *in a person's lap*, meant to put it totally into their possession:

Now have I that which I desir'd so long,
Lay'd in my lap by this fond woman here.
Daniel, Philotas, p. 201.

[*Left in the laps*, embarrassed.]

†Viden me tuis consiliis impeditum esse. Dost thou not see me brought in the briars, or *left in the laps*, through thy devise and counsaile?
Terence in English, 1614.

[*Off with your lap*, a drinking phrase.]

†I my selfe have oftentimes dined or supped at a great mans boord, and when I have risen, the servants of the house have enforc'd me into the seller or buttery, where (in the way of kindnesse) they will make a mans belly like a sowse-tub, and inforce mee to drinke, as if they had a commission under the divels great seale, to murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oratory, as, *off with your lap*, wind up your bottome, up with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases, which Tully or Demosthenes never heard of. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LAPWING, *s.* The green plover, or pe-wit. *Tringa vanellus.* This bird is said, and I believe truly, to draw pursuers from her nest by crying in other places; other birds also do it, as the partridge. This, however, was formerly the subject of a proverb: "The *lapwing* cries tongue from heart;" or, "The *lapwing* cries most, furthest from her nest." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 199.

Though 'tis my familiar sin
With maids to seem the *lapwing*, and to jest
Tongue far from heart. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 5.
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away.
Com. of Errors, iv, 2.
Wherein you resemble the *lapwing*, who crieth most where her nest is not.
Alex. and Campaspe, ii, 2, O. Pl., ii, 105.
H'as the *lapwing's* cunning, I'm afraid, my lord,
That cries most when she's farthest from the nest.
Massinger's Old Law, iv, 2.

The translator has introduced the allusion into the following passage of Tasso, but without any authority from the original:

Like as the *bird*, that having close imbarr'd
Her tender young ones in the springing bent,
To draw the searcher further from the nest,
Cries and complains most where she needeth least.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 80.

Another peculiarity of this bird was also proverbially remarked; namely, that the young ones run out of the shell with part of it sticking upon their heads. It was generally used to express great forwardness. Thus Horatio says it of Osrick, meaning to call him a child, and a fine forward one:

This *lapwing* runs away with the shell on his head.
Haml., v, 2.
Forward *lapwing!*
He flies with the shell on his head.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 265.

Such as are bald and barren beyond hope
Are to be separated and set by
For ushers to old countesses: and coachmen
To mount their boxes reverently, and drive
Like *lapwings* with a shell upon their heads
Thorow the streets. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 2.

The bald head being uncovered, would make that appearance. See BARE.

LARDARIE. A larder. *Lardarium*, low Latin.

Then will I lay out all my *lardarie*
Of cheese, of cracknells, curds, and clowted creame.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shep., 1594.

LARE. See LAIR.

†LARDING-STICK. The practice here alluded to still prevails in France.

Lardarium, quo coqui carnes configunt immisso lardo. Lardoire. A *larding stick*, wherewith cookes use to drawe lard through flesh. *Nomenclator.*

LASK, *s.* A corruption of lax, a flux. Coles, and all the old dictionary-makers, have it. "A *lax*, dysenteria, &c. to have a *lask*, dysenteriâ laborare." *Coles.* So also Cotgrave: "A *laske*, fluxe de ventre," &c. So also Minshew, Skinner, and Junius; and Howell, Lex. Tetr.

But to come more particularly to the garden skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunke with goat's milke, it stayeth the fluxe of the belly called the *laske*.
Phil. Holland's Pliny, vol. ii, p. 41, c
That done, there came upon him such a *laske*, that it caused him, &c. *Cavendish, L. of Wolsey.*
The polished red bark [of chesnuts] boyled and drunk, doth stop the *laske*, the bloody fixe, &c.
Langham's Garden of Health, 4to, 1633, p. 138.
and passim.

†LASKING, occurs as a sea-term.

Which captaine Weddell perceiving, scarce being able to shun it, he called to the master, and told him the purpose of the enemy, to avoyd which danger, he commanded the master to beare a little *lasking* to separate them further each from other, that he might have more roome to go betweene them; the vice-admirall of the enemy seeing the James beare up so *lasking*, she likewise bore up with her.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To LATCH. To catch, in a general sense. Thus, a latch to a door meant originally a catch to it; from læccan, Saxon. We now use the verb only as derived from that noun; as, to fasten by the latch: but the old sense is said to be still current in the north. The first folio of Shakespeare has *latch*, in the following passage, where the subsequent editions, before Capell's, and the Variorum of 1813, had substituted *catch:*

But I have words
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them. *Macb.*, iv, 3.

Which, though it now sounds strangely, was probably the original word. Spenser, in his Shep. Kal., March, says that Cupid often *latched* the stones which were thrown at him (v. 93); and this is explained by E. K. "caught." Where *latched* occurs in Mids. N. Dr. the commentators (after Hanmer) explain it as from *lecher*, French, to lick or smear over; but, as no other instance of it in that sense has occurred, I should rather understand it, caught, or entrapped:

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?
Act iii, scene 2.

It is true the direction given had been, "*anoint* his eyes."

LATED. Arriving late, surprised by the night. We now say belated.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day;
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Macb.*, iii, 3.

See also Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.
It is cited also from Greene's Orpharion. See Todd.

†LATHE. An old north country term for a barn.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say, My *lathe* standeth neere the kirkegarth, for My barne standeth neere the church-yard. But if he should write publikely, it is fittest to use the most knowne words. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

LATTEN. An old word for brass; from *laiton*, or *léton*, French. Used also as an adjective. Ritson says it is "certainly tin" (*Remarks on Shakespeare*, p. 13); and Kersey's Dictionary says, "Iron tinned over," which is exactly our plate-tin; but that both are wrong, the following authorities show. Jonson uses it as answering to orichalcum, and so all the old dictionaries and vocabularies explain it. The etymology also points out the same. *Laiton*, says the French Manuel Lexique, "Métal composé de cuivre rouge et de calamine," which is brass.

I combat challenge of this *latten* bilboe.
Mer. W. W., i, 1.

This is sneeringly said by Pistol of Master Slender, whom he means to call a base useless weapon, as one of brass would be. See BILBOE. The passage is perfectly clear, and required neither the conjectures nor amendments of the commentators, after Theobald had restored it.

The hau'boy not, as now, with *latten* bound,
And rival with the trumpet for his sound.
B. Jons. Transl. of Hor. Art of Poetry, p. 161.

From the words,

Tibia non, ut nunc, orichalco vincta, tubæque
Æmula.

Congealing English tin, Grecian gold, Roman *latten*, all in a lump. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 175.

In the latter passage a pun seems to be intended between *latten* and *Latin*, the subject of the speech being languages. There is also a colloquial pun of Shakespeare's, on the same word, recorded by L'Estrange (the nephew of sir Roger) in the following terms.

Shakespeare was godfather to one of Ben Jonson's children; and after the christening, being in a deep study, Jonson came to clear him up, and asked him why he was so melancholy? No, faith, Ben, says he, not I; but I have been considering a great while what should be the fittest gift for me to bestow upon my god-child, and I have resolved at last. I prythee what? says he. I faith, Ben, I'll e'en give him a dozen good *latten* spoons, and thou shalt translate them. *Harl. MSS.*, No. 6395.

A pleasant raillery enough on Jonson's love for translating; it is repeated by Capell in his notes on Henry VIII. See SPOONS and APOSTLE SPOONS. The truth of the tale has, however, latterly been questioned.

LAVE-EAR'D, for lap-eared. Long, or flap-eared.

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Hall's Satires, ii, 2, p. 29.

Thus *laving* is used for lapping or flapping, by the same author:

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugg'd swine.
iv, 1, p. 55

Thus *laver* lip is, probably, only another form of the same word, metaphorically used; hanging lip, quasi *lap-ear'd* lip:

Let his *laver* lip
Speak in reproach of nature's workmanship.
Marston, Sat., v, p. 159.

To LAVEER. Properly to work a ship against the wind, by tacking, or changing its course. Instanced from Lovelace and Dryden, in Todd's Johnson, but very imperfectly defined. It is not now in use, unless, perhaps, in nautical language; but lord Clarendon has the substantive made from it.

LAVEERER, *s.* One who thus tacks, or works up against the wind.

They [the schoolmen] are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have catched the wind, that it should have gained half in half, though it had been contrary.
Essays, vol. i, p 253, repr. 1816.

LAVENDER. This plant was considered as an emblem of affection.

Some of such flow'rs as to his hand doth hap,
Others, such as a secret meaning bear;
He from his lass him *lavender* hath sent
Shewing his love, and doth requital crave;
Him rosemary his sweetheart, whose intent
Is that he should her in remembrance have.
Drayton, Ecl., ix, p. 1430

To *lay in lavender* was also a current phrase for to pawn; because things pawned are carefully laid by, like clothes which, to keep them sweet, have *lavender* scattered among them:

Good faith, rather than thou shouldst pawn a rag more, I'll *lay* my ladyship *in lavender*, if I knew where. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 279.

In R. Brathwaite's Strappado for the Devil, is an epigram "Upon a Poet's Palfrey *lying in Lavender* for the discharge of his Provender;" p. 154. The same allusion is also in the following passage, where a horse is spoken of:

Sander. The ostler will not let me have him, you owe tenpence for his meate, and sixpence for stuffing my mistriss saddle. *Fer.* Here, villaine, goe pay him strait. *Sander.* Shall I give them another pecke of *lavender? Fer.* Out, slave, and bring them presently to the dore. *Taming Shr.*, 6 pl., vol. i, p. 186

But the poore gentleman pales so deere for the *lavender* it is laid up in, that if it lie long at a broker's house, he seems to buy his apparell twice.
Greene's Quip, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 405.

These quotations fully illustrate the following passage of Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, which would be otherwise obscure:

And a black sattin suit of his own to go before her in; which suit (for the more sweet'ning) now *lies in lavender*. Act iii, 3

In Coles's Dictionary, "to *lay in lavender*" is translated "pignori opponere."

Hence a pawnbroker is thus described in some old drama, whose name is not given:

A broaker is a city pestilence,
A moth that eats up gowns, doublets, and hose,
One that with bills loads smocks and shirts together,
To Hymen close adultery [qu. ?], and upon them
Strews *lavender* so strongly that the owners
Dare never smell them after.
Cotgrave, Engl. Treas., p. 34

It is also a phrase generally, for anything nicely laid by for use:

He takes on against the pope without mercy, and has a jest still *in lavender* for Bellarmine.
Earle's Micr., Char. 2d.

Sometimes for laying by, in any way, even in prison.

†But then for a prince to have both his legs, and the one half of his thighs lopt, saw'd, hack'd, hew'd, torn, and rash'd off, and so the third part of a mans length laid up in *lavender* before he has half done with them, I must needs confess, I do not very well approve of it. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†Hither all sorts of garments resort in pilgrimage, whilst he playing the pimp, lodges the tabby petticoat and russet breeches together in the same bed of *lavender*. *Twelve Ingenious Characters*, 1686.

†LAVER. Explained in the example.

The water stone or *laver* of a kitchin: the place where the scullion washeth the dishes. *Nomenclator*.

LAVEROCK. The lark. Saxon. Lark is contracted from it. The use of it is more common in the Scottish dialect, than with English writers. Iz. Walton spells it *leverock*:

Here see a black-bird feed her young;
Or the *leverock* build her nest.
Angler's Wish, *Iz. Walton*, p. 200, ed. 1815.

LAUND, or LAWND, now lawn. A smooth open space of grass land. *Laude*, French.

Under this thick grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

And they that trace the shady *lawnds*.
Old Play of Orlando Furioso, 1594.

Some, sliding through the *laund* their bodies sleek,
As who should say shame less than force we fear,
Scud to the cops. *Fanshaw's Lus.*, ix, 72.

Dryden has used it. See Todd.

LAUNDER, *s.* A washer. *Lavandier*, French. From this our present word, *laundress*, is clearly derived; unless both are from *laund*. See LANDERER.

Amylum is taken for starch, the use of which is best known to *launders*. *Haven of Health*, c. iv, p. 28.

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, &c.
Pembr. Arcad., cited by Todd.

To LAUNDER. To wash.

Oft' did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundring the silken figures in the brine.
Shakesp. Lover's Complaint, Suppl., i, 740.

Sudds *launders* bands in p—e, and starches them.
Herrick, p. 109.

This discipline must have been very necessary to beards, when worn long; accordingly, we read of their being

Prun'd, and starch'd, and *lander'd*.
Hudibras, II, i, 171.

It is used also for that mode of washing gold, which is now called sweating, and is joined with clipping or shaving it:

Aye, and perhaps thy neck
Within a noose, for *laundring* gold, and barbing it.
B Jons. Alch., i, 1.

LAVOLTA, or LAVOLT. A kind of dance for two persons, consisting a good deal in high and active bounds. By its name it should be of Italian origin; but Florio, in *Volta*, calls it a French dance, and so Shakespeare seems to make it:

They bid us to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantos.
Hen. V, iii, 5.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*, nor sweeten talk,
Nor play at subtle games; fair virtues all,
To which the Grecians are most prompt and pregnant.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

It is thus described by sir John Davies, in his poem on dancing:

Yet there is one the most delightful kind,
A *lofty jumping*, or a leaping round,
Where arm in arm two dancers are entwin'd,
And whirl themselves, with strict embracements bound;
And still their feet an anapest do sound.
An anapest is all their music's song,
Whose first two feet are short, and third is long.
Stanza 70.

The following passage represents it much in the same manner:

So may you see by two *lavalto* danced,
Who face to face about the house do hop;
And when one mounts the other is advanced,
At once they move, at once they both do stop.
Their gestures shew a mutuall conscent.
An Old Fashioned Love. 1594, cited by Capell; vol. iii, p. 74.

Of its origin, Scot speaks conformably to the etymology:

Item, he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dansing witches, brought *out of Italie into France* that dance which is called *la volta*.
Discovery of Witchcraft, E 5, b.

†And lastly, Snap the belly-friend, whose taste
In well-fed flesh than fruit finds more repast;
Whose blood, like kids upon a motly plain,
Doth skip and dance *levalto's* in each vein.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hence Brauron's god to Tauriminion,
And you *levaltoring* corybants begon.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

LAVOLTETERE, *s.* A dancer of lavoltas. Apparently a word arbitrarily coined from the other.

The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit at his bum; one that, by teaching great madonnas to foot it, has miraculously purchased a ribanded waistcoat, and four clean pair of socks.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of the Inn, iii, 1.

LAUREAT, POET. Formerly a regular degree in our universities, as well as those abroad, the graduate being *laureâ donatus*. This is fully explained by Farmer, in his Essay on Shakespeare, p. 49, n. 2d ed. Hence Skelton obtained the title of laureat, as in the authorities quoted by Farmer.

Skelton wore the lawrell wreath,
And past in schoels, ye knoe,

says Churchyarde, in the poem prefixed to his works; and master Caxton, in his preface to the Boke of Eneydos, 1490, hath a passage, which well deserves to be quoted: "I praye master John Skelton, late created *poete laureate* in the unyversite of Oxenforde," &c. I find, from Mr. Baker's MSS., that our laureat was

admitted *ad eundem* at Cambridge: "An. D. 1493, et Hen. VII. nono, conceditur Johanni Skelton, poete in partibus transmarinis atque Oxon. *Laurea ornato*, ut apud nos eadem decoraretur," &c. Dr. Farmer refers also to Knight's Colet, p. 122. *Recherches sur les Poetes Couronnez*, by Resnel, Mem. de Lit., vol. x. See also the account of the *laureate*, both in the ancient and modern signification, in Warton's Hist. of Poetry, vol. ii, pp. 128—130; who was afterwards himself a *laureat*.

†*To* LAW. To take the law upon a person; to persecute him with law.

From spightfull words they fell to daggers drawing,
And after each to other threatned *lawing*.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

He hunts on Sondaies, and wraugles for tythes; yet he sildome or never goeth to law with his neighbours. His fences are so good, that no mans cattle can come into his ground; and his owne are so ringed and yoakt, and *lawde*, that they never trespasse on any other man. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

A LAY, *s.*, for a wager. It is now obsolete. Johnson gives only one authority for it, which is from Graunt; it occurs, however, in Shakespeare more than once. Mr. Todd has added others.

Post. I dare you to this match: here's my ring.
Phil. I will have it no *lay*. *Iach.* By the gods it is one!
Cymb., i. 5.

My fortunes to any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before
Othello, ii, 3.

Cliff. My soul and body on the action both
York. A dreadful *lay!* address thee instantly.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 2.

Other authors are quoted for it in Todd's Johnson.

LAY, *adj.*, for unlearned. A remnant of old times, when all persons not clerical were supposed to be unlearned; and "legit ut clericus" was an exemption from punishment.

For then all mouths will judge, and their own way,
The learn'd have no more privilege than the *lay*.
Ben Jons. Epigr., 132.

†LAY. Used for *lea*.

Battled with Python in the fallow'd *lays*.
Peele's Workes, i, 102.

†*To* LAY ALONG. To knock down.

To overthrow, *lay along*, and destroy, *sterno*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 202.

†*To* LAY OFF. To wash.

I pre'thee if thou wilt,
Stay for me till I have in yon fresh fount
Layd off the sweat and dust that yesterday
I soyld me with. *Aminta*, 1628.

To LAY IN ONE'S DISH. To object a thing to a person, to make it an accusation against him. Coles translates it, "aliquid alicui ut crimen objicere."

Last night *you lay it*, madam, *in our dish*,
How that a maid of ours (whom we must check)
Had broke your bitches leg.
Sir John Harr. Epigr., i, 37.

Butler has used it:

Think'st thou 'twill not be *laid i' th' dish*
Thou turn'dst thy back? quoth Echo, *pish*.
Hudibras, I, iii, ver. 209.

To LAY IN ONE'S LIGHT was occasionally used in a similar sense.

What tho' fearce Pharao wrought myschef in thy syght,
He was a pagan, *lay not that in our lyght*.
God's Promises, O. Pl., i, 27.

To LAY ON LOAD. To strike violently with repeated blows.

The greater strokes, the fiercer was the monster's awlesse fight;
So that the Greekes and Troyans all misdoubt their dreadlesse knight;
Still Hercules did *lay on load*.
Warner's Albions England, i, 4, p. 14.

They fell from words to sharpe, and *laid on load* amaine,
Untill at length in fight hight Irenglas was slain.
Mirr. for Magistr., C. J. Cæsar, p. 134.

His ready souldiers at a beck obay,
And on the foes courageous *load they lay*.
Sylv. Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

LAYES, for *Laises*, or loose women, from *Laïs*, the Grecian courtesan. At least, I can make nothing else of it.

But how may men the sight of beautie shun
In England, at this present dismall day?
All void of veiles, like *Layes*, where ladies run,
And rome about at every feast and play,
They wandring walke in every street and way.
Mirr. Mag., p. 217, by Blennerhasset.

LAY-STALL. A dunghill; according to Skinner, from *lay* and *stall*, because they lay there what they take from the stalls or stables. Coles also renders it by "sterquilinium." Also any heap of dirt, rubbish, &c. Perhaps it is rather a *stall*, or fixed place, on which various things are *laid*; q. d. a *lay-place*, a *lay-heap*.

Scarce could he footing find in that fowle way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall*,
Of murder'd men which therein strowed lay.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 53.

The soil that late the owner did enrich,
Him, his fair herds, and goodly flocks to feed,
Lies now a *leystall*, or a common ditch,
Where in their todder loathly paddocks breed.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1583.

Insomuch that the very platforme thereof remayned for a great part wast, and as it were, but a *laystall* of filth and rubbish.
Stowe's Survey of London, p. 51.

†These are the right patternes of an industrious bawd, for shee pickes her living out of the *laystall* or dunghill of our vices. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630

†*To* LAZE. To loll or lie indolently.

But Cupid *laseth* 'mongst the faiery lasses,
Whose clere complexion he oft sweareth passes
His mother Venus, whom all heaven doth seeke.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

Pur on the glasse, and on hearb pillowes *laze*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

A LEA. A field. Saxon. Not quite obsolete in poetry, having been preserved by Milton, &c. The usage of such a poet embalms a word.

Dry up thy marrows, vines, and plough-torn *leas*.
Timon of Athens, iv, 3.

Thence, rushing to some country farme at hand,
Breaks o'er the yeoman's mounds, sweeps from his land
His harvest hope of wheat, of rye, and pease,
And makes that channell which was shepherd's *lease*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 52.

The same author, with the carelessness of his time, in page 66 writes it *leyes*.

LEACH, or LEECH. A physician or surgeon; from *læc*, Saxon. This word also has been used occasionally by very late writers; particularly in the burlesque style, where obsolete words are always retained for a time, before they finally perish.

Make war breed peace; make peace stint war; make each
Prescribe to other, as each other's *leach*.
Timon of Athens, v, 6.

And streightway sent, with carefull diligence,
To fetch a *leach*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same, his name was Patience.
Spens. F. Q., I, x, 23.

†Where is Esculapius? who goes for him?
Ile hale the *leach* from hell to cure my paine.
Nero, 1607.

†LEACH. A sort of jelly.

To make a leach of almonds.—Take half a pound of almonds blanched, beat them in a mortar, and add a pint of new milk, and strain them; add more, two spoonfuls of rose-water, and a grain of musk, with half an ounce of the whitest ising-glass, and strain them a second time for your use.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

LEACH-CRAFT, *s.* The art of medicine or surgery.

We study speech, but others we persuade;
We *leach-craft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immort. of Soul, Introd.

LEACH-MAN. The same; compounded of *leach* and *man*.

Oft have I seene an easie soone-curde ill,
By times processe, surpasse the *leachman's* skill.
Remedy of Love, a Poem, 1602. B 2. apud Capell.

To LEAD APES, *prov.* The employment jocularly assigned to old maids in the next world. The phrase is still in use, and is inserted here rather to show how old it is, than to explain it as obsolete. As *ape* occasionally meant a fool, it probably meant that those coquettes who made fools of men, and led them about without real intention of marriage, would have them still to lead against their will hereafter. See APE.

Therefore I will even take sixpence in earnest of the bear-herd, and *lead his apes into hell* *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

Hayley gives other fanciful conjectures as to the origin of the proverb; but he says that he had not found it in any author before Shirley, from whose School of Compliment he brings an instance. *Essay on Old Maids*, vol. iii, p. 158.

†LEADEN-HEELED. Slow; heavy in moving.

This may serve to shew the difference 'twixt the two nations, the *leaden-heeld* pace of the one, and the quick-silver'd motions of the other.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†LEAF. The fat round the kidneys of a pig

What say you to the *leafe* or flecke of a brawne new kild, to be of weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bores belly raw? much good doe you, gallants, was it not a glorious dish?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEAGUER, *s.* The camp of the assailants in a siege; not a camp in general: whence a besieged town was said to be *beleaguered*.

We will bind and hoodwink him, so that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our own tents. *All's Well*, iii, 6.

The origin of the word is said to be Dutch or Flemish.

To LEAME, *v.* To flash, or shine.

And when she spake her eyes did *leame* as fire.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 54.

LEAMES, *s.* Gleams, flashes, flames; from the Saxon. It is used by Chaucer.

When fierie flakes, and lightnyng *leames*,
Gan flash from out the skies.
Kendall's Poems, 1577, Capell.

Then looking upward to the heaven's *leames*.
Mirr for Mag., Sackville's Ind., p. 256.

And fatall day our *leames* of light hath shet, [shut]
And in the tomb our ashes once be set.
Jasp. Heyw. in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 394.

†Whose skill hath scattered quite
The cloudes of poets pen,
And hath by glisteryng *leames* of light
To blinde and eylesse men.
Verses pref. to Kendall's Epigrammes, 1577.

A LEASH, *s.* A string, or thong, by which a dog is led along. *Lesse*, French. Skinner says that a *leash*, in the sense of three together, is derived from the same, it being unusual to unite more than three

dogs to lead together; and, I presume, usual to unite that number. From the dogs, it was easily transferred to the game caught by them, and thence into general use. It was used also for the string by which a hawk was held.

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
E'en like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Coriol.*, i, 6.
Minks and Lun,
Gray bitches both, the best that ever run)
Held in one *leash*, have leap'd, and strain'd, and whin'd
To be restrain'd. *Sylv. Du Bartas*, IV, iii, 2.

This curiously illustrates the passage above given, from the Winter's Tale. Sometimes written *lease:*

Those materials or appendices of his place [a forrester's], horne, *lease*, and bill, he resigns.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 47.

Lease, or *leash*, is a small long thong of leather by which the faulconer holdeth his hawk fast, folding it many times about his finger.
Gentleman's Recreat., 8vo; *Faulc. Terms taken from Latham*, p. 7.

[*Leash* was commonly used for a trio.]

†You shall see dame Errour so plaie her parte with a *leishe* of lovers, a male and twoo femalles. &c.
Riche his Farewell, 1581.

To LEASH, *v.* To unite by a leash.

And at his heels
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Hen. V*, Chorus 1st.

We may observe, that the hounds here leashed in are three in number, *famine, sword,* and *fire;* which illustrates Skinner's remark above cited. This is the only instance I had met with; but Mr. Todd adds a very remarkable one, in which Cerberus, the *three*-headed dog, is said to be *leash'd* to himself:

Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 33.

If we may trust the quarto edition of Lyly's Midas, *leashed,* or *leasht,* was used, at least among hunters, for beaten with a *leash*. Subsequent editions changed it to *lash'd;* but the explanation afterwards given, by the same speaker, seems to confirm *leasht:*

If I catch thee in the forest, thou shalt be *leasht*.
Act iv, sc. 2.

He afterwards says, that "a boy *leasht* on the single," means "a boy beaten on the taile *with a leathern thong*." *Ibid.*

This thong could only be the *leash;* and this also affords a convenient etymology for the word *lash;* better, indeed, than most that have been attempted.

LEASING. Lying. This Saxon word has been preserved in memory, though not in use, by its occurring in the church version of the Psalms. *Ps.* iv, 2.

Now Mercury indue thee with *leasing*, for thou speakest well of fools. *Twelfth Night*, i, 5.
For I have ever verify'd my friends
(Of whom he's chief) with all the size that verity
Could, without lapsing, suffer; nay sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground,
I have tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the *leasing*. *Coriol.*, v, 2
But that false pilgrim which that *leasing* told.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 48.

Prior and Gay have used it. See Todd.

It is rather singular that Ascham, a man of learning and a grammarian, commenting upon this word, in one of the places where it occurs in Chaucer, wholly mistakes its meaning, and speaks of it as if it came from to *leese*, which means to lose. Chaucer's lines are these:

Hasard is veray moder of *lesinges*,
And of deceite, and cursed forsweringes.

Where its sense is sufficiently fixed by its being united with deceit and forswearing; but Ascham says, "True, it may be called so if a man consider how many wayes and how many thinges he *loseth* thereby; for first he *loseth* his goodes, he *loseth* his time," &c. *Toxophilus*, p. 49, repr. See to LEESE.

LEASOW, *s.* A pasture. Mr. Todd has very properly shown, that this word, which is now only known as the appellative of Shenstone's Ferme Ornée, was once a general word, derived from the Saxon *leswe*. Shenstone probably found the name established at that place by ancient use.

LEAST AND MOST, or MOST AND LEAST, for they are equivalent. All, the whole of any number; one and all, great and small.

With th' isles thereof, and Geta all the east,
Of Asia all the islands, *most and least*.
Mirror for Mag., Caracalla, p. 176.

'Mongst them Alecto strowed wastefull fire,
Invenoming the hearts of *most and least.*
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

In the following passage it seems a little doubtful whether the same sense is intended:

Can'st thou not say any thing to that, Dicon, with *least or most?* *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 73.

†*To* LEAVE. To cease to do a thing; to discontinue.

Yet *left* he not with lustfull eyes to gaze
Upon her beautye admirably cleere.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 62.

As I am told the pope hath sent divers bulls against this sport of bulling, yet it will not be *left*, the nation hath taken such an habituall delight in it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

LEDDEN, or LEDEN. Language; from the Saxon *leden*, or *læden*, which originally meant Latin, being only a corruption of that word. Chaucer has used it, and from him Spenser, and other writers, probably took it. So Dante used *latino* for language in general:

E cantine gli augelli
Ciascuno in suo *latino*. *Canz.*, ii, 1.

Thereto he was expert in prophesies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xi, 19.

A wondrous bird among the rest there flew,
That in plain speech sung lovelays loud and shrill;
Her *leden* was like human language true.
Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 13.

The *ledden* of the birds most perfectly she knew.
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 905.

It is observable that all these, except Spenser, apply it to the speech of birds, of which Chaucer set the example:

Through which she understode well every thing
That any foule may in his *leden* faine,
And couthe he answer in his *leden* again.
Cant. Tales, 10749, Tyrwh.

LEDGER. See LEIGER.

LEEFEKIES. Apparently some part of female dress, or of the materials of it.

Besides all this, their shadows, their spots, their lawnes, their *leefekies*, their ruffes, their rings, shew them rather cardinals' curtisans than modest matrons.
Euph. to Philautus, N 1, b.

LEER, *s.* Complexion, colour; conjectured by Mr. Tollet to be formed from the Saxon *hleare*, facies. In Coles's Dictionary we have "*leer*, complexio." Skinner says, from *l'air du visage*. Gl. V. in *Lere*.

It pleases him to call you so, but he has a Rosalind of a better *leere* than you. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

Here's a young lad fram'd of another *leere* (so as not to blush),
Look how the black slave smiles upon his father.
Titus Andr., iv, 2.

That in some places there is no other thing bred or growing but brown and duskish, insomuch as not only the cattell is all of that *leere*, but also the corn upon the ground and other fruits of the earth.
Holland's Pliny, xxxi, 2, p. 403.

Once to the teat his lips he would not lay,
As though offended with their sullied *lear*.
Drayt. Moses, vol. iv, p. 1566.

Also for the cheek:

No ladie, quoth the earle, with a loud voyce, and the teares trilling down his *leares*, say not so.
Holinshed, cited by Todd.

For *leer*, learning, see LERE.

LEER, *adj.*, is used in the sense of empty, and particularly applied to a horse without a rider; in which sense Skinner derives it from *gelær*, Saxon, &c. Coles has "a *leer horse*, vacuus."

But at the first encounter downe he lay,
The horse runs *leere* away without the man.
Harringt. Ariost., xxxv, 64.

Hence a *leer* horse meant a led horse. In this sense Jonson has twice applied it to a drunkard, as being led in the train of another:

Instead of a little Davy to take toll of the bawds, the author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him, in as good equipage as you would wish.
Barth. Fair, Induction, vol. iii, p. 282.

Laugh on, sir, I'll to bed and sleep,
And dream away the vapour of love, if the house
And your *leer* drunkards, let me. *New Inn*, iv, 4.

Mr. Gifford, on this passage, says, "The word is sufficiently common in every part of Devonshire, in the sense of empty, as a "*leer* stomach," &c. In the Exmoor Courtship, the *leer* is properly explained as "the *hollow* under the ribs." What he adds of another sense of the word, not yet explained, may perhaps be answered by some interpretation here given.

Leers, and *leerings*, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, does not seem to have any reference to this; it means rather, sly looks, oglings of quiet courtship, as the word is still used:

Foutra for *leers* and *leerings!* Oh the noise,
The noise we made! Act iv, sc. 2.

Leer side seems to be used for left side, in the following passages, that being the side on which such ornaments were worn:

Clay, with his hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, i, 4.

And his hat turn'd up
With a silver clasp on his *leer* side. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

Mr. Gifford suggests that it is for *leeward*.

A suspicious or jealous man is one that watches himself a mischief, and keeps a *lear* eye still, for fear it should escape him. *Earle, Microc.*, § 78

Leere, in the following passage, seems to mean some coarse ornament that might be substituted for ouches, or necklaces; perhaps some coarse kind of twist or lace:

I mean so to mortifie myselfe, that in steede of silkes I will weare sackcloth: for ouches and bracelets, *leere*, &c., caddis; for the lute use the distaffe, &c.
Euphues, H 1 b.

Leer also may be found for *lair*, the haunt of a stag, &c. See LAIR.

LEER, *v.* To learn. See LERE.

Not all the shepherds of his calender,
Yet learned shepherds all, and seen in song
Their deepest layes and ditties deep among.
More lofty song did ever make us *leer*,
Than this of thine
Bp. Hall, in *Beloe's Anecd.*, vol iv, p. 100.
Their sport was such, so well they *leere* their couth.
Harr. Ariost., vii, 27.

"*Leere* their couth," there means "learn their lesson."

To LEESE. To lose; from *lesen*, Dutch. *Johnson.*

But flow'rs distill'd, though they with winter meet,
Leese but their show; their substance still lives sweet.
Shakesp. Sonnet 5, Suppl., i, 585.
They think not then which side the cause shall *leese*,
Nor how to get the lawyer's fees.
B. Jons. Forest., No. 3, vol. vi, p. 311.
Father, we come not for advice in war,
But to know whether we shall win or *leese*.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 33.
You see the faire Angelica is gone,
So soone we *leese* that ears: we sought so sore.
Harringt. Ariost., i, 19.
But seeing that a maister of a shyppe, be he never so cunninge, by the uncertainty of the wynde *leeseth* manye tymes both lyfe and goodes.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 218, mod. edit.

The word occurred also in our authorised version of the Bible, 1 Kings, xviii, 5, "that we *leese* not all the beasts;" but is one of those readings which have been tacitly changed in the modern editions.

‡When farmers by deere yeeres do *leeze*,
And lawyers sweare to take no fees.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.
†Then by degrees,
Her corps all naturall heat doth softly *leese*,
And so growes cold. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632

LEET, *s.* A manor court, or private jurisdiction for petty offences; also a day on which such court is held. From the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred. *Coles' Law Dict.* The French "*Lit* de justice," though so similar, has no connection with this; it means the tribunal of justice, in which the king presides in person. Why called *lit*, the French etymologists do not explain; probably because the royal seat, or throne, was covered with a large cushion, like a mattress.

And rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the *leet*,
Because she bought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Taming of Shrew, Induct.
Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets*, and law-days, and in session sit
With meditations lawful? *Othello*, iii, 3.

LEFUL, *adj.* Permitted or allowed; for leave-ful, which was used by Wickliffe: "Therefore it is *leveful* to each man or person of this singular religion," &c. See Todd.

No servant to his lord, nor child to the father or mother, nor wife to her husband, nor monke to his abbot, ought to obey, except in *lefull* things, and lawfull. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, 143.
Rich men sayen that it is both *lefull* and needfull to them to gather riches together. *Fox*, p. 372, &c.

LEG, *s.* A bow; commonly an awkward clownish bow, made by throwing out the leg, or at least used as an expression of ridicule.

He that cannot make a *leg*, put off's cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither leg, hands, lip, nor cap. *All's Well*, ii, 2.
I doubt whether their *legs* be worth the sums
That are given for them. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 2.
Keeps us from fights,
Makes us not laugh when we make *legs* to knights.
Beaumont's Letter to Jonson, B. & Fl., x, p. 365.
Or making low *legs* to a nobleman,
Or looking downward with your eye-lids close.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 342.
Their humanity [that of singing-men] is a *leg* to the residencer, their learning a chapter, for they learn it commonly before they read it.
Earle, Microc., Char. 47.

See Bliss's edit., p. 317. Also Todd on this word.

†I have been faine of late, thorow his meanes, to sett *the better legg* afore, to handle some of my masters somwhat plainelie, and roughlye to, for theie thought I would droupe, but I will rather be overthrowne by her majesties doings then overborded by theis churles and tinkers. *Letter dated* 1586.

†LEGACY. An embassy.

He came, and told his *legacy*. *Chapm. Il.*, vii, 348.

†LEGEANCE. For allegiance.

So also of a man that is abjured the realme; for notwithstanding the abjuration, he oweth the king his *legeance*, and remaineth within the kings protection.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

LEGEM PONE. A proverbial term, and a very odd one, for ready money, illustrated by Mr. Hawkins, in his notes on Ignoramus. That personage enters, bringing 600 crowns, which he was to pay for Rosabella, and says,

Hic est *legem pone*: hic sunt sexcentæ coronæ.
Act ii, sc. 7.

In bestowing of their degrees here they are very liberal, and deny no man that is able to pay his fees. *Legem ponere* is with them more powerful than legem dicere. *Heylin's Voy.*, p. 292.
They were all at our service for the *legem pone*.
Ozell's Rabelais, iv, 18.

The original is, "en payant."

Use *legem pone* to pay at thy day,
But use not Oremus for often delay.
Tusser, Husb. Lessons, 29.

But in this, here is nothing to bee abated, all their speech is *legem pone*, or else with their ill custome they will detaine thee.
G. Minshul, Essayes in Prison, p. 26.

Most of these illustrations are in Mr. Hawkins's note. The origin of the phrase is doubtless this: The first psalm for the twenty-fifth day of the month has the title *Legem pone*, being the first words of the Latin version. This psalm is the fifth portion of the 119th psalm, and, being constantly used on the first great pay day of the year, March 25, was easily connected with the idea of payment, while the laudable practice of daily attendance on the public service was continued.

†LEGER. A cant term for a Londoner who formerly bought coals of the country colliers at so much a sack, and made his chief profit by using smaller sacks, making pretence he was a country collier. This was termed *legering*.

The law of *legering*, which is a deceit that colliers abuse the commonwelth withall, in having unlawfull sackes. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

†LEIF, *adj.* Dear. *I had leifer*, I had rather.

Thus we verily are driven and confined as guiltie and condemned persons unto the furthest parts of the earth; and those who are most *leife* and deere unto us shall bee slaves, enthralled againe unto the Alemans.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

I had leiffer (quoth he) that good men should move question, wherefore I have not deserved it. *Ibid.*

LEIGER, LEIDGER, or LEDGER, *s.* A resident or ambassador at a foreign court, or a person stationed to wait on the service of another. It has been variously derived; from *licgan*, Saxon, to lie; from *legger*, Dutch; and from *legatus*, Latin. *Judicent eruditi.*

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassador,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.
Measure for Meas., iii, 1.

I have given him that,
Which if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leidgers* for her sweet. *Cymbel.*, i, 6.

In the above quotations I have followed the spelling of the second folio.

Now, gentlemen, imagine that young Cromwell's
In Antwerp, *leiger* for the English merchants.
Lord Cromwell, Suppl. to Sh., ii, 385.

Coryat writes it *lidger*, vol. i, p. 70.

Return not thou, but *legier* stay behind,
And move the Greekish prince to send us aid.
Fairf. Tasso, l. 70.

A name which I'd tear out
From the high German's throat, if it lay *leiger* there
To dispatch privy slanders against me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 52.

You have dealt discreetly, to obtain the presence
Of all the grave *leiger* ambassadors,
To hear Vittoria's trial. *White Devil*, O Pl., vi, 279.

Hence a *ledger-bait* in fishing:

That I call a *ledger-bait*, which is fixed or made to rest in one certain place when you shall be absent from it. *Isaac Walton. Compl. Angler*, i, 8, p. 163

†For humours to *lie leidger* they are seen
Oft in a tavern, and a bowling-green,
They do observe each place, and company,
As strictly as a traveller or spye.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

LEISURE. Vacant time, space allowed for any purpose. But Johnson considers it, in the following passage, as signifying "want of leisure;" and adds, "not used." It stands, however, simply for time or space allowed; and the context shows that it means there short space, or short leisure. The usage is, indeed, very peculiar.

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure*, and enforcement of the time,
Forbids to dwell upon *Rich. III*, v, 3.

There is a similar passage earlier in the same play:

Farewell: the *leisure* and the fearful time
Cuts off the ceremonious vows of love. v, 3.

The following expressions are similar, and seem to lead to it:

If your *leisure* served, I would speak with you.
Much Ado, iii, 2.

I'm sorry that your *leisure* serves you not.
Merch. of Venice, iv, 1.

Here to make good the boisterous late appeal
Which then our *leisure* would not let us hear.
Rich. II, i, 1.

In all these passages, the shortness of the leisure renders it unfit for the purpose required.

LEMAN, or LEMMAN. A lover or mistress; by Skinner derived from *l'aimant*, more properly *l'amant*, French. Junius supposed it to be quasi *leve-man*, from *leof*, dear, Saxon, and *man;* which latter derivation Dr. Johnson, perhaps rightly, preferred. It is, however, used either for male or female, and more commonly the latter; but it seems that *man* itself was sometimes used with the same latitude.

Let them say of me, as jealous as Ford, that search'd a hollow wall-nut for his wife's *leman*.
Merry Wives W., iv. 2.

I sent thee sixpence for thy *leman;* had'st it?
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

Why is not lovely Marian blithe of cheer?
What ails my *lemman* that she 'gins to low'r?
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.
And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did pour into his *leman's* lap so fast.
Spens. F. Q., I. i, 6.

Duessa says also,

And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy *leman* take.
Ibid., I, vii, 14.

LEME. See LEAME.

†LEND. A loan.

I have in the meadow a dainty she asse
That will appear better the bond to fill;
For the *lend* of the ass you might give me the mill.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

†LENEFY. To soothe; to appease.

That sorowe whiche shall assaile me by reason of your absence, I will sweten and *lenefie* with contentation, &c.
Riche his Farewell to Militarie Profession, 1581.

LENGER, for longer.

That wofull lover loathing *lenger* light.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix. 30
The *lenger* life, I wote, the greater sin.
Ibid., St. 43.

To LENGTH, for to lengthen.

And in your life their lives disposed so,
Shall *length* your noble life in joyfulnesse.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.
†Drinke was ordain'd to *length* mans fainting breath,
And from that liquor, drunkards draw their death.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[It is common in the earlier writers.]

†Now have we noon wherwith we may
Lengthe oure lif fro day to day.
Cursor Mundi, f. 34.

LENTEN, *adj.* Sparing, niggardly, insufficient; like the fare of old times in Lent.

To think, my lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive.
Hamlet, ii, 2.
To maintain you with bisket,
Poor John, and half a livery, to read moral virtue,
And *lenten* lectures. *Duke's Mistress*, by Shirley.

Metaphorically, short and laconic:

A good *lenten* answer. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

It was applied even to apparel, which was probably more homely and mortified in Lent:

Who can read,
In thy pale face, dead eye, and *lenten* suit,
The liberty thy ever-giving hand
Hath bought for others?
B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., iv, 1.

By a scrap of a proverbial rhyme, quoted in Romeo and Juliet, and the speech introducing it, we seem to learn that a stale hare might be used to make a pie in Lent, called there "a *lenten* pye." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. See HOAR.

Dryden has used *lenten*. See Johnson.

[The master of the revels usually exercised the power of granting to the players what were called *Lenten dispensations*, on the payment of a certain fee, in order to enable them to act in Lent on any day of the week excepting Tuesdays and Fridays, which were called Sermon days.]

L'ENVOY, *s.* An address; a term borrowed from the old French poetry, and adopted by our writers in the same sense. It was the technical name for additional lines subjoined to a poem, or part of a poem, as from the author; conveying the moral, or addressing the piece to some patron. From *envoyer*, French. It is thus defined in the Dictionary of the French Academy, under *envoi*: "Couplet qui termine un chant royal, une ballade, et qui sert à adresser l'ouvrage à celui pour qui il a été fait." It is now, I believe, disused in French, as well as in English. Though it has the French article with it, our poets have generally prefixed the English also; for which reason I have placed it here, instead of under ENVOY. See Todd's Johnson, 4. *Envoy*.

Moth. Is not *l'envoy* a salve? *Arm.* No, page, it is an epilogue, or discourse, to make plain some obscure precedence, that hath tofore been vain.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.
It lothed me a *l'envoy* here to write,
Of such a cruel, proud ambitious beast.
Mirr. for Mag., Porrex, 2d ed.

In that edition a *l'envoy* is subjoined to every history, which in the first were superscribed, *The Authoure*. They were merely the transitions from one tale to another; and in the edition of 1610, were entirely omitted.

Used also for a conclusion, generally:

Dost thou know the prisoner?—Do I know myself?
I kept that for the *l'envoy*. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.*, iv, 1.
Whirlwinds shall take off th' top o' Grantham steeple,
And clap it on St. Paul's; and after these
A *l'envoy* to the city for their sins.
B. & Fl. Wit without M., ii, 1.

For the ceremonial conclusion of a letter:

M. Well said. Now to the *l'envoy*. *B.* "Thine if I were worth ought: and yet such as it skils not whose I am, if I be not thine, Jeronime."
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, iv, Anc. Dr., iii, 414.

LEPROSY. Occasionally used as an expression for the *lues venerea*.

Yon ribald nag of Egypt,
Whom *leprosy* o'ertake, — —
Hoists sail and flies. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 8.
Into what jeopardy a man will thrust himself for her he loves, altho' for his sweet villanie he be brought to loathsome *leprosie*.
Greene's Disputation, &c., cited by Mr. Steevens.

LERE, or LEAR, *s.*, for lore. Learning, knowledge, or lesson learnt.

He was invulnerable made by magic *leare*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 4.
Tho he that had well ycon'd his *lear*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 262.
This *leare* I learned of a bel-dame trot,
When I was yong and wylde as now thou art.
But her good counsell I regarded not,
I markt it with my eares, not with my hart.
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepheard, 1594.
In many secret skils she had been conn'd her *lere*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 905.
With Ive, a godly priest, suppos'd to have his *lere*
Of Cuthbert. *Ibid.*, xxiv, p. 1139.
Full well she was ycon'd the *leir*
Of mickle courtesy. *Ibid., Ecl.*, 4, p. 1401.
But hee learn'd his *leere* of my sonne, his young master, whom I have brought up at Oxford.
Mother Bombie, D 4.

†LESE. To lose. See LEESE.

A bag for my bread,
And another for my cheese,
A little dog to follow me,
To gather what I *lese*.
Newest Acad. of Compl.

LESINGE, *s.* Losing, or loss. This must be distinguished from leasing, lying. Ascham comments on this verse of Chaucer,

Hasardry is verye mother of *lesinges*,

by showing how many things are lost thereby *Toxoph.*, p. 49. He is mistaken as to the passage, but right as to the word *lesinge*, that it sometimes meant loss. See LEASING.

To LESSOW, *v.* To feed or pasture; from *leasowe*, a pasture. See LEASOW.

Gently his fair flocks *lessow'd* he along,
Through the frim pastures, freely at his leisure.
Drayton's Moses, p. 1576.

To LET. To hinder. *Lettan*, Saxon.

What *lets*, but one may enter at her window.
Two Gent. of V., iii, 1.
Unhand me, gentlemen—
By heaven, I'll make a ghost of him that *lets* me.
Haml., i, 4.
What *lets* us then the great Jerusalem
With valiant squadrons round about to hem.
Fairfax, Tasso, i, 27.
Why la you, who *lets* you now?
You may write quietly.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 394.

LET, *s.* A hinderance or impediment; from the verb.

And my speech intreats
That I may know the *let*, why gentle peace
Should not expel these inconveniences.
Henry V, v, 2.
Scorning the *let* of so unequal foe.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 13.
He was detain'd with an unlookt for *let*.
Harrington's Ariosto, i, 14.
All *lets* are now remov'd; hell's malice falls
Beneath our conquests. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 164.

Dr. Johnson has very fully exemplified these two words.

LETHAL. Deadly; from *lethalis*, Latin.

Armed with no *lethall* swoorde or deadlye launce.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, A a 7.
For vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.
Cupid's Whirligigs, cited by Mr. Steevens.

LETHE is once used by Shakespeare for death, though he generally takes it in the proper signification of oblivion. In this false usage, however, he is countenanced by contemporary writers. It seems to have been spoken as one syllable, whereas in the other sense it is of two.

Here did'st thou fall; and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe*.
Julius Cæs., iii, 1.
The proudest nation that great Asia nurs'd,
Is now extinct in *lethe*. *Heywood's Iron Age*, Part 2.

In this sense it must be formed from *lethum*, death; not *lethé*.

LETHE'D. Shakespeare has coined a kind of participle from *lethe*, by which he would convey the sense of *absorbed in oblivion*.

Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite,
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour
Ev'n 'till a *lethe'd* dulness. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 1

†*To* LETIFICATE. To exhilarate.

Wine from sad hearts expelleth grief; and mine
Letificates, dilating when supine. *Owen's Epig.*, 1677

LETTERS OF MART. A mistaken form, instead of letters of marque and reprisals, which are still granted to privateers in time of war. The phrase originated from the word *march*, *marcha*, or *marca*, signifying a border (in which sense the lords *marchers* were lords of the borders, see MARCHES), privilege being granted by one sovereign to his subjects, to make reprisals upon those of a neighbouring prince, by whom they had been injured. "Because," says Minshew, "the griefs whereupon these letters are sought and granted, are commonly given about the bounds and limits of every countrey." Du Cange says, "Facultas à principe subdito data, qui injuriâ affectum se vel spoliatum ab alterius principis subdito queritur, de quâ jus vel rectum ei denegatur, in ejusdem principis *marchas* seu limites transeundi, sibique jus faciendi: vulgo *droit de marque et de represailles*, *Jus marchium*." Again: "*Marcha vel repræsalia* in charta Jacobi Regis Aragon. An. 1326." *In Voce Marcha*, No. 4. See also Blount's Glossographia in *Marque*, and *Law of Marque*. The erroneous form was very common.

I read his *letters o' mart*, from this state granted
For the recov'ry of such losses as
He had received in Spain.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush i, 2

A monstrous fish, with a sword by's side, a long sword;
A pike in's neck, and a gun in his nose, a huge gun;
And *letters of mart* in's mouth, from the duke of Florence. *B. and Fl. Wife for a Month*, ii, 1.

With *letters* then of credence for himself, and *mart* for them,
He puts to sea for England.
Albions Engl., ii, 64, p. 277.

Harrington has *writ of mart* in the same sense:

You'l spoil the Spaniards, by your *writ of mart*,
And I the Romans rob, by wit and art.
Epigrams, ii, 30.

LETTICE-CAPS. These are somehow connected with old medical practice, for they are twice mentioned in connection with physicians.

1*st Phys.* Bring in the *lettice-cap*. You must be shaved, sir,
And then how suddenly we'll make you sleep.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., iii, 1.

Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters.
Some with *lettice-caps* some posset-drinks, some pills.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Theod., act v, p. 197.

A *lettice cap* it weares and bearde not short.
Shippe of Safegarde, 1569.

We find, from Minshew's Spanish Dictionary, that a *lettice-cap* was originally a *lattice-cap*, that is, a net cap, which resembles *lattice* work; often spelt lettice. See him in "*Lettise* bonnet, or cap for gentlewomen," and the Spanish *Albanega*, there referred to. In the ancient account of the coronation of Anne Boleyn, it is said,

After her followed ladies, being lordes wives, which had circotes of scarlet, with narrow sleeves, the breast all *lettice*, with barres of pouders, according to their degrees. *Nichol's Progr.*, vol. i, p. 12.

"All of *lettice*," I interpret "all of net-work."

†LEVAIN. Apparently only another form of leaven, though in the second especially the meaning is obscure.

Sometimes, by his eternall self he swears,
That my son Isaac's number-passing heirs
Shall fill the land, and that his fruitfull race
Shall be the blessed *levain* of his grace. *Du Bartas.*

Love is a *leven*, and a loving kiss
The *leven* of a loving sweet-heart is.
Witts Recreations, 1640.

†LEVANT, *cloth of*. A cosmetic used by ladies in the 16th century.

To make a kind of cloth, called *cloth of Levant*, wherwith women do use to colour their face.
Secretes of Alexis.

LEVEL-COIL. A game, of which we seem to know no more than that the loser in it was to give up his place, to be occupied by another. Minshew gives it thus: "To play at *levell coil*, G. jouer à cul levé; *i. e.*, to play and lift up your taile when you have lost the game, and let another sit down in your place." Coles, in his English Dictionary, seems to derive it from the Italian, *leva il culo*, and calls it also *hitch-buttock*. In his Latin Dictionary he has, "*Level-coil*, alternatim, cessim;" and, "to play at *level-coil*, vices ludendi præbere." Skinner is a little more particular, and says, "Vox tesseris globulosis ludentium propria;" an expression belonging to a game played with little round tesseræ. He also derives it from French and Italian. It is mentioned by Jonson:

Young justice Bramble has kept *level coyl*
Here in our quarters, stole away our daughter.
Tale of a Tub, iii, 2

Mr. Gifford says that, in our old dramatists, it implies riot and disturbance; but I have seen it in no other passage. [But see below.] *Coil*, indeed, alone signifies riot or disturbance; but *level-coil* is not referred by any to the English words, but to French or Italian.

The same sport is mentioned by Sylvester under the name of *level-sice*:

By tragick death's device
Ambitious hearts do play at *level-sice*.
Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2.

In the margin we have this explanation:

A kinde of Christmas play; wherein each hunteth the other from his seat. The name seems derived from the French *levez sus*, in English, arise up. *Ibid.*

†Yes, yes, sayes she; and told him than
What *levell-coyle* had bin.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609

†Buggins is drunke all night; all day he sleepes;
That is the *levell-coyle* that Buggins keeps. *Herrick*

†He carelesly consumes his golden pelfe,
In getting which his father damn'd himselfe:
Whose soule (perhaps) in quenchlesse fire doth broile,
Whilst on the earth his sonne keepes *levell coile*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LEVER, for liefer. Rather; from LIEF, q. v.

For *lever* had I die then see his deadly face.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 32

Me *lever* were with point of foe-man's speare be dead
Ibid., III, ii, 6

For I had *lever* be without ye,
Than have such besynesse about ye.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 94

LEVEST, for liefest. Dearest.

For ye have left me the youngest, and the fairest and she is most *levest* to me.
Hist. of K. Arthur, 2d part, O b.

LEVET. "A blast on the trumpet; probably that by which soldiers are called in the morning." *Johnson.* Also used for any strong sound of the same instrument; from *lever*, French.

Come, sir, a quaint *levet*,
To waken our brave general! then to our labour.
B. and Fl. Double Marriage, ii, 1.

The stage direction adds, "Trumpets sound a *levet*."

First he that led the cavalcate
Wore a sow-gelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-feed lawyer on his brev'ate.
Hudibr., II, ii, v. 609.

LEVIN. Lightning; from *hlifian*, to shine, Saxon.

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, vi, 40.

Levin-brond means thunderbolt:

And eft his burning *levin-brond* in hand he tooke.
Ibid., VII, vi, 30.

Though these words are used by Spenser, they do not belong to his time, but to that of Chaucer.

†LEUSE. To loose, or untie.

Abstringo, to *leuse* that whiche was bounden.
Eliote's Dictionarie, 1559.

And the barbarians againe, fully bent to spend their lives for to gaine victorie, assayed to *leuse* our battaile so jointly knit together.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

LEWDSTER. A lewd person; a word perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare.

Against such *lewdsters* and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Merry W. W., v, 3.

†LIARS'-BENCH. A place in St. Paul's Cathedral in the sixteenth century, so called because it was stated that the disaffected made appointments there.

†LIATICA. A sort of wine.

With malmesie, muskadell, and corcica,
With white, red, claret, and *liatica*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To LIB, *v.* The same in the old northern dialect, as to glib in some others; namely, to castrate. See Ray's North Country Words. In Massinger's Renegado, the eunuch Carazie says,

Say but you doubt me,
And, to secure you, I'll cut out my tongue;
I'm *libde* in the breech already. Act ii, sc. 1.

I would turn cinders, or the next sow-gelder,
O' my life, should *lib* me, rather than embrace thee.
Massing. City Madam, ii, 2, p. 306.

That now, who pares his nails, or *libs* his swine,
But he must first take counsel of the signe.
Hall's Satires, ii, 7, p. 34.

He can sing a charm, he says, shall make you feel no pain in your *libbing*, nor after it.
Brome's Court Beggar, act iv.

Shakespeare has used to GLIB, q. v.

LIBBARD. A leopard. *Liebard*, German.

And make the *libbard* sterne
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did earne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 25.

She can bring only
Some *libbards'* heads, or strange beasts.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 355.

Milton has used the word.

LIBBARD'S-BANE, or LEOPARD'S BANE. A general name for all the aconites, which were also called wolfs-bane.

All these *leopardes* or wolfs-bane are hot and dry in the fourth degree, and of a venomous qualitie.
Lyte's Dodoens, p. 496.

I ha' been plucking, plants among,
Hemlock, henbane, adder's-tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, *libbards-bane*.
B. Jons. Masque of Queens.

†LIBBET. A staff, or club; a billet.

A beesome of byrche, for babes verye fit,
A longe lastinge *lybbet* for loubbers as meete.
Harman's Caveat for Commen Cursitors, 1567.

A little staffe or *libbet*, bacillus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 317.

LIBERAL, *adj.*, sometimes had the meaning which we express by libertine, or licentious, as being too free or liberal; frank beyond honesty or decency, as Johnson explains it.

Who hath indeed, most like a *liberal* villain,
Confess'd the vile encounters they have had
A thousand times in secret. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

How say you, Cassio, is he not a most profane and *liberal* counsellor? *Othello*, ii, 1.

My lord, it lies not in Lorenzo's power
To stop the vulgar, *liberal* of their tongues.
Spanish Tr., O. Pl., iii, 209.

But Vallinger, most like a *liberal* villain,
Did give her scandalous ignoble terms
Fair Maid of Bristow, 1605, cit. St.

And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person. *B. and Fl. Captain.*

LIBERALLY, *adv.* Licentiously; in a similar mode of usage.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene's Tu Qu., O. Pl., vii, 21.

I have spoke too *liberally*.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawyer, ii, 2, p. 211.

LIBERTIES. The liberties allowed to lovers, and even to intimate acquaintances, in the times of Elizabeth and James, were very extraordinary and indecorous. In Jonson's play of the Devil is an Ass, a great part of scene 6, act ii, consists of Wittipol courting Mrs. Fitz-dotterel at a window contiguous to her own house; and the stage direction orders him expressly to take the liberties allowed only to familiar acquaintances, in the following rule of politeness!

It is not becoming a person of quality, when in company with ladies, to handle them roughly, to put his hand into their necks or their bosoms, to kiss them

by sarprize, &c.; you must be very familiar to use them at that rate, and, *unless you be so*, nothing can be more indecent, or render you more odious.
Rules of Civility, 1678, p. 44.

It must be allowed, however, that the exposure of the female person was at that time such as almost to invite these attempts. See Cynthia's Revels, iii, 4; and O. Pl., ix, 237. Also Beaumont and Fletcher's Love's Pilgr., iv, 2.

†LIBERTINE. A freeman of an incorporate town or city.

And used me like a fugitive, an innate in a town,
That is no city *libertine*, nor capable of their gown.
Chapm. Il., xvi.

†LICAND. Pleasing; agreeable.

Mo. Thou art mine pleasure, by dame Venus brent;
So fresh thou art, and therewith so *lycand*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

LICH, *adj.* Like. An obsolete Chaucerian word.

But rather joy'd to be than seemen sich.
For both to be and seeme to him was labor *lich*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 29.

LICH-OWL. A death-owl, *i. e.*, the screech-owl; so called from the supposed ominousness of its cry and appearance. From the Saxon *lic*, or *lice*, a carcass. From the same origin comes *liche-wake*, used by Chaucer (Cant. Tales, 2960) for the vigils or watches held over deceased persons; corrupted in England into *lake-wake*, or *late-wake*, and in Scotland into *like-wake*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., p. 21. Hence also *Lich-field*, and other compounds. See Johnson in *Lich*.

The shrieking *litch-owl*, that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves, and hollow sepulchres.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1297.

This etymology of *Lichfield* is thus alluded to by the same poet:

A thousand other saints, whom Amphibal had taught,
Flying the pagan foe, their lives that strictly sought,
Were slain where *Litchfield* is, whose name doth rightly sound,
There of those Christians slain, *dead field*, or burying ground.
Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1118.

†LICKERISH. Dainty; nice.

Goe your wayes, you are *lickerish*. Allez, vous estes un croque-lardon. *French Schoolemaster*, 1636.

LICKET. Something of a London fashion, attached to a cap; but what, has not been ascertained.

I tell you I cannot endure it; I must be a lady. Do you wear your quoiff, with a London *licket*; your stamel petticoat, with two guards; the buffin gown, with the tuftaffity cap, and the velvet lace! I must be a lady, and I will be a lady.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 209.

It is plain that the speaker despises all the things first mentioned, as vulgar; and is determined to rise above them, and be a lady. I have a notion of having seen *a London licket* somewhere else, but cannot recall the place.

†LICTIER. A litter, or portable bed.

Qui aide à porter la lictiere. A servant that helped to carry his maisters *lictier*, or that was one of the six that carried him in his chaire. *Nomenclator*.

†LID. A name formerly given to the cover of a book.

Involucrum, operculum libri, sittybus. Cicer. membrana aut involucrum, quo libri ab injuria temporis et pulverum integri conservantur. Enveloppoir couverture. The cover or *lid* of a booke.
Nomenclator.

†LIE. "Who tells a *ly* to save his credit, wipes his nose on his sleeve to save his napkin." *Howell*, 1659.

A LIE WITH A LATCHET. Proverbial phrase, meaning a great lie. It occurs in the translation of Rabelais:

If you hearken to those who will tell you the contrary, you'll find yourselves damnably mistaken for that's a *lie with a latchet*; though 'twas Ælian, that long-bow man, that told you so, never believe him, for he lies as fast as a dog can trot. B. v, ch. 30.

There is nothing like it in the F ch. Ray gives the proverb thus:

That's a *lie with a latchet*,
All the dogs in the town cannot match it.
Proverbial Phrases, p. 300.

†*To* LIE. To be in pawn.

Sir, answered the beggar, I have a good suite of apparell in the next village which *lieth* not for above eightpence, if you will helpe me to that first I shall thinke myselfe beholding unto you.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

†*To* LIE DOWN. To be brought to bed in childbirth.

I have brought into the world two children: of the first I was delivered before my friends thought me conceived; of the second, I went a whole yeere big, and yet when every one thought me ready to *lie down*, I did then quicken. *Lylie's Euphues and his England*.
I promis'd her fair, that I would take care
Of her and her infant, and all things prepare
At Hartlepool town, where she should *lie down*;
Poor soul she believ'd me, as always she'd done.
The Hartlepool Tragedy, 1720.

LIEF, or LIEVE. Dear; from *leof*, Saxon.

And with your best endeavours have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.
Till her that squyre bespake: Madam, my *liefe*,
For God's deare love be not so willfull bent.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.

Also as a substantive, for love, or lover:

For only worthy you, thro' prowes priefe,
(If living man mote worthy be) to be her *liefe*.
Ibid., I, ix. 17.

Who was it, *lieve* son? speak ich pray thee, and quickly tell me that. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 37.
Next to king Edward art thou *leefe* to me.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 42.

To have my sepulture
Neere unto him, which was to me most *leefe*.
Mirror for Mag., p. 326.

2. As an adverb, in the sense of willingly:

I hope not; I had as *lief* bear so much lead.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.—66, b.
I had as *lief* have heard the night-raven, come what plague could have come after it. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
So, I had as *lief* as an angel I could swear as well as that gentleman. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, iii, 1.

As *lieve*, or *leave*, is still popularly said, in the same sense.

LIEGE, *adj.* Bound, or held in feudal connection; from *ligius*, low Latin, which is originally from *ligo*, to bind. This word, as well as the Latin and French (*lige*) corresponding, is joined indifferently to lord or subject; *liege-lord* and *liege-man*.

We enjoin thee,
As thou art *liege-man* to us. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

It is applied both ways in the statutes. See Minshew. See also Du Cange in *Ligius*.

LIEGE, *s.* Usually a sovereign.

Most mighty *liege*, and my companion peers.
Rich. II, i, 3.

It is still in current use, particularly in the tragic drama, in this sense; but *liege* was used also for a subject. In one case it was an abbreviated term for *liege lord*, in the other for *liege-man*, according to the double use of the adjective.

Such miracles can princes bring to pass
Among their *lieges*, whom they mind to heave
To honours false, who all their guests deceive.
Mirror for Mag., p. 400, by Baldwine.
But what avail'd the terror and the feare
Wherewith he kept his *lieges* under awe.
Ibid., p. 440, by Sackville.

LIEGEMAN, *s.* A subject, or person bound to feudal service under the sovereign.

Friends to this ground, and *liege-men* to the Dane.
Haml., i, 1.
This *liege-man* gan to wax more bold.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

LIEGER. See LEIGER.

†LIEUTENANT-GENERAL. The general of an army was formerly so called, he being considered the representative of his sovereign in the absence of the latter.

†LIFE. *I hold my life*, I am assured.

Now sayes hee, whether should I obey my parents, or John Taylor? Surely thy father, monnsieur, for he hath much need of a sonne that will father thee. Nay, such a father that gave him a hundred pound at parting, (*I hold my life* he meant with a purse for a parting blow.) *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To put no life in, to act negligently.

Rem negligenter agit. He goes carelesly about the matter. He *puts no life into the matter*. He doth it as though he cared not whether he did it or no.
Terence in English, 1614.

LIFTER. A thief. Shop-lifter is still used for one who steals out of shops. It is said that *hliftus*, in the Gothic, has the same meaning. Suppl. to Sh., i, 238.

Is he so young a man and so old a *lifter*.
Tro. and Cress., i, 2.
Broker, or pandar, cheater, or *lifter*.
Holland's Leaguer, cited by Todd.

To LIG. To lie. A word still used in the Scottish dialect; from *liggan*, Saxon.

Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbes would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 40.

Also Shep. Kal., May, 125.

†LIGBY. A bedfellow; a familiar term for a concubine.

Con. He is wed already, sir. Another wife would gar him be put down at gallows; and I would not be she for all the worldly good that e're I saw with both mine eyen. And o' my conscience I'll be none of his *ligby*, for twise so mickle. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

†LIGHT. In the sense of unchaste.

Though she were in the darke, she would appeare a *light* woman. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.
Glycerium, meretrix, a *light house-wife*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†LIGHT-SKIRTS. A strumpet.

Hath not Shor's wife, although a *light-skirts* she,
Given him a chast long lasting memory.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
F. The purse serves for an art; but if I should briefly tell thee, what punkish art derived from her progenitors this *light-skirts* used towards me, thou wouldest laugh. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

LIGHT O' LOVE. An old tune of a dance, the name of which made it a proverbial expression of levity, especially in love matters. Sir J. Hawkins recovered the original tune from an old MS., and it is inserted in the notes to Much Ado about Nothing, act iv, sc. 3.

Jul. Best sing it to the tune of *light o' love*.
Luc. It is too heavy for so light a tune.
Two Gent. of Ver., i, 2.
Clap us into *light o' love*; that goes without a burden; do you sing it, and I'll dance it. *Beat.* Yea, *light o' love*, with your heels. *Much Ado*, iv, 3.
He'll dance the morris twenty mile an hour—
And gallops to the tune of *light o' love*.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsmen, v, 2.

It is used occasionally as a phrase to denote a light woman:

Sure he has encountered
Some *light o' love* or other, and there means
To play at in and in for this night.
B. & Fl. Chances, i, 4.

So also:

Long. You *light o' love*, a word or two.
Maria. Your will, sir. *B. & Fl. Noble Gentlem.*, iv, 1.
Next them grew the dissembling daisie, to warn such *light o' love* wenches, not to trust every faire promise that such amorous bachelors make them.
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, B 2, b.

LIGHTLY, *adv.* In the sense of commonly, usually.

Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Rich. III, iii, 1.

The great thieves of a state are *lightly* the officers of the crown; they hang the less still, play the pikes in the pond, eat whom they list.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 112.

And ye shall find verses made all of monosillables, and do very well, but *lightly* they be jambickes, bycause for the more part the accent falles sharpe upon every second word.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 102.

At which times *lightly*, though they be in the fields, they will spread their upper garments on the earth, and fall to their devotions. *Sandy's Travels*, L. i, p. 55.

But the Turkes do not *lightly* ride so fast as to put them unto either. *Ibid.*, p. 64.

In the authorized translation of Mark, ix, 39, it is used for ταχὺ, *i. e.*, readily, easily: καὶ δυνήσεται ταχὺ κακολογῆσαί με; "that can *lightly* speak evil of me."

LIGHTNING BEFORE DEATH. A proverbial phrase, partly deduced from observation of some extraordinary effort of nature, often made in sick persons just before death; and partly from a superstitious notion of an ominous and preternatural mirth, supposed to come on at that period, without any ostensible reason.

How oft' when men are at the point of death
Have they been merry? which their keepers call
A *lightning before death*. O, how may I
Call this a *lightning*? *Rom. and Jul.*, v, 3.

And all this was, since after this he had not long to live,
This lightning flew before his death, which Pallas was to give. *Chapman's Hom. Il.*, xv, p. 213.

The idea here, as might be supposed, is not warranted by the original. On an old man's appearing very unaccountably merry, it is said,

He was never so before. If it be a *lightning before death*, the best is I am his heir.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 428.

Not that I lightning or fell thunder feare,
Unless that *lightning before death* appear.
Gayton. Fest. Notes, iii, 8, p. 125.

It is noticed by Ray, who inserts it as a proverb:

It's a *lightening before death*.

He remarks upon it,

This is generally observed of sick persons, that a little before they die their pains leave them, and their understanding and memory return to them; as a candle just before it goes out gives a great blaze.
Ray's Proverbs, p. 59.

Daniel has made it the subject of a fine simile:

Thus, for the sicke, preserving nature strives
Against corruption and the loathsome grave;
When, out of death's cold hands, she backe reprives
Th' almost confounded spirits she faine would save;
And them cheeres up, illightens, and revives,
Making faint sicknesse words of health to have,
With lookes of life, as if the worst were past,
When strait comes dissolution, and his last.

So fares it with this late revived queene;
Whose victories, thus fortunately wonne,
Have but as onely *lightning* motions beene
Before the ruine that ensued thereon.
Civil Wars, vii, 93.

To LIKE. To please.

If I were a woman, I would kiss as many as had beards that pleas'd me, complexions that *lik'd* me, and breaths that I defy'd not.
As you like it, Epilogue.—250, b.

And with her to dowry
Some petty and unprofitable dukedoms;
The offer *likes* not. *Henry V*, Chorus 3.

Or that our hands the earth can comprehend,
Or that we proudly do what *like* us best.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 242.

I know men must, according to their spheare,
According to their proper motions, move;
And that course *likes* them best which they are on.
Daniel's Musophilus, p. 98.

The old court phrase of "and *like* your majesty," is well enough known to have meant, "an it *like* your majesty;" *i. e.*, if it please your majesty. It occurs in the following passage:

I am content, and *like your majesty*,
And will leave good castles in security.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 57.

LIKE LETTUCE LIKE LIPS. An obsolete proverb, translated from the Latin, *similes habent labra lactucas*, which is noticed and explained by Erasmus, Adag., p. 644. It means that bad things suit each other; coarse meat suits coarse mouths, as an ass eats the thistles for his salad. It is inserted by Ray, and explained, p. 130.

Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such thing of nought.
Like lettuse like lippes; a scab'd horse for a scald squire. *New Custome*, O. Pl., i, 267.

†LIKELY. Probable.

Fable. A tale not true but *likelie*: a fable: a feined devise. *Nomenclator.*

Good looking.

Before a month be ended she shall be married to a young king, being of a fair and comly personage, as *likely* to be seen. *History of Fortunatus*, 1682.

†LIKRESSE. For lickerous. Dainty.

Now, for such censure, this his chiefe defence is,
Their sugred tast best likes his *likresse* senses.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To LILL, *v.* To loll out, as a dog does his tongue.

Curled with thousand adders venomous,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 34.

Skinner says, "A Belg. *lellen* sugere, hoc a *lelle* papilla;" but these are doubtful etymologies.

LIMB-MEAL. From limb, and the Saxon *mæl*, a portion; *i. e.*, limb by limb; as *piece-meal*, which is still in use. See DROP-MEAL.

O that I had her here to tear her *limb-meal*.
Cymb., ii, 4.

LIMBECK. An alembic; a corrupt form of the word. It means a still, and is hardly disused in poetry. It is abundantly exemplified by Johnson. Mr. Todd has found it used as a verb by sir E. Sandys. It is found also in Milton and Dryden.

> The warder of the brain
> Shall be a fume, and the receipt of reason
> A *limbeck* only. *Mach.*, i, 7.

> His head is a receptacle of catarrhs, his eyes *limbecks* of fluxes and inflammations. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 60.

LIMBO. The borders of hell, sometimes used for hell itself; corruptly formed from *limbus*, the hem or border of a garment. The old schoolmen supposed there to be, besides hell (infernus damnatorum), 1. A *limbus puerorum*, where the souls of infants unbaptized remained; 2. A *limbus patrum*, where the fathers of the church, saints, and martyrs, awaited the general resurrection; and, 3. Purgatory. To which, in popular opinion, was added, 4. A *limbus fatuorum*, or fool's paradise, the receptacle of all vanity and nonsense. Shakespeare uses it generally for hell:

> As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.
> *Tit. Andr.*, iii, 1.

> For indeed he was mad for her, and talk'd of Satan, and of *limbo*, and of furies, and I know not what.
> *All's Well*, v, 3.

Limbus patrum is jocularly put in the following passage for a prison:

> I have some of them in *limbo patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three days; besides the running banquet of two beadles, that is to come.
> *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.

It is here used for hell by Spenser:

> What voice of damned ghost from *limbo* lake?
> *F. Q.*, I, ii, 32.

And elsewhere in his works. Here it has its proper sense:

> Legions of sprites from *limbo's* prison got.
> The empty air, the hills and valleys fill'd.
> *Fairfax, Tasso*, ix, 58.

Milton has indulged himself in rather a jocular description of what he calls

> A *limbo* large and broad, since call'd
> The paradise of fools. *Par. Lost*, iii, 495.

Which he stores with

> Both all things vain, and all who in vain things
> Built their fond hopes of glory or lasting fame,
> Or happiness, in this or th' other life:
> All who have their reward on earth, the fruits
> Of painful superstition, and blind zeal,—
> All th' unaccompl'sh'd works of nature's hand,
> Abortive, monstrous, and unkindly mix'd,
> Dissolv'd on earth. Ver. 448, &c.

The idea is undoubtedly borrowed, in part, from Ariosto's repository of lost things in the moon; to which, indeed, he directly refers:

> Not in the neighb'ring moon, as some have dream'd
> Ver. 459

We find, in the following passage, a kind of origin for Milton's bridge from hell to the earth:

> And up from darksome *lymbo's* dismall stage,
> *One Stygian bridge*, from Plutoe's emperie
> Came Night's black brood, Disorder, Ruine, Rage,
> Rape, Discord, Dread, Despaire, Impietie,
> Horror, swift Vengeance, Murder, Crueltie.
> *Nicchol's England's Eliza*, An. 1588; *Mirr. Mag.*, 814.

The company that passes over is exactly of the same kind.

Limbo is also used for a prison, or any place of restraint.

LIME, as put into liquor, for adulteration, complained of by Falstaff and others.

> You rogue, here's *lime* in this *sack* too: there's nothing but roguery to be found in villainous man: yet a coward is worse than a cup of *sack* with *lime* in it. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Sir Richard Hawkins is quoted as saying that lime was mixed with the wine in making "for conservation." *Voy.*, p. 379. But that cannot be what the tavern-keeper is accused of doing. It was probably used for fining. It is said, however, in a pamphlet by R. Greene, to be mixed with ale, "to make it mightie." How it could have that effect, it is not easy to say. See notes on the passage above cited.

LIME, *s.*, for bird-lime. This was often separately used, which now it is not. It frequently thus occurs in Shakespeare.

> You must lay *lime* to tangle her desires.
> *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 2.

See Todd.

LIME, *v.* To besmear with bird-lime, or to catch with it.

> York and impious Beaufort, that false priest,
> Have all *lim'd* bushes to betray thy wings,
> And fly thou how thou can'st they'll tangle thee.
> 2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4

LIME-HOUND. A sporting dog, led by a kind of thong called a *lyam*, or *lyme*. *Limier*, French.

> We let slip a grey-hound, and cast off a hound. The string wherewith we lead a greyhound is called a lease; and for a hound a *lyome*.
> *Gentl. Recreat.*, 8vo ed., p. 15.

> No, an I had, all the *lime-hounds* o' the city should have drawn after you by the scent rather.
> *B. Jons. Bartk. Fair*, i, 3.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* winde her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 25.

I have seen him smell out
Her footing like a *lime-hound*, and know it
From all the rest of her train.
Massinger, Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Shakespeare seems to use *lym* for lime-hound:

Mastiff, greyhound, mungril grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym* *Lear*, iii, 6.

Harrington, in his Ariosto, mentions the *lyme* from which the hound was so denominated:

His cosin had a *lyme-hound* argent bright,
His *lyme* laid on his back, he couching down.
Book xli, St. 30.

In one author I find *line-hound*, probably from an idea that such was the proper form:

He can do miracles with his *line-hound*, who by his good education has more sophistry than his master.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 43.

Limmer, and *limer*, mean the same as lime-hound.

LIME-TWIGS. Twigs covered with bird-lime to catch the birds. Mr. Joddrell has erroneously explained it, "a branch of the lime;" that is, of the lime-tree; and quotes this passage:

To birds the *lime-twig*, so
Is love to man an everlasting foe.
Fanshaw's Past. Fido, i, 4.

Donne has thus used it:

He throws,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, wheresoe'er he goes,
His title of barrister.

See Todd's Johnson, for many more examples.

LIMIT. Sometimes used for limb, the limbs being the extremities or limits of the body.

Lastly hurried
Here to this place, i' the open air, before
I have got strength of *limit*. *Winter's T.*, iii, 2.

Thought it very strange that nature should endow so fair a face with so hard a heart, such comely *limits* with such perverse conditions.
Titana & Theseus, bl. lett., cited by Mr. Steevens.

†*To* LIMIT. To beg. From the begging friars called *limiters*.

Popishe friers were, and are, but ydlers and loytering vagabondes, good for nothing, but even as flies flie abroade upon all mennes meate, to fill themselves of other mens travels, even so doe they; for they go ydelly a *limiting* abrode, living upon the sweat of other mens travels.
Northbrooke against Dicing, &c., 1577.

LIMITER, or LIMITOUR, *s.* A friar licensed to beg within a certain district. A word more common in the time of Chaucer.

In some strange habit, after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim or a *lymiter*, &c.
Spens. Moth. Hubbard's Tale, 84.

What I am young, a goodly batcheler,
And must live like the lustie *limiter*.
Drayton's Eclogues, edit. 1593, G 4, r.

This author afterwards considerably modernised his poems, by removing many of the obsolete words. In the latest edition, instead of the above lines, we read:

Tush, I am young, nor sadly can I sit,
But must do all that youth and love befit. P. 1420

For such like suche fables are not onely doulcet to passe the tyme withall, but gainfull also to theyr practisers, such as pardoners and *limittours* be.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., H 3

†LIMLISTER. Perhaps a misprint. Florio, under *Cefalu*, has "a scornefull nickname, as we say a *limlifter*."

A. Cefalus, that is a *lymlister*, reach me a nutmeg, that is red, waightie, full, and without holes.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†LIMMER. A wretch; a base fellow.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him by those *lymmers* and robbers. *Holinshed.*

The foule ill take me, mistresse, quoth Meg, if I misreckon the *limmer* lowne one penny.
Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

†LIMPIN. A limpet.

Tellina, mytulus. τελίνα, μύτλος. Athenæo. A *limpin*.
Nomenclator.

To LIN. To stop, cease, or intermit. Saxon. *Blin* is the same in Scotch. Both from one common origin.

I, but set a beggar on horseback, he'll never *lin* 'till he be a-gallop.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th Intermean.

And Sisyphus an huge round stone did reele
Against an hill, ne might from labour *lin*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 35

What, miller, are you up agin?
Nay then my flail shall never *lin*,
Until, &c. *Grim*, O. Pl., xi, 241

Before which time the wars could never *lin*.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 77

So they shall never *lin*,
But where one ends another still begin.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1, p. 8

Swift, in one of his playful effusions, in the correspondence with Stella, writes thus:

Would you answer MD's letter,
On new-year's-day you will do it better.
For when the year with MD 'gins
It never without MD *lins*.

Which he explains by adding,

These proverbs have always old words in them; *lins* is leaves off. *Journal, Lett.* xii.

†*Facit sedulo.* He doth the best he can: he never *linns*: he gives it not over: he is alwaies doing.
Terence in English, 1614

†Fond world that nere thinkes on that aged man,
That Ariostoes old swift paced man,
Whose name is Tyme, who never *lins* to run.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606

LIN. A pool, or watery moor; in Welch *llynn*.

The near'st to her of kin
Is Toothy, rushing down from Verwin's rushy *lin*.
Drayton, Polyolb., v, p. 78

And therefore to recount her rivers from their *lins*,
Abridging all delays, Mervinia thus begins.
Ibid., S. ix, p. 826

The marginal note on which says, "Meres, or pools, from whence rivers spring." In Scotland it means a cataract; thus the falls of the river Clyde in that country, are called on the spot *lins*. But it also means a pool under a fall. See Jamieson.

†LINATIVE. A lenitive.

Thy *linative* appli'de, did ease my paine,
For though thou did forbid, twas no restraine.
Marie Magdalens Lamentations, 1601.

LINCOLN GREEN. Lincoln was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of green cloth and stuffs, or rather for the green dye employed upon them. The marginal note on the passage from Drayton's Polyolbion, song 25, says, "Lincoln anciently dyed the best *green* of England." COVENTRY BLUE was equally famous, and KENDALL GREEN. See those words.

All in a woodman's jacket he was clad
Of *Lincolne greene*, belayed with silver lace.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 5.

Whose swains in shepherd's gray, and girls in *Lincoln green*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxv, p. 1162.

She's in a frock of *Lincoln green*,
Which colour likes her sight.
Drayt. Eclogue, ix, p. 1432.

Robin Hood's men were clad in *Lincoln green*:

An hundred valiant men had this brave Robin Hood,
Still ready at his call, that bow-men were right good,
All clad in *Lincoln green*, with caps of red and blue.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1174.

And himself also in general:

Robin Hood took his mantle from his back,
It was of *Lincoln green*,
And sent it by this lovely page
For a present unto the queen.

But when he went to court he made a distinction:

He cloathed his men in *Lincoln green*,
And himself in scarlet red.
Pop. Ball., called Robin Hood's Garland, p. 43.

LINDABRIDES. A celebrated heroine in the romance called the Mirror of Knighthood, which is mentioned by Cervantes among the books found in the library of Don Quixote. B. i, ch. 6. From the great celebrity of this lady, occasioned by the popularity of the romance, her name was commonly used for a mistress. Jonson, having so introduced it, gives a sketch of her history:

A. Lindabrides! *Aso.* Ay, sir, the emperor Alicandroe's daughter, and the prince Meridian's sister, in the knight of the sun; [Donzel del Phebo] she should have been married to him, but that the princess Claridiana, &c. *Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 2.

Thus she is mentioned also by Rowley, in the Match at Midnight:

Lindabrides her name; that ancient matron is her reverend grannum. *Tim.* Niggers; I have read of her in the Mirror of Knighthood.
Act ii, O. Pl., vii, 7, 381.

This Spanish romance was translated into English by one Margaret Tyler, and published, in nine successive parts, between 1598 and 1602. Hence it was so well known at that period. The author of the novel of Kenilworth has taken advantage of this circumstance, to make his dialogue characteristic, when M. Lambourne says, "I will visit his *Lindabrides*, by St. George, be he willing or no." Chap. ii. Of the word *Dabrides*, which occurs in one old play, I can make nothing, unless it be a corruption or abbreviation of *Lin-dabrides*. The sense suits exactly:

On my life, he has some swinging stuff for our fresh *Dabrides*, who have invested themselves with the Platonic order. *Lady Alimony*, i, 1 (1659).

†And she had but one eye neither, with as much zeal
As e'er knight-errant did his fair *Lindabrides*,
Or Claridiana. *Albertus Wallenstein*, 1639.

†LINE. At line length.

Expulsum ludere, to strike a ball *at line length*, or to keepe up the ball from the ground.
Nomenclator, 1585, p. 296.

LINE OF LIFE. One of the lines in the hand, so termed in the cant of palmistry.

Go to, here's a simple *line of life!* here's a small trifle of wives! Alas! fifteen wives is nothing! eleven widows and nine maids, is a simple coming-in for one man. *Merch. Venice*, ii, 2

You live chaste and single, and have buried your wife,
And mean not to marry, by the *line of your life*.
B. Jons. Metam. Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 80.

†LINEN-BALL. Some instrument of torture mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

LINENER. A linen-draper.

Precede all the dames at court by a fortnight, have council with taylors, *lineners*, lace-women, embroiderers. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, ii, 5.

If she love good clothes and dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.

A LINGEL. A sort of thong used by shoemakers and cobblers; from *lingula*.

Where sitting, I espy'd a lovely dame,
Whose master wrought with *lingell* and with awl.
And under ground he vamped many a boot.
B. & Fl. Knight of the B. Pestle, act v, p. 438.

His awl and *lingel* in a thong,
His tar-box on his broad belt hung.
Drayt. Ecl., iv, p. 1403.

If thou dost this, there shall be no more shoemending,
Every man shall have a special care of his own sole;
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His *lingel* and his nawl. *Ibid.*, *Women Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

Lingel is here a correction of the modern editors for *yugal*, in the old editions, which is certainly nonsense. The correction seems indubitable.

LINK. It seems odd enough that so awkward, inefficient, and dirty a method of restoring the blackness to a rusty hat, as that of smoking it by a link, should ever have grown into a common practice; but so it appears by the following passages:

Nathaniel's coat, sir, was not fully made,
And Gabriel's pumps were all unpink'd i' the heel;
There was no *link to colour Peter's hat.*
Taming of Shr., iv, 1.

This cozenage is used likewise in selling old hats found upon dunghills, instead of newe, *blackt over with the smoake of an old link.*
Greene's Mihil Mumchance, cited by Mr. Steevens.

†LINK-EXTINGUISHERS. Large extinguishers attached to the railings of houses formerly used by the linkmen for extinguishing their links. Many of these were still (1849) to be seen in London, particularly in the neighbourhood of the old squares.

†LINNE. Flax. Chapman uses it in his translation of the epithet λευκώλενος.

Little he was, and ever wore a breastplate made of *linne*.
Il., ii, 459.

LINSTOCK, or LINT-STOCK. "A carved stick, with a cock at one end, to hold a gunner's match, and a sharp point at the other, to stick it upright in the ground." *Kersey's Dict.* A stock or handle to hold the lint. The match itself was called *lintel*, or *lint*. Coles has, "*Lintel*, funis igniarius, ad explodendas machinas bellicas." From *linum*, Latin.

And the nimble gunner
With *linstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Henry V*, Chorus 3.
I smelt the powder, spy'd what *linstock* gave fire, to shoot against the poor captain of the gallifoyst.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 102.
Till you shall hear a culverin discharg'd
By him that bears the *linstock* kindled thus.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 390.

Dr. Johnson produces an instance from Dryden.

LION OF COTSWOLD. A sheep. See COTSALE, *i. e.*, Cotswold.

†LIPARI. Appears to have been formerly a favorite wine.

Luna. And I will drink nothing but *Lipary* wine.
Key to the Rehearsal, 1704, p. 52.
What can make our fingers so fine?
Drink, drink, wine, *Lipari-wine.*
The Slighted Maid, p. 83.

†LIP-CLIP, or LIP-CLAP. Kissing.

Some maids will get *lip-clip*, but let them beware of a *lip-clap*; for fear of maids they become mothers, and sing the doleful lullaby. *Poor Robin*, 1707.
Now the spring coming on, young wenches will grow wanton, and rather than live under a mothers nose, and a granams tongue, will venture a *lip-clap* and a *lap-clap* to get them a husband, when a little while after the cuckow sings at their door. *Ibid.*, 1693.

†LIP-LABOUR. Talk.

In briefe, my fruitlesse and worthy *lip-labour*, mixt with a deale of ayrie and non-substantiall matter, I gave his lordship, and the like requitall I bestowed on the right worshipfull Mr. Thomas Squibb, maior of Sarum. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

LIPPIT. *To turn lippit*; a phrase which I have seen only in the following example. It seems to imply being wanton:

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own *Merry Devil*, O. Pl., v, 283.

It was suggested by a friend, that the Supplement to Lacombe's Dict. du Vieux Langage, gives *lippu*, as meaning "gourmand, friand;" but so obsolete a French word is not likely to have been commonly known in England. [See TIPPET, where this article is corrected by Nares himself.]

LIPSBURY PINFOLD, that is, Lipsbury pound. The sentence in which it occurs has the form of a proverbial saying; but no trace of its origin or direct signification has yet been discovered. Mr. Capell was very confident that he knew the meaning of it: "It is not come to knowledge where that *Lipsbury* is, which we see in page 38; but this we may know, and that with certainty, *that it was some village or other* fam'd for boxing, that the boxers fought in a ring, or enclos'd circle, and that this ring was called—*Lipsbury pinfold:* this may satisfy as to the sense; and inquiry may help to further particulars, those that wish for them." *Notes on Lear*, p. 155. This would be well guessed, if any such place as *Lipsbury* had ever existed. The passage that occasioned these conjectures is the following, in the altercation of Kent with Gloster's steward:

If I had thee in *Lipsbury pinfold* I would make thee care for me. *Lear*, ii, 2

Lipsbury pinfold may, perhaps, like *Lob's pound*, be a coined name; but

with what allusion, does not appear. It is just possible that it might mean the teeth, as being the pinfold within the *lips*. The phrase would then mean, "If I had you in my teeth." But it remains for some more fortunate inquirer to discover what is really meant. No various reading of the passage comes to the aid of the critic in this place.

LIQUOR. *The grand liquor* is used by Shakespeare for the great elixir, or aurum potabile, of the alchymists.

> Where should they
> Find this *grand liquor* that hath gilded them?
> *Tempest*, v, 1.

There certainly is no reason to change liquor into '*lixir*, as Warburton proposed, an elixir being a liquor. See GILDED.

†LIRICUMPHANCY. The old popular name of some plant.

> The tufted daisy, violet,
> Hearts-ease, for lovers hard to get;
> The honey-suckle, rosemary,
> *Liricumphancy*, rose-parsley,
> Prickmadam, rocket, galant pink,
> And thousands more than I can think;
> Which do this month adorn each field,
> And sweet delight and pleasure yield.
> *Poor Robin*, 1746.

LIRIPOOP, or LIRIPIPPE, *s.* Part of the old clerical dress; in early times, apparently a tippet; latterly, a scarf. See Gent. Mag., 1818, vol. ii, p. 217, where is a very elaborate article on the subject. It was supposed by Skinner to be corrupted from *cleropeplus*. Kersey explains it, "a livery hood." Coles has "a *liripoop*, epomis, cleropeplus." In Du Cange's Glossary, *Liripipium* is thus illustrated: "Epomis, unde Belgis *lüre-püpe*, seu potius longa fascia, vel cauda caputii. *Henricus de Knyghton de Event. Angl.*, l. iv. Dominarum cohors affuit, quasi comes interludii, in diverso et mirabili apparatu virili—in tunicis partitis—cum capuciis brevibus, et *liripipiis* [malè *liripiis* edit.] ad modum cordarum circa caput advolutis." It was Somner who corrected that passage.

> With their Aristotle's breech on their heads, and his *liripipium* about their necks.
> *Beehive*, I 7, cited by Capell.
>
> That they do not passe for all their miters, staves, hats, crowns, cowles, copes, and *liripippes*. *Ibid.*

In the mock library of Rabelais we have "*Lyrippii* [for liripippii] Sorbonicæ Moralizationes, per M. Lupoldum." Vol. ii, p. 74. *Ozell.*

It seems that this ornament was not confined always to the clergy, for Peck, speaking of the extravagance of dress used by the commons in the time of Edward III, says, "Their *lerripippes* reach to their heels, all jagged."

Liripoop and *leripoop* are sometimes used without any definite meaning, chiefly, I presume, from their droll and burlesque sound; as where a girl is called "a young *lirry-poope*." *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, act ii, sc. 1. Lyly twice used it to express a degree of knowledge or acuteness:

> Theres a girl that knows her *lerripoop*.
> *Mother Bombie*, i, 3.
>
> Thou maist be skilled in thy logic, but not in thy *lerypoope*. *Sapho & Phao.*, i, 3.

In this mode, however, it was very current. Cotgrave translates "Qui sçait bien son roulet," by "one that knows his *liripoope*." Probably it meant at first, having that knowledge which entitled the person to wear a *liripoop*, or scarf, as a doctor. Thus the treatise of Magister Lupold explained all the learning connected with the doctorial hood, or scarf, of the Sorbonne. Menage says it is made from the Flemish *liere-piipe*.

LIST, *s.*, in the sense of boundary, which is now disused, appears to have been deduced from the lists which kept off the spectators at tournaments. It occurs in this sense several times in Shakespeare's plays.

> I am bound to your niece, sir. I mean, she is the *list* of my voyage. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 1.
>
> The very *list*, the very utmost bound,
> Of all our fortunes. 1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.
>
> The ocean, overpeering of his *list*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

Which passage puts the sense of the following out of all doubt:

> Confine yourself but in a patient *list*. *Othello*, iv, 1.

Which Dr. Johnson erroneously explained *listening*.

2. *List*, for desire or inclination; from to *list*, or listen to, in the sense of to choose, or be disposed to do anything; or perhaps rather for lust.

> I find it still when I have *list* to sleep.
> *Othello*, ii, 1.

Dr. Johnson cites another instance from the Eikon Basilike, or some other work under the name of Charles I.

LISTEN, *v.* To attend to, as an active verb. This usage is common in the writings of Shakespeare, but is by no means peculiar to him. It was the language of the time, and not quite disused when Milton wrote, as Dr. Johnson shows.

He that no more must say is *listen'd* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.
Rich II, ii, 1.

As they had seen me with these hangman's hands
Listening their fear. *Macbeth*, ii, 2.

Which she long *listning*, softly askt againe
What mister wight it was that so did plaine.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 10.

Listen the plaints of thy poor votaries.
Rowley's World Toss'd, &c., cit. St.

It occurs in Milton's Comus.

LITCH-OWL. See LICH-OWL.

LITE, for little.

From this exploit he sav'd not great nor *lite*,
The aged men, and boys of tender age
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 26.

Sylvester has used by *litte and little*, for by little and little:

For as two bellows, blowing turn by turn,
By *litte and little* make cold coals to burn.
Du Bartas, I, i, 2.

Lite, for little, is quoted also from Chaucer. See Todd.

†LITERATE. The converse of illiterate.

A. As learned, you follow the *literate*, who while they subtilly argue, teach others how to operate.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†LITHE. Cheerful; glad.

Hee had mystaken his markes, in prophesying of suche notable tempest, consideryng it proved so *lythe* a day without appearance of any tempest to ensue.
Holinshed, 1577.

Supple; soft.

The billes of birds we see full oft.
Whiles they bee yong are *lith* and soft.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 438.

LITHER, *adj.* Soft, pliable, yielding; the comparative of *lithe*. From *lithe*, Saxon.

Two Talbots, winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despite shall scape mortality.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

I'll bring his *lither* legs in better frame.
Look about you, 1600, cit. St.

Well, and ye shift no better, ye losel *lyther* and lasye.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 72.

Or at lest hyre some younge Phaon for mede to dooe the thynge, still daube theyr *lither* cheekes with peintynge.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., sign. F 2.

Also idle:

For Charles the French king in his feats not *lither*,
When we had rendred Rayner, Maunts, and Maine,
Sound meane to win all Normandie againe.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

LITHERNESS. Softness, weakness, or, perhaps, idleness. See the second sense of *lither*, in Todd.

For as they that angle for the tortoys, having once caught him, are driven into such a *lythernesse*, that they loose all their spirites.
Euphues and his Engl., p. 24.

Here it is clearly weakness:

Have my weak thoughts made brawn-fallen my strong arms? or is it the nature of love,—to breed numbness or *lytherness*, or I know not what languishing in my joints and sinews? *Lyly, Endymion*, iv, 3.

†LITHIE. Pliable; soft.

Their *lithie* bodies bound with limits of a shell
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

LITTLE-EASE. A familiar term for a pillory, or stocks; or an engine uniting both purposes, the bilboes.

Nervus—a kind of stockes for the necke and the feete: the pillorie, or *little-ease*.
Abr. Fleming's Nomencl., 196, b.

Was not this a seditious fellow? was not this fellow's preaching a cause of al the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo, or *little-ease*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 105, b.

[According to a work published in 1738, called, "The Curiosity, or the General Library," p. 60, it was "a place of punishment in Guildhall, London, for unruly 'prentices."]

LITTLEST. The regular superlative of little, though supplanted by least. Shakespeare has put it into the mouth of the player-king:

Where love is great, the *littlest* doubts are fear.
Haml., iii, 2.

LIVE, for lief. Willingly.

I had as *live* as any thing I could see his farewell.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 293.

It was probably pronounced as *leave*.

LIVELIHOOD. Used for liveliness, active vigour, or lively appearance.

The remembrance of her father never approaches her, but the tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheeks. *All's Well*, i, 1.

With this, she seizeth on his sweating palm
The precedent of pith and *livelihood*.
Shaksp. Venus and Adon., Suppl., i, 405.

Spenser writes it *livelihead*, which is equivalent. See Todd.

LIVELODE, for livelihood. Maintenance; from *life* and *lode*.

Ne by the law of nature
But that she gave like blessing to each creature,
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life.
Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 145.

†LIVERINGS. A sort of pork sausages.

Tomaculum, Juvenal. Farciminis genus è porcina. Saucisse, saucisson. A kinde of puddings made of hogges flesh, which some call *liverings*. *Nomenclator*

LIVERY, *s.* Delivery, or grant of possession; a law term.

1. Hence *livery of seisin* is a law term, implying the delivery of land, &c., into possession. *Livery and seisin* is

also used; *livery* being in each instance equivalent to delivery:

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As being her owne by *livery and seisin*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, iv, 37.

He sent a herauld before to Rome to demand *livery* of the man that had offended him.
North's Plut., p. 150.

2. To *sue one's livery* was a phrase relative to the feudal tenures, according to which the court of wards seized the lands of any tenant of the crown upon his decease, 'till the heir *sued out his livery*, and by that process came into possession. The phrase occurs three times in Shakespeare's writings.

York says to Richard II,

If you do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters-patents that he hath
By his attornies-general, to *sue*
His livery, and deny his offer'd homage,
You pluck a thousand dangers on your head.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

Bolingbroke afterwards says,

I am denied to *sue my livery here*,
And yet my letters-patents give me leave.
Ibid., ii, 3.

It should be made letters-patent in both places.

Of the same Bolingbroke it is afterwards said,

He came but to be duke of Lancaster,
To *sue his livery*, and beg his peace.
1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

And this was not done till a minor came of age, it was occasionally used as an expression to denote maturity:

If Cupid
Shoot arrows of that weight, I'll swear devoutly,
H'as *sued his livery*, and 's no more a boy.
B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, ii, 1.

†There was an ancient use in Babylon,
When as a womans stocke was spent and gone,
Her living it was lawfull then to get,
Her carkasse out to *liverie* to let,
And Venus did allow the Cyprian dames
To get their livings by their bodies shames.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†LIVES-MAN. A living man.

Stilt. O give the duke some of the medicine
Fer. What medicine talk'st thou of? what ayles my son?
Jer. O lord, father, and yee meane to be a *lives-man* take some of this. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

LIZARD. It was a current opinion in the time of Shakespeare, and is not yet quite eradicated, that lizards, the most harmless of reptiles, were venomous. The English *lizard*, or eft, and the *water-lizard*, or newt, in many places lie under the same slander, and particularly the latter. An abhorrence of their singular form probably gave rise to this notion, as happened also in the case of the toad.

Their sweetest prospects murdering basilisks,
Their softest touch, as smart as *lizards'* stings.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii 2.

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided
As venom'd toad, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.

Hence the *lizard's leg* was thought a fit ingredient in the witches' cauldron in Macbeth.

The *lizard* shuts up his sharp-sighted eyes
Among these serpents, and there sadly lies.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1538.

LOACH. A small fish; called also a groundling. *Cobitis barbatula. Linn.* One of the Carriers in 1 Henry IV says, "Your chamber-lie breeds fleas like a *loach*." ii, 1. This has puzzled the commentators; but it seems as reasonable to suppose the *loach* infested with fleas as the tench, which may be meant in a preceding speech. Both sayings were, probably, founded upon such fanciful notions as make up a great part of natural history among the common people; but Holland's Pliny warrants the notion that some fishes breed fleas and lice, ch. xlvii. Had the Carrier meant to say "as big as a *loach*," he would have said, "breeds fleas like *loaches*." Warburton and Capell are far from the mark. Mr. Malone's suggestion, that it may mean "breeds fleas as fast as a *loach* breeds," that is, breeds loaches, is not improbable, as it was reckoned a peculiarly prolific fish.

In the Trip to the Jubilee, sir H. Wildair speaks of *loaches* being swallowed whole; "to swallow Cupids like *loaches*." This is curiously illustrated by Mr. Pennant, who says that this fish is frequent in a stream near Amesbury, "where the sportsmen, through frolic, swallow it down alive in a glass of wine." See Donovan's Fishes, Pl. xxii. [Nares is mistaken in this explanation. A loche was a solid form of medicine to be swallowed by sucking.]

Browne mentions the fish thus:

The miller's thombe, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-nibling roach.
Brit. Past., B. i, S. 1, p. 29

†LOACH. A simpleton.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expence, for the good fortune he had in the happy finding of his rapier.

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

LOADSTAR, and LOADSMAN. See LODE-STAR, and LODESMAN.

†LOAFED-LETTUCE.

Laictue crespue, *loafed* or headed *lettice*.

Nomenclator, 1585.

†*To* LOAT. The same as to LOUT.

And incredible it is, what obsequious *loating* and courting there is at Rome sundry waies to such persons as are without children.

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

LOATHFUL. Either hating or hateful; abhorred. Many compounds of *loath* were formerly current, which since have been disused. It is common to write the adjective *loath* without the *a;* but there is no reason to distinguish it, in this respect, from the verb to *loathe*, both being from the Saxon *lath*. See Johnson on these words.

1. Hating, abhorring:

That the complaints thereof could not be told;
Which when he did with *loathful* eyes behold.
He would no more endure, but came his way.

Spens. Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 1313.

2. Hateful, offensive.

He would attain the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without *loathfull* lightnesse. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*, ii 4. col. 2.

LOATHLY, *adj*. Hateful, detestable.

But barren hate,
Sour-ey'd disdain, and discord, shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it both. *Temp.*, iv 1

But if she lost it,
Or made a gift of it, my father's eye
Should hold her *loathly*. *Othello*, iii. 4.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary.

Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 44.

LOATHLY, or LOTHLY, *adv*. Unwillingly.

Seeing how *lothly* opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose. *Lear*, ii, 1

There is some licence in the use of the word in the above passage; it means, "With what unwillingness to enter into his views." It seems rather, by its position, to intimate that he opposed unwillingly.

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day.

Donne to the Countess of Bedford.

LOATHNESS, or LOTHNESS. Unwillingness. This word is little used, if at all; though there seems to be no reason why it should not.

And the fair soul herself
Weigh'd, between *lothness* and obedience, at
Which end the beam should bow. *Temp.*, ii, 1.

Pray you, look not sad,
Nor make replies of *lothness*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 9

Johnson gives an example from Bacon also.

LOAVE-EARS, for lave-ears. A corrupt form of the word. See LAVE-EAR'D.

But take especial care
You button on your night cap.
M. After th' new fashion
With his *loave ears* without it,

Lady Alimony, act ii, sign. ▶.

See in LUGGED.

LOB. A lubber, or clown. Skinner derives it from *lapp*, German; Minshew and others from λωβη. Both etymologies are unsatisfactory Dr. Johnson says, in his note on the passage cited below, *lob, lubber, looby, lobcock*, all denote both inactivity of body and dulness of mind.

Farewel, thou *lob* of spirits, I'll be gone.

Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

Hold thy hands, *lob*. *Promos & Cass.*, Part ii. iii, 2.

It was such a foolish *lob* as thou.

Preston's Cambyses, cited by Steevens.

Should find Esau such a lout or a *lob*.

Jacob and Esau, ditto.

Mad Coridon do buz on clownish otes,
As balde a verse as any *lob* can make.

An Ould Facioned Love. by J. T., 1594.

To LOB, *v. a*. To hang down in a sluggish and stupid manner. Made from the substantive.

And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hide and hips.

Henry V, iv, 2.

†LOB-COAT. A clown.

Cares not a groate
For such a *lob-coate*.

The Wit of a Woman, 1604.

†LOBCOCK. Anything clumsy; a lubber or clown.

Much better were the *lobcock* lost then wonne,
Unlesse he knew how to behave himselfe.

The Mous-Trap, 1606.

I am none of those heavy *lobcocks* that are good for nothing but to hang at the tail of a coach.

Caryll, Sir Salomon, 1671.

This hot weather shall make some so faint, that their lubbery-legs shall scarcely carry their *lobcock* body. Sweet speaking doth oft make a currish heart volent, and the best way is by humbleness to creep, where by pride we cannot march. *Poor Robin*, 1713.

LOB'S-POUND. Phrase, *To be laid in Lob's pound*, to be "laid by the heels, or clap'd up in jail." *Old Canting Dictionary*. Also any close or confined place, as, in the following lines, it means "behind the arras:"

Who forced the gentleman, to save her credit,
To marry her, and say he was the party
Found in *Lob's pound*. *Mass. D. of Milan*, iii, 2.

Who *Lob* was, is as little known as the site of LIPSBURY PINFOLD. In Hudibras this term is employed as a

name for the stocks, into which the knight put Crowdero:

Crowdero whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threwst into *Lob's pound.* I, iii, 909.

Dr. Grey, in the notes, tells a ludicrous application of it, in the case of one Lobb, a dissenting minister.

†But in what a fine pickle shou'd I be, if Mr. constable and his watch shou'd pick m' up and in wi' me to *Lobs-pound?* Out o' which damn'd kitchin, to morrow must I be dish'd up for the whipping post; and not ha' the benefit o' the layety to plead i' m' own defence. *Plautus, made English*, 1694.

To LOBSTARIZE, *v.* To go backward. A word most strangely coined by Sylvester, and applying rather to the motion of a crab than a lobster.

Thou makest rivers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep).
Du Bart., IV, iii, 2.

The author did well to explain it himself in a parenthesis; but he would have done better had he left it out.

A LOCK, or LOVE-LOCK. A pendent lock of hair, often plaited and tied with riband, and hanging at the ear, which was a very prevalent fashion in the age of Shakespeare and afterwards. Charles the First, and many of his courtiers, wore them; nor did he cut off his till the year 1646. See Grainger, vol. ii, p. 411. This lock was worn on the left side, and hung down by the shoulder, considerably longer than the rest of the hair, sometimes even to the girdle; as some of the following passages will show. Against this fashion, William Prynne wrote a treatise called The Unlovelyness of Love-locks, in which he considered them as very ungodly.

And one deformed is one of them: I know him, he wears a *lock.* *Much Ado about Nothing*, iii, 3.

Which report Dogberry further blunders into a *lock* and *key:*

And also the watch heard them talk of one deformed: they say he wears a *key in his ear*, and a *lock hanging by it.* *Ibid.*, v, 1.

By the key we may suppose him to mean an earring, if anything.

Warburton saw a great deal of refined satire on the fashion, in these passages; but it is difficult, in many cases, to see as much as he fancied he discovered.

Cen. He has an exceeding good eye, madam.
Mav. And a very good *lock.* *B. Jons. Epicœne*, iv, 6.

And who knows but he
May lose his ribband by it, in his *lock*
Dear as his saint. *B. & Fl. Coronation*, act i, p. 13.
His fashion too too fond, and loosly light,
A long *love-lock* on his left shoulder plight,
Like to a woman's hair, well shewd, a woman's sprite.
Description of Aselges, in *Fletch. Purple Is.*, vii, 23.

From their supposed effect in causing violent love, they seem to have been sometimes called *heart-breakers.* Butler therefore speaks of Samson's famous locks under that name:

Like Samson's *heart-breakers* it grew
In time to make a nation rue. *Hud.*, I, i, 263.

Prynne speaks of them with detestation:

And more especially in long, unshorne, womanish, frizled, love-provoking haire, and *lovelockes*, growne now too much in fashion with comly pages, youthes and lewd, effeminate, ruffianly persons.
Histriomastix, p. 209.

Wigs were made to imitate this:

He lay in gloves all night, and this morning I
Brought him a new periwig, with a *lock* at it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act ii, p. 451.

Farewel, signior,
Your *amorous lock* has a hair out of order.
Mor. Um! what an oversight was this of my barber! I must return now and have it corrected, dear signior.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 203.

It was originally a French custom:

Will you be *Frenchified*, with a *love-lock* down to your shoulders, wherein you may hang your mistres' favour?
Greene's Quip for an Upstart Courtier, D 2, b.

We have here an account of a very long one:

Why should thy sweet *love-locke* hang dangling downe,
Kissing thy girdle-steed with falling pride?
Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd, Poems printed in 1594, cit. Capell.

LOCK, THAT OPENS WITH AMEN. This seems to mean a padlock formed of rings marked with letters, which, when placed to form a certain word, will open, but not otherwise. This, therefore, is an older invention than might be supposed.

A cap-case for your linnen and your plate,
With a strange *lock, that opens with Amen.*
B. & Fl. Noble Gentl., act v.

Noticed also in some verses by Carew, addressed to May, on his comedy of the Heir:

As doth a *lock* that goes
With letters, for till every one be known,
The lock's as fast as if you had found none.

†*A* LOCK OF HAY. A bundle of hay.

For never would he touch a *locke of hay*,
Or smell unto a heape of provender
Untill he heard a noyse of trumpets sound,
Whereby he knew our meate was served in.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

So good cloaths ne'r lay in stable
Upon a *lock of hay.* *Musarum Deliciæ*, 1656.

†LOCK. *To be at his old lock*, to follow his old practices.

Trum. s. Why look you, colonel, he's at *old lock*, he's at's May-bees again.

†LOCK-SPITTING. The term is still applied in Norfolk to a small cut with a spade to show the direction in which a piece of land is to be divided by a new fence.

Sets out the circuit with a plough, which we call *lock-spitting*. *Ogilby's Virgil*, 1668, p. 313.

LOCKRAM. A sort of linen of a cheap kind, but made of various degrees of fineness; used for caps, shirts, shifts, and handkerchiefs, by the lower orders. Phillips says expressly that it was *linen*, which refutes Johnson's etymology.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

To poor maidens' marriages—
—I give per annum two hundred ells of *lockram*,
That there be no strait dealings in their linnens,
But the sails cut according to their burthens.
B. & Fl. Spanish Curate, iv, 5.

Thou thought'st, because I did wear *lockram* shirts,
I had no wit.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable. 1639, cit. St.

Let all the good you intended me, be a *lockram* coif, a blue gown, and a clean whip.
Brome's Northern Lass, ditto.

That is, give me the dress and discipline of a woman in Bridewell.

I can wet one of my new *lockeram* napkins with weeping. *Greene's Never too late*, ditto.

Also, in his Vision.

His ruffe was of fine *lockeram*, stitched very fair with Coventry blue.

LODAM. An old game on the cards; mentioned with primero and others. Sir John Harrington speaks of it as succeeding to *maw* in court fashion.

Then follow'd *lodam*, hand to hand or quarter [qu. barter?]
At which some maids so ill did keep the quarter,
That unexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly beare away their load.
Epigr., IV, 12.

She and I will take you at *lodam*.
Woman k. with Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 296.

In a note upon the latter passage, Mr. Reed says that "it is not yet quite disused." It is not described, however, nor mentioned in the Complete Gamester. The same passage seems to imply that it was played by three persons: "*She* and *I* will take *you*."

†Players turn puppets now at your desire,
In their mouth's nonsense, in their tail's a wire,
They fly through clouds of clouts, and show'rs of fire.
A kind of losing *loadum* in their game,
Where the worst writer has the greatest fame.
Rochester's Poems, ed. 1710, p. 55.

†Now some at cards and dice do play
Their money and their time away;
At *loadum*, cribbedge, and all-fours,
They squander out their precious hours.
Poor Robin, 1735.

LODESTAR. The pole-star, or cynosure; the leading star, by which mariners are guided; from *lædan*, Saxon, to lead. Thus the magnet is *loadstone;* that is, leading or guiding stone.

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *lode-stars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear.
Mids. N. Dream, i, 1.

Whereat a waxen torch forthwith he lighteth,
Which must be *lode-star* to his lustful eye.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 484.

But, stay, what star shines yonder in the east?
The *loadstar* of my life, if Abigail.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 328.

To that clear majesty which, in the north,
Doth, like another sun, in glory rise,
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heav'nly worth;
Loadstone to hearts, and *loadstar* to all eyes.
Sir J. Davies's Dedic. to Q. Eliz.

LODESMAN, *s.* A guide; a word formed by the same analogy, and used by Hall, in his Chronicle, where Henry V promises his friends to be their

Guide, *lodesman*, and conductor.

It is also used in that sense by T. Churchyard:

My *loadsmen* lack the skill
To passe the strayghtes, and safely bring
My barke to quiet port.
Descr. of Warres of Flanders, in *Censura Lit.*, ix, p. 247.

A ridiculous blunder occurs in the reprinted edition of sir John Davies's Poem on Dancing, published in 1773, where, instead of

Reason the cynosure, and bright *load-star*
In this world's sea, t' avoid the rock of chance;
Stan. 94.

it is given "Reason the *connoisseur*," &c. The word is found in Chaucer, as a pilot, and in others. See Todd.

LOEGRIA. An old name for England, according to the fabulous division of it given by Geoffrey of Monmouth, as portioned out to the three sons of Brutus, Locrinus, Camber, and Albanact; from whom Loegria, Cambria, and Albania, respectively took their names.

Our historians make the oldest division of Britain to have been that which distinguishes it into *Loëgria*, Cambria, and Albania, or to express myself more clearly, England, Wales, and Scotland.
Gough's Camden, p. cxxviii.

His three sons, Locrine, Albanact, and Camber, divide the land by consent; Locrine had the middle part, *Loëgria*; Camber possessed Cambria, or Wales; Albanact, Albania, now Scotland.
Milton's Hist. of Engl., Book i

I am that Pinnar who, when Brutus' blood
Extincted was in bloody Porrex raigne,
Among the princes in contention stood,
Who in the British throne by right should raigne;

'Mongst whom by might a part I did obtaine,
That part of Albion call'd *Logria* hight
I did long time usurp against all right.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 81.

The verse shows that *Logria* is a misprint for *Loëgria*.

LOFT, *adj.* Used, in the following passage, for lofty.

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet repress.
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.
E. of Surrey's Poems, 1557, E 1.

LOFT, *s.* Seems to be used for the flooring of a room, by Spenser.

All so dainty the bed where she should lie,
By a false trap was let adowne to fall
Into a lower roome, and by and by
The *loft* was rays'd againe that no man could it spie.
F. Q., V, vi, 27.

It was commonly used for a floor, in the sense of *story*, or division of a house; as, "the third *loft*." *Acts*, xx, 9.

LOGGAT, or LOGGET, *s.* A small log, or piece of wood; a diminutive from *log*.

Now are they tossing of his legs and arms,
Like *loggets* at a pear-tree.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, iv, 6.

Hence *loggats*, as the name of an old game among the common people, and one of those forbidden by a statute of the 33d of Hen. VIII. It is thus described by Mr. Steevens: "This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it, and he that is nearest the stake wins:" "I have seen it played," he adds, "in different counties, at their sheep-shearing feasts, where the winner was entitled to a black fleece, which he afterwards presented to the farmer's maid to spin, for the purpose of making a petticoat, and on condition that she knelt down on the fleece to be kissed by all the rustics present." Sir Thomas Hanmer, and Capell after him, and Dr. Johnson himself, make it the same as ninepins, or skettles, which the former calls *kittle-pins*. They were probably mistaken, as the two games are distinguished in the same passage.

Did these bones cost no more the breeding, but to play at *loggats* with them? *Hamlet*, v, 1.
To play at *loggats*, nine holes, or ten pinnes.
An Old Collect. of Epigrams, &c., cit. St.

LOITER-SACK, *s.* A loiterer, a lazy fellow.

If the *loiter-sacke* be gone springing into a taverne,
I'll fetch him reeling out.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, ii, 2.

This may serve to illustrate HALTER-SACK, being a similar compound. The adjunct *sack*, seems to denote an inert or lumpish person.

†LOKE. A lock, in the sense of a fleece of wool.

This shepheard ware a sheepe gray cloke.
Which was of the finest *loke*
That could be cut with sheere.
Drayton's Shep. Garl., 1593.

†*To* LOLL. To preach?

A smooth-tongu'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect,
Unto these times great praises did afford,
That brought, he said, the sun-shine of the Word.
The sun-shine of the Word, this he extoll'd;
The sun-shine of the Word, still this he *lold*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 288.

†LOLPOOPING. Idling. A lazy fellow is still called a *loll-poop* in the dialect of East Anglia.

And now to view the loggerhead,
Cudgell'd and *lolpooping* in bed.
Homer's Ilias Burlesqu'd, 1722.

LOMBARD, *s.* A banker. It is well known that the Italian bankers who settled in the city of London, gave rise to the name of Lombard street; but it is not so generally understood, that the merchants held their meetings there, till the Exchange was built; or that those *Lombard bankers* were, in general, Jews; though, from the almost exclusive activity of that people in traffic in early times, it might easily be conjectured that they were. Stowe gives us the former intimation:

Then have ye *Lombard* street, so called of the Longobards and other merchants, strangers of diverse nations, assembling there twise every day, which manner continued untill the 22 of December in the year 1568, on which day the said merchantes beganne their meeting in Cornehill at the Burse, since by her majestie named the Royall Exchange.
Survey of London, p. 157.

The latter may be confirmed from this passage:

So an usurer,
Or *Lombard Jew*, might, with some bags of trash,
Buy half the western world.
B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, 2.

LOMEWHYLE. A mere press error in the quarto edition of the Faery Queen, 1590, which would not be worth notice, had not Capell very innocently entered it as an old word in his School of Shakespeare, p. 213.

Church, and other editors, silently altered it to *somewhyle*, which is evidently right.

Above all the rest,
Which with the prince of darkenes fell *somewhyle*,
From heaven's bliss, and everlasting rest.
F. Q., III, viii, 8.

To LONG, *v.* To belong, of which it has generally been thought an abbreviation. Mr. Todd, however, shows that it was used from the earliest times without such mark.

That by gift of heav'n,
By law of nature, and of nations, *long*
To him, and to his heirs. *Hen. V*, ii, 4.
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them *longing*, have put off
The spinsters, &c. *Hen. VIII*, i, 2.
But he me first through pride and puissance strong
Assayld, not knowing what to arms doth *long*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 8.

Also B. III, C. iii, St. 58.

The present heate doth strait dispatch the thing
With all those solemn rites that *long* thereto
Daniel, Civil Wars, vii, 108.

Longing seems to be put, in the following passage, for longed for, or that which is the subject of longing:

To take a note of what I stand in need of,
To furnish me upon my *longing* journey.
Two Gent. of Ver., ii, 7.

Or it may mean the journey which belongs to me, "my own journey."

†Quod he, maystresse,
No harme doutelesse;
It *longeth* for our order,
To hurt no man, &c. *Sir T. More*, 1557

[*For long of*, on account of.]

†Sayth she, I may not stay till night,
And leave my summer hall undight,
And all *for long of* thee. *Drayton's Shep. Gar.*, 1593.

†LONG BOX. Wandering booksellers carried about their popular books for sale in a long box. The door of the theatre appears to have been a favorite station for them.

Catch. I shall live to see thee
Stand in a play-house doore with thy *long box*,
Thy half-crown library, and cry small books.
By a good godly sermon, gentlemen—
A judgment shewn upon a knot of drunkards—
A pill to purge out popery—the life
And death of Katherin Stubs—
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†LOOBY. A clown.

The spendthrift, and the plodding *looby*,
The nice sir Courtly, and the booby.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

To LOOF. To bring a vessel close to the wind. Now pronounced by seamen *luff*. Falconer's Marine Dictionary gives *luff* only, in this sense; but *loof* is said to occur in Hackluyt.

She once being *looft*,
The noble ruin of her magic, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

[Phaer uses it adverbially.]

†Against Italia and Tyber's mouth lay *loof* at seas aright. *Virg. Æn.*, i, 16.

To LOOK BABIES IN THE EYES; that is, to look *for* babies there. To look closely and amorously into the eyes, so as to see the figures reflected in them. See BABIES. This seems to have been a common sport of lovers, since it is abundantly alluded to by various writers.

Can ye *look babies*, sister,
In the young gallants' eyes, and twirl their band-strings? *B. & Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.
Viol. Will he play with me too?
Alin. Look babies in your eyes, my pretty sweet one;
There's a fine sport! *Ibid.*, iii, 6.

See also the Woman Hater, iii, 1.

When a young lady wrings you by the hand,—thus;
Or with an amorous touch presses your foot;
Looks babies in your eyes, plays with your locks, &c.
Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

In Poole's English Parnassus, among the phrases expressing the ways of lovers, is set down, "*Looking of babies in each other's eyes*," p. 420. Drayton makes it looking for Cupids:

While *in their* chrystal *eyes* he doth *for Cupids look*.
Polyolbion, Song xi.

To LOOM. To appear large, as objects at sea, refracted through a dense medium, and therefore seeming larger than they really are.

They stand far off in time; through perspective
Of clear wits, yet they *loom* both great and near.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, viii, 2.

"She *looms* a great sail, magna videtur navis." *E. Coles' Dict.*

†To behold one of the 3 gallant spectacles in the world, a ship under sayle, *loming* (as they tearme it) indeede like a lyon pawing with his forfeet, heaving and setting, like a Musco beare bayted with excellent English dogs. *Sir T. Smith's Voiage in Russia*, 1605

LOON, or LOWN, *s.* A term of reproach; as a stupid rascal, or the like; from the Dutch *loen*. *Loon* is yet common in Scotland, and seems only the northern pronunciation of *lown*. Neither word can strictly be called obsolete, though they are not much used, at least in the south of England.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-fac'd *loon*!
Where got'st thou that goose look? *Mach.*, v, 3.
King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown,
He held them sixpence all too dear,
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*. *Othello*, ii, 3.
You that are princely born should shake him off,
For shame, subscribe! and let the *loon* depart.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 328.
The sturdy beggar, and the lazy *lown*,
Gets here hard hands, or lac'd correction.
Honest Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, 466.

LOOS. Praise; from *laus*, Latin. A Chaucerian word.

Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world therby should glorifie his name.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 12

See Church's Spenser. Several editions read *praise* instead.

Los is the same, in old French, and is probably the immediate origin of the English word:

A ta sainte divinité
Soit *los*, honeur, et potesté.
Mystere, Voy. Roquefort.

To LOOSE, *v. n.* To discharge an arrow. Ascham spells it *louse*, or *lowse*:

Lowsing must be much like. So quicke and harde that it be without all girdes, so soft and gentle, that the shaft fly not as it were sent out of a bowecase.
Toxoph., p. 208.

See him also *passim*.

2. To weigh anchor, or slip the cables:

And when the south wind blew softly, supposing that they had obtained their purpose, *loosing* thence, they sailed close by Crete. *Acts*, xxvii, 13.

Also ver. 21.

LOOSE, *s.* (from the preceding verb). The act of discharging an arrow from the string; a technical term in archery. Thus Drayton, speaking of archers:

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil piec'd, to fly in any weather;
And, shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.
A surely levell'd shaft if Sent-clear had not seen,
And, in the very *loose*, not thrust himself between
His sovereign and the shaft, he our revenge had try'd:
Thus, to preserve the king, the noble subject dy'd.
Ibid., ix, p. 834.

The quotation from lord Bacon, given by Johnson, alludes also to archery, for the string is mentioned.

It is not true, therefore, that it means generally "dismission from any restraining force." In the following speech it is used metaphorically:

Her brain's a very quiver of jests! and she doth dart them abroad with that sweete *loose*, and judiciall aime, that you would—here she comes, sir.
B. Jons. Every Man out of his H., iii, 9.

So it is pointed in the folio, but Mr. Whalley, not understanding the term, converted *loose* into an adjective, by pointing it, in his edition, "that sweet, loose, and judiciall aime;" as if a loose aim could be a commendation. Mr. Gifford has inadvertently followed him.

Here we find it in the plural:

From every wing they heare their *looses* jarre.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, iii, 67

LOOSE-BODIED GOWN. This being a very customary dress of abandoned women, was sometimes used as a phrase for such ladies:

Yet if I go among the citizens' wives, they jeer at me; if I go among the *loose-bodied gowns*, they cry a pox on me, because I go civilly attired; and swear their trade was a good trade, 'till such as I am took it out of their hands. *Hon. Wh.*, Part 2, O. Pl., iii, 479.
What wench is't? tush, *loose-bodied* Margery.
More Fools yet, cited by Reed.

†LOP. A flea; probably from its leaping.

Episcopacy mine't, reforming Tweed
Hath sent us runts, even of her churches breed;
Lay-interlining clergy, a device
That's nick-name to the stuff call'd *lops* and lice.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

LOPE, *v.* To leap. Provincial. Also as the preterite of leap.

With spotted wings like peacock's train
And laughing *lope* to a tree.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 81.

†LOPE, *s.* A leap.

He makes no more to run on a rope,
Than a Puritan does of a bishop or pope,
And comes down with a vengeance at one single *lope*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 323.

LOPE-MAN, *s.*, if from the verb lope, must mean a leaping man. It seems, in the following passage, to be put for *skipper*, as applied to a Dutch sailor; though skipper properly means *ship-man*.

God what a style is this!
Methinks it goes like a Duchy *lope-man*,
A ladder of a hundred rounds will fail
To reach the top on't. *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent.*, iii, 4.

The shrouds of the ship seem to suggest the idea of a ladder.

LOPE-STAFF. A leaping pole.

Such as in fens and marsh-lands us'd to trade,
The doubtful fords and passages to try,
With stilts and *lope-staves* that do aptliest wade.
Drayt. Barons Wars, I, 43.

This strengthens the interpretation of LOPE-MAN.

†LOQUENCE. Talking; chattering.

Thy tongue is loose, thy body close; both ill;
With silence this, with *loquence* that doth kill.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677

LORD, *phr. O Lord, sir*, was a foolish and affected phrase, used on all occasions, properly and improperly, and on that account abundantly ridiculed by Shakespeare in All's Well that Ends Well, act ii, sc. 2. The clown describes it as an answer that will fit all questions. He says, "It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the brawn-buttock, or any buttock;" the pin-buttock, the quatch-buttock,

but being hard run by the countess in her questions upon it, he says, "I ne'er had worse luck in my life with my *O Lord, sir*; I see things may serve long, but not serve for ever." ii, 2.

Cleveland, in one of his songs, makes his gentleman

Answer, *O Lord, sir!* and talk play-book oaths.
Cited by Steevens.

O God, sir, was equivalent, and Ben Jonson describes his character Orange, in Every Man out of his Humour, as going little further in his conversation:

'Tis as dry an Orange as ever grew; nothing but salutation; and *O God, sir*: and, it pleases you to say so, sir, &c. Act iii, sc. 1.

Accordingly, throughout the ensuing scenes, we find him perpetually answering, *O Lord, sir*; and, *O God, sir*.

Onion also has the latter, in Ben Jonson's The Case is Alter'd, act iii, vol. vii, p. 346, Whalley.

LORD HAVE MERCY UPON US. This was the inscription formerly placed upon the doors of houses that were infected with the plague, as a warning not to approach them.

Write, *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it of your eyes.
Love's Labour L., v, 2.

It seems they were sometimes printed:

It is as dangerous to read his name on a play door, as a *printed bill* on a *plague door*.
Histriomastix, cit. St.

It [a prison] is an infected pest-house all the yeere long: the plague sores of the law are the diseases here hotly reigning. The surgeons are atturnies and pettifoggers, who kill more than they cure. *Lord have mercy upon us* may well stand over these doores, for debt is a most dangerous and catching city pestilence. *Overbury's Characters*, P 2, b.

The titles of their satyrs fright some, more
Than *Lord have mercy* writ upon a door.
West's Verses prefixed to Randolph's Poems.

LORDING, *s.* A lord. Originally rather a diminutive of endearment, than of ridicule, being the common address of minstrels to request attention. Thus:

Listen, lively *lordings* all.
Percy's Rel., i, p. 288.

This mode of address Spenser has imitated:

Then listen, *lordings!* if ye list to weet
The cause why Satyrane and Paridell
Mote not be entertayn'd. *F. Q.*, III, ix, 3.

Here, too, it is a diminutive of endearment:

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks and yours, when you were boys:
You were pretty *lordings* then! *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

We find it also in serious and heroic language:

He [Godfrey] call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know, I yielded to your will.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 3.

Let *lordings* beware how aloft they do rise,
By princes and commons their climbing is watcht.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 85.

As he at counsell sat upon a day,
With other *lordings*, in the fatall tower. *Ibid.*, p. 756.

In later times we find it used in ridicule.

LORE, *s.* Learning, knowledge, discipline. Saxon. Still current in poetic language.

The *lore* of Christ both he and all his train
Of people black have kept and long imbrac'd.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 21.

Put for manner, or order:

About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 42.

LORE, *part.* Left; from the same Saxon origin as LORN, *infra*. It is used in the following passage as the preterite of a verb:

Neither of them she found where she them *lore*.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 44.

Here it is a participle [lost]:

But lo she hath in vayne her time and labour *lore*.
Romeus & Jul., Suppl. to Shakesp., i, 319.

LOREL, *s.* A good-for-nothing fellow, an abandoned profligate. *Lorean*, Saxon.

Siker thou speakest like a lewd *lorel*
Of heav'n to demen so. *Spens. Sh. Kal., July*, 93.
Nor could affect such vain scurrility,
To please lewd *lorrels* in their foolery.
Drayt. Shep. Garl., Ecl., 3, ed. 1593.

In the later editions of Drayton, the language is modernised, and *lorrel* has disappeared.

That cruel Clifford lord, nay *lorel*, wilde.
Mirr. for Mag., 364.

Jonson has given the name of *Lorell* to a clownish character in the Sad Shepherd. He is described in the dram. pers. as "*Lorell* the rude, a swinard, the witch's son." *Lorel*, and *losel*, though so similar, are surely distinct words, not one corrupted from the other. See Todd.

†Some ranne one way, some another, divers thoughte to have bin housed, and so to lurke in *lorelles* denne.
Holinshed, 1577.

†LORICE.

The tortoise useth origanum against the vipers poison. The foxes with the teares of *lorice* doe heale their wounds. And so almost every creature I beleeve hath a particular remedie.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

LORING Instruction; from *lore*, knowledge.

That all they as a goddesse her adoring,
Her wisdom did admire, and listen to her *loring*.
Spens. F. Q., V, vii, 42.

LORN. Left, forsaken, lost; from *lorean*, Saxon.

Who after that he had faire Una *lorne*,
Thro' light misdeeming of her loialtie. *Ibid.*, I, iv, 2.
For she doth love elswhere, and then thy time is *lorne*.
Romeus and Jul., Suppl. to Sh., i, 282.
And thou, caitiffe, that like a monster swarved
From kind and kindnes, hast thy master *lorne*.
Mirror for Magist., p. 451.

Lorn was also used as an adjunct to other words: thus, *lass-lorne* meant forsaken by his lass; also *love-lorn*, forsaken by his love. Milton in Comus.

Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lass-lorn*. *Tempest*, i, 4.

LOSANGER. A flatterer, properly, from *los*, old French, and *losange*, of similar meaning; but used by Holinshed as if synonymous to *losel*. See Roquefort. It is found in Chaucer.

Even to a faire paire of gallowes, there to end their lives with shame, as a number of such other *losengers* had done before them.
Holinshed, History of Scotland, D 8, col. 1.

LOSEL, *s.* A worthless fellow, one lost to all goodness; from the Saxon *losian*, to perish or be lost.

Now, ware thy throte, *losel*, thouse pay for all.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 45.
Peace, prating *losell*. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii, 36.
The whiles a *losell*, wandring by the way,
One that to bountie never cast his mynd.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 4.
Provided common beggars, nor disordered *lossels*, who Men know provided for, or can, but labour none will do. *Alb. England*, chap. xxxix, p. 193.

Written also *lozel:*

And, *lozel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.

See other instances in the note on the above.

†LOSING. A lozenge.

For to make *losings* to comfort the stomack.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

LOST AND WON, *phr.* This combination of words was commonly used, where *we* should employ but one of them, and formed a very customary phrase. There are other instances of such Pleonastic expressions; as, BOUGHT AND SOLD.

When the hurly-burly's done,
When the battle's *lost and won*. *Macbeth*, i, 1.

Thus in an ancient rhyme preserved by Holinshed:

At the creeke of Bagganburne
Ireland was *lost and wonne*.
Descr. of Ireland, A 2, col. 2.

LOTHBURY. This street was anciently inhabited by turners of brazen candlesticks, and such noisy trades as produced great annoyance to the neighbours and passengers, whereby it became almost proverbial.

From the candlesticks in *Lothbury*,
And the loud pure wives of Banbury, &c.
* * *
Bless the sov'reign and his hearing.
B. Jonson, Masque of Witches Metam., vol. vi, p. 113.

Stowe's account of *Lothbury* forms the completest comment on the above passage:

This streete is possessed for the most part by founders, that cast candlestickes, chafingdishes, spice mortars, and such like copper or laton workes, and do afterwards turne them with the foot and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright with turning and scrating (as some do tearme it), *making a lothsome noyce* to the by passers, that have not beene used to the like, and therefore by them disdainfully called *Loth*berie. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 220.

As if you were to lodge in *Lothbury*,
Where they turn brazen candlesticks.
New Trick to Cheat the Devil, 1636, cit. St.

Few or none compassionate his [the alchemist's] infelicitie, save only the metall-men of *Lothburie*, who expected for their grosser metalls ready vent by meanes of his philosophy. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 97.

Shakespeare has alluded to the noise of this place, without mentioning the name:

I had rather hear a brazen candlestick turn'd.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Lothbury seems to be put occasionally in a proverbial sense to express unwillingness, being *loth:*

Though such for woe, by *Lothbury* go,
For being spide about Cheapside. *Tusser*, p. 146.

†LOTS. A game formerly played with roundels on which short verses were written. They were dealt out like cards, the writing below, and great diversion was excited by the satirical distiches supposed to be descriptive of the characters of the persons who obtained them.

†LOVE. This word enters into many popular phrases.

Sha. No more of that, good Andrew, *as you love me*,
Keep in your wit. *Curtwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
Niso. For loves sake, doe not press me to relate
So long a story now, when I have left
So short a time to live. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.
When passions are let loose without a bridle,
Then precious time is turnd to *love and idle*;
And that's the chiefest reason I can show,
Why fruit so often doth on Tyburne grow.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LOVES, *phr.* *Of all loves*, or *for all loves*. This was frequently used as a kind and tender adjuration, instead of the commoner form, *by all means*. Coles has it in his Latin Dictionary, and renders it by *amabo*. It means, for the sake of all love.

But Mrs. Page would desire you to send her your little page, *of all loves*: her husband has a marvellous infection to the little page. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Alack, where are you? speak, an if you hear;
Speak, *of all loves*; I swoon almost with fear.
Mids. Night's Dr., ii, 3.

For all the loves on earth, Hodge, let me see it.
Gammer Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

Conjuring his wife, *of all loves*, to prepare cheer fitting for such honourable trencher-men.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 267.

Of all the loves betwixt thee and me, tell me what thou thinkest of this.
A Woman killed with Kindness, O. Pl., vii, 310.

Vecio, go, runne quickly to my father; desire him, *of all love*, to come over quickly to my house.
Menechmus, 6 pl., i, 141.

Mrs. Arden desired him, *of all loves*, to come back againe. *Holinsh.*, p. 1064.

†LOVE, FAMILY OF. See FAMILY.

This sect had a great reputation during the earlier half of the seventeenth century, at the time when the puritans were in the ascendancy, and the opponents of the latter had it continually in their mouths as a general reproach on all who pretended to dissent from the church on account of religious scruples. The name, and the pretended tenets, of the sect, gave rise to scandalous stories which are a frequent subject of allusion in the popular writers of the day.

Page. This; hee thinkes with the atheist there's no God but his mistresse, with the infidell no heaven but her smiles, with the papist no purgatory but her frownes, and with the *familie of love*, hold it lawfull to lie with her, though she be another mans wife.
Day's Ile of Gulls, 1633.

†LOVE-BAG. A charm to procure love.

Another ask't me, who was somewhat bolder,
Whether I wore a *love-bagge* on my shoulder?
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

†LOVE-BRAT. A bastard.

Now by this four we plainly see,
Four *love brats* will be laid to thee:
And she that draws the same shall wed
Two rich husbands, and both well bred.
Old Chap-book.

LOVE-DAY, *s.* A day of amity or reconciliation. Mr. Todd has sufficiently shown that this was an expression current in earlier times, which satisfactorily explains these lines:

You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends.
This day shall be a *love-day*, Tamora.
Titus Andr., i, 2.

See Todd's Illustrations of Chaucer; Glossary.

LOVE-LOCK. A lock of hair, curled and ornamented in a particular manner, so as to be pendent by the ear.

Your *love-lockes* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders *Lyly's Mydas*, iii, 2.

See LOCK.

LOVELESS. Void of love. A word formed by a very fair and common analogy, yet never much in use.

A monument that whosoever reades
May justly praise, and blame my *lovelesse* faire.
Daniel, Sonnet 2, *to Delia.*

Shenstone has used it. See Johnson.

LOVE-SOME, *a.* Lovely. Of this word the same may be said as of the preceding.

To love that *lovesome* I will not let,
My harte is holly on her set.
Skelton's Magnificence, cit. by Capell.

Dryden also used it. See Johnson's Dict. It is found in Chaucer's works.

†LOVE-TOOTH. *A love-tooth in the head*, an inclination to love.

Beleeve me, Philautus, I am now old, yet have I in my head a *love tooth*, and in my minde there is nothing that more pearceth the heart of a beautifull lady, then writing, where thou maiest so set downe thy passions, and her perfection, as she shall have cause to thinke well of thee, and better of her selfe.
Lylie, Euphues and his England.

†LOVE-TRICK.

Lord, if thy peevish infant fights and flies,
With unpar'd weapons, at his mother's eyes,
Her frowns (half mix'd with smiles) may chance to shew
An angry *love-trick* on his arm, or so.
Quarles's Emblems.

LOVEL, was a name commonly given to dogs.

Then come on at once, take my quiver and bowe,
Fette *Lovell* my hound, and my horne to blowe.
Historie of Jacob and Esau, 1568, cit. St.

One Collingbourne, in the time of Richard the Third, was executed for making this foolish rhyme, which became very popular:

A cat, a rat, and *Lovel* our dog,
Rule all England under a hog.

By which symbols he meant to point out Catesby, Ratcliffe, lord Lovel, and Richard himself. In the Mirror for Magistrates he is introduced complaining of his fate, which surely was a hard one, and thus explains his reason for calling lord Lovel a dog:

To *Lovel's* name I added more, *our dog*,
Because most dogs have borne that name of yore.
Mirr. for Mags. p. 462.

LOVER, *s.* Though we say a couple of lovers, we do not now often apply the name of lover to a female. This, however, was formerly not uncommon.

Fewness and truth 'tis thus:
Your brother and his *lover* have embrac'd.
Measure for Meas., i, 5.

How doth she tear her heare! her weede how doth she rent!
How fares the *lover*, hearing of her *lover's* banishment? *Romeus & Juliet.* Suppl. to Shak., i, 303

LOVER, LOOVER, or LOUVER. An opening in a building, to let in light and air, or to let out smoke. *L'ouvert*, French. [From *lucanar*.]

Ne lighted was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candlelight.
Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 42.

For all the issue, both of vent and light,
Came from a *loover* at the tower's toppe.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L 3.

Exemplified also by Todd, from Fuller and Carew.

Used likewise for the apertures in a dove-cote, at which the bird enters:

Like to a cast of faulcons that pursue
A flight of pidgeons through the welkin blew,
Stooping at this and that, that to their *lovers*
To save their lives, they hardly can recover
Sylv. Du Bart., I, iii, 2.

Todd's example from Fuller is exactly in this sense.

†A *lover* where the smoke passeth out, fumarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 183.

†That he should decline the huge multitude of those that fled, no lesse than the fall of some ill framed and disjoynted *loover* of an high building.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†The huge frame of the amphi-theatre strongly raised up and wrought with Tiburtine stone, closely layed and couched together; up to the top and *loover* whereof hardly can a man see. *Ibid.*

†There is a steepe declivy way lookes downe,
Which to th' infernall kingdome Orpheus guides,
Whose *loover* vapors breathes.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†If your ladyship be talking in the same room with any gentleman, I can read on a book, sing love songs, look up at the *loover-light*, hear and be deaf.
Field's Amends for Ladies, 1618

†*Ala.* And, dost hear? bid him
Provide new locks and keys, and bars and bolts,
And cap the chimney, lest my lady fly
Out at the *lover-hole*: so commend us to
The precious owl, your master.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

LOVERY, *s.* Perhaps the same as LOUVER, or something like it. The sense is obscure in both the following examples: [Warton (iii, 433), who quotes both these examples, explains it as "a turret usually placed between the chancel and the body of the church."]

Would it not vex thee, where thy sires did keep,
To see the dunged folds of dag-tail'd sheep?
And ruin'd house where holy things were said,
Whose free-stone walls the thatched roofe upbraid,
Whose shrill saint's-bell hangs on his *lovery*,
While the rest are damned to the plumbery?
Hall, Satires, v, 1, p. 87.

Tuscus is trade-falne; yet great hope he'le rise,
For now he makes no count of perjuries,
Hath drawn false lights from pitch-black *loveries*,
Glased his braided ware, cogs, sweares, and lies.
Marston, Scourge of Vill., ii, 5, p. 196.

LOUGH, *s.* A lake; pronounced *lock*, or rather with the northern guttural *gh*, which we cannot exactly imitate. It is an Irish and Erse word, still very current in Scotland.

Whom Ireland sent from *loughs*, and forests NOAH
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore.
Fairfax, Tasso, I. 44.

To Cheshire highly bound for that his watry store,
As to the grosser *loughs* on the Lancastrian shore.
Drayton, Polyolb., Song xi, p. 861

†For passing over Haerlam Mere, a huge inland *lough*, in company of his father, who had bin in Amsterdam. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

LOVING-LAND. A part of Suffolk, almost insulated between the river Yar and the sea, at the north-eastern extremity of the county; now called by a very opposite name, *Lothing-land*, from the lake Lothing, or Luthing, which bounds it on the south, near Lowestoffe. The river Waveny bounds it on the west. Camden thus describes it:

Jam Wavenius, mare propius accedens, dum duplicem in oceanum viam sibi frustra molitur, peninsulam efficit non exiguam, quam *Lovingland* dicunt.
Edit. 2, p. 300.

When Waveny to the north——
In Neptune's name commands, that here their force should stay,
For that herself and Yar, in honour of the deep,
Were purposed a feast in *Loving-land* to keep.
Drayt. Polyolb., xix, sub fin.

For he that doth of sea the powerful trident wield,
His tritons made proclaim a nymphail to be held
In honour of himself, in *Loving-land*, where he
The most selected nymphs appointed had to be.
Ibid., B. xx, l. 3.

In Gough's edition of Camden it is called *Luthing-land*, and the lake Luthing.

LOURD, LOURDEN, LURDANE, or LURDEIN. A heavy, lumpish, lazy fellow; from *lourd*, heavy, and *lourdin*, a heavy clown, French. Some of our old authors derive it from *lord Dane*, and suppose it to have been formed in hatred and derision of the Danes; and this notion, though perfectly erroneous, was formerly very much received. Lambarde, among others, has it in his perambulation of Kent:

The Danes were once againe (and for ever) repulsed this countrie, in so much that soone after the name (*lord Dane*), being before tyme a woord of great awe and honour, grewe to a terme and bywoord of foule despight and reproach, being tourned (as it yet continueth) into *lourdaine*. Page 111.

The false derivation is here versified:

In every house *lord Dane* did then rule all,
Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 588.

And here also:

Each house maintained such a Dane, that so they might prevent
Conspiracies, if any were, and grope how minds were bent:
Lord Dane the same was called then, to them a pleasing name,
Now odiously *lvr-dane* say we, when idle mates we blame. *Warner's Albion's Engl.*, iv, 21, p. 109

Spenser has *loord* :

A lacsy *loord*, for nothing good to donne,
But stretched forth in yidleness always
F. Q., III, vii, **12.**

Siker, thous but a lasy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swink.
Ibid., Sheph. Kal., July, v. **33.**

There was greater store of lewd *lourdaines* then of wise and learned lords, or of noble princes and governors.
Puttenham, Art of Engl. Poesie, lib. i, ch 13

And those sweet strains of tunefull pastoral,
She scorneth as the *lourdayns* clownish layes.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, K 2, edit. 1593.

Also any great, lumpish body, as in the following passage a heavy lighter is so called :

The well-greas'd wherry now had got between,
And had her farewel sough unto the *lurden*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134, vol. vi, p. 287.

Milton has used it :

Lourdan, quoth the philosopher, thy folly is as great as thy filth *On Reformation*, B. ii, p. 76, fol. ed.

†Heare what the poet affirmes in an epigram upon a low-pac'd *lurdain*. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†Now comes the time, when honest farmers ply
Their wheat and barley, whi e the weather's dry;
Whilst lazy *lurdens* under hedges sleep,
And, in reward, a hungry Christmas keep
Poor Robin, 1730.

[Hence the jocular expression of *fever-lurden*.]

†The 151 chapiter doth shew of an evyll fever the which doth comber yonge persons, named the *fever lurden*.—Among all the fevers I had almost forgotten the *fever lurden*, with the which many yonge men yonge women, maydens and other yonge persons sore infected now a dayes
The cause of this infirmitie.—This fever doeth come naturally, or else by evill and slouthfull brynging up. If it doo come by nature, then this fever is uncurable, for it can never out of the flesh that is bred in the bone: if it come by slouthfull brynging up, it may be holpen by diligent labour.
A remedy.—There is nothing so good for the *fever lurden* as is unguentum baculinum, that is to saye. Take a sticke or wan of a yeard of length and more, and let it be as great as a mans fynger, &c.
Andr. Borde, ed. 1575.

To LOUT, *v. n.* To bow, to pay obeisance to. *Hlutan*, to bend, Saxon.

Tho' to him *louting* lowly did begin
To plaine of wrongs which had committed bin.
Spens. F. Q., II. iii, **13.**

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low like a for'ster green. *B. Jonson.*

To LOUT, or LOWT, *v. a.* Apparently, to make a *lout* or a fool of; which is Capell's interpretation.

Renowned Talbot doth expect my aid,
And I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, **3.**

The speaker alludes to the duke of Somerset, who had disappointed him in a supply of horse which he was to send. Johnson says to overpower; but the following passage, which Mr. Todd first noticed, seems to agree with that from Shakespeare, as meaning "fooled, disgraced."

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 303.

†*To* LOUTER. To loiter.

Vagabond, in its proper sense, is one that wandreth about: and a rogue and a vagabond seeme to be all one, for the Latine words, vagus and vagabundus, signifie the one and the other. So as whosoever wandreth about idely and *louteringly*, is a rogue or vagabond although he beggeth not.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620

LOW-BELL, *s.* A hand bell, used in fowling, to make the birds lie close, till, by a more violent noise, and a light, they are alarmed, and fly into the net.

The day being shut in, the air mild, without moonshine, take a *low-bell*, which must have a deep and hollow sound, for if it be shrill it is stark naught.
Gentleman's Recreation, Fowling, p. 39, 8vo.

Here note, that the sound of the *low-bell* makes the birds lie close, so that they dare not stir whilst you are pitching the net, for the sound thereof is dreadful to them; but the sight of the fire much more terrible, which makes them instantly to fly up, and they become entangled in the net. *Ibid.*

Other directions are added. To this it is that allusion is made in Grubb's well-known ballad of St. George.

As timorous larks amazed are
With light and with a *low-bell*.
Percy's Rel., iii, 321.

The fowler's *lowbell* robs the lark of sleep.
King's Art of Love, I. 47.

It is not clear whether this kind of *low-bell*, or any other, is meant, where Petruchio says to Maria,

Peace, gentle *low-bell*. *B. and Fl. Wom. Prize*, i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Dutch, &c., but it was probably named from its *low*, or deep sound.

LOW-MEN. False dice, so constructed as always to turn up low numbers. See HIGH-MEN.

Ascham indignantly enumerates various sorts of false dice :

What false dyse use they! As dyse stopped with quicksilver and heares, dyse of vauntage, flattes, gourdes to chop and change when they liste, to let the true dyse fall under the table, and so take up the false. *Toxoph.*, p. 50, repr.

Both high and low were fullams, being filled accordingly, so to come high or low numbers. See FULLAM.

This [cheating] they do by false dice, as high-fullams, 4, 5 & 6. *low-fullams*, 1, 2, 3. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 9

Bristle-dice are there also fully explained, which should have been given under that article :

Bristle-dice are fitted for their purpose, by sticking a hog's-bristle so in the corners, or otherwise in the dice, that they shall run high or low as they please; this bristle must be strong and short, by which means, the bristle bending, it will not lie on that side, but will be tript over. *Ibid.*

LOWER, *s.* A lowering look, a frown.

How blisse or bale lyes in their laugh or *lowre*,
Whilst they injoy their happy blooming flowre.
Daniel, Compl. of Rosamond.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield.
Sidney, cited by Todd.

LOWIN, JOHN. An early actor in the plays of Shakespeare, particularly famous for personating Falstaff. He has been supposed to be the original; but if the date of his birth, 1576, which appears on a picture of him in the Ashmolean Museum, be accurate, he must have been too young for that part, when the First Part of Henry IV appeared. He figures in the induction to Marston's Malcontent, with other players. See O. Pl., iv, p. 11, &c. His name occurs in many plays of James the First's time. It appears that he played also Morose, in the Silent Woman; Volpone, in the Fox; Mammon, in the Alchemist; Melantius, in the Maid's Tragedy; Aubrey, in the Bloody Brother; and many other parts. See the edition of Shakespeare of 1813, vol. iii, p. 354; also p. 533. He and Taylor were managers after Heminge and Condell. Lowin and Taylor published the Wild-goose Chase of Beaumont and Fletcher, when it was recovered in 1652; prefixing a dedication "to the Honour'd Few, Lovers of Dramatic Poesie." It was printed in folio, to add to the edition of 1647, not having been to be found when that was published, which contains thirty-three plays, besides masques.

†LOWMOST. For lowest.

It skylleth not whither that good mens soules have gone, neyther into what place their karkases have bene throwen; aungels shall fynde them out, and gather them together from the fower quarters of the world, and againe from the hyghest pole of heaven, to the *lowmoste*. *Paraphrase on Erasmus*, 1548.

†LOZE.

Bay of Cadiz, where the earl of Essex, in the Swiftsure, a good sailer, gave a *loze* from the fleet, and came into the bay a mile before them.
Letter dated 1625.

LOZELL. See Losel.

†LUBBERD. A lubber.

P. Thou slovenly *lubberd*, and toyish fellow, what idle toyes goest thou fantasticating.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Thus, whining, pray'd this great old *lubberd*,
The chinkes in's cheeks with tears all blubberd.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

LUBBERLAND. There was an old proverbial saying about "*Lubberland*, where the pigs run about ready roasted, and cry, Come eat me." To this Ben Jonson alludes in the following passage:

Good mother, how shall we find a pig if we do not look about for it? will it run off o' the spit into our mouths, think you, as in *Lubberland*, and cry, *we, we?*
Barth. Fair, iii, 2.

This was something like the *pays de Cocagne*, or our land of Cockney; and, in fact, Florio renders *Cocagne*, in his Dictionary, by *Lubbarland*. It was properly called *Lubberland*, because lubbers only would believe in its wonders.

†This month the weather being too hot for the lazy to work, it will be good for them to go into *Lubberland*, where the rocks are all of sugarcandy, and the rivers ebb and flow with pure canary; the timber of their houses is venison-pasty crust, the morter, of their custard, paragelled with sack posset; minc'd pies grow upon trees, and capons ready roasted fly about the country. Their faggots are made of Westphalia hams of bacon, and instead of withs, is bound about with sausages. There is also an high mountain made of Parmezan grated cheese, whereon dwell a people who do nothing else but make mackeroons, boiling them with capon-broth, and is continually hurling them about to whosoever can catch them.
Poor Robin, 1755.

†LUBECK. The beer of Lubeck was celebrated, and appears to have been very strong.

I think you're drunk
With *Lubeck beer* or Brunswick mum.
Albertus Wallenstein, 1639.

LUBRICAN, it seems, was a spirit; but of his properties we are not fully informed. More of him may perhaps be found in the old Demonologies. His groans are spoken of as deadly, or at least ominous.

By the mandrake's dreadful groans,
By the *Lubrican's* sad moans,
By the noise of dead men's bones
In charnel-houses rattling.
Drayton, Nymphidia, p. 464.

He is more particularly mentioned here, and is called Irish, merely because it is an Irishman who is alluded to:

As for your Irish *Lubrican*, that spirit,
Whom by prepostrous charms thy lust hath raised
On a wrong circle, him I'll damn more black
Than any tyrant's soul.
Decker, Hon. Wh., P. 2, O. Pl., iii, p. 419.

LUBRICK, *adj.* Incontinent; from *lubricus*, Latin.

I'll be no pander to him; and if I find
Any loose *lubrick* 'scapes in him, I'll watch him,
And, at my return, protest I'll shew you all.
Witch of Edmonton, 1658.

This has been quoted as referring to *Lubrican*, but erroneously. *Lubrick* is exemplified in this sense from Dryden, and in cognate senses, from Crashaw and others. See Todd.

LUCE. An old name for a pike or jack; from *lucius*, Latin, or *lus*, French. Dr. Johnson says, a full-grown pike; but the distinction, if there be any, is between jack and both these names, not between pike and *luce*. Jack is a young fish, pike or *luce* the same fish full grown. Isaac Walton, who, in such matters, is great authority, says,

> The mighty *luce* or pike is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king of the fresh waters.
> Part I, chap. viii, p. 155.
> The *luce* is the fresh fish; the salt fish is an old coat.
> *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

The meaning of the latter passage has been much disputed; perhaps justice Shallow was intended to say that the *salt luce*, or *sea-pike*, is an older bearing than the *luce*, simply so called, which is the fresh pike. It has been generally thought, that in all that sportive dialogue about *luces* or pikes, as the arms of justice Shallow, Shakespeare meant to allude to those of his Warwickshire neighbour, sir *Thomas Lucy*; and to convey a little good humoured satire in comparing him to this foolish justice. The blunder or equivoque between *luce* and louse, which sir Hugh Evans makes, occurs also in a lampoon on sir Thomas Lucy, which Oldys produces as Shakespeare's, on the authority of a Mr. Jones:

> It *lowsie* is *Lucy*, as some folks miscall it,
> Then *Lucy* is lowsie whatever befall it.

This idle satire is said to have occasioned the removal of the great bard from Warwickshire to London, to which we owe his infinitely superior writings. See Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 409, &c. Three *luces* hauriant, argent, in a field sprinkled with crosslets, were certainly the arms of the *Lucys* of Charlecot, as may be seen in Dugdale's Warwickshire. But Shakespeare has given Shallow a dozen of these fishes. The Fishmongers' Company is described by Stowe as having horses painted like *sea-luces*, in a procession in 1298:

> Then four salmons of silver on foure horses, and after them sixe and fortie armed knightes riding on horses made like *luces of the sea*. *Survey of Lond.*, p. 71.

The sea-pike, or *luce*, was the cod. See Cotgrave, in *Brochet de mer*, and *Pike*, in the English Dictionary subjoined. *Merlus*, one of the French names for cod, is *lus de mer*, or *lus marin*.

Puttenham gives us some rhyming Latin verses, in which pope Lucius is satirised, by comparing him to the fish *lucius*:

> *Lucius* est piscis rex et tyrannus aquarum,
> A quo discordat *Lucius* iste parum.
> *Art of Poesie*, B. i, ch. 7, p. 9.

False quantities were not much regarded by the poet or the critic, otherwise they might have put very easily,

> Rex atque tyrannus,

without destroying the other *beauties* of the line. There is, however, another such error in six lines only that are cited.

LUCERN, *s.* A sort of hunting dog; perhaps as coming from the canton of *Lucerne*, in Switzerland.

> Let me have
> My *Lucerns* too, or dogs inur'd to hunt
> Beasts of most rapine.
> *Chapman's Bussy D'Ambois*, act iii, Anc. Dr., iii, 280.

Also an animal whose fur was much valued:

> The polecat, masterne, and the rich skind *Lucerne*
> I know to chase. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iii, 3.

In the life of sir Thomas Pope is mentioned a "black sattin gown, faced with *Luserne* spots." On which Warton says, in a note, "The spotted fur of a Russian animal called a *Lucern*, anciently much in use and esteem;" p. 7, where he quotes other authorities. Minshew thus describes it:

> *Lucerns*, which is the skin of a beast so called, being neare the bignesse of a wolfe, of a colour between red and browne, something mayled like a cat, and mingled with blacke spots, bred in Muscovie and Russia, and is a very rich furre. *In the word Furre.*

[Chapman uses the word in Il., xi, 417, where the original is θῶες, wolves, or perhaps jackails.]

> †As when a den of bloody *lucerns* cling
> About a goodly palmed hart. . . . But mastered of his wound,
> Embossed within a shady hill the *lucerns* charge him round.

†LUCULENT. Clear, or fair. Lat.

Now to this aforesaid pavilion wearied with toyle and travaile, the great unresistable champion of the world, and the uncontrolable patron saint George comes: and seeing so bright and *inculent* a goudesse, (according as his necessitie required) demanded entertainement, whereby he might be refreshed after his laborious achivements and honourable endeavours.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

LUCY, ST. The day of this saint was the 13th of December, and is still marked in our kalendars. See Brady's Clavis Calend., ii, 322. Donne considers it as the shortest day, which it would be before the style was changed, which put the solstice eleven days later. By the year 1689, the shortest day was become the 11th of December. See the almanacks of that year. This saint was of Syracuse, and an early martyr to the profession of Christianity.

St. Lucie is thus celebrated by Verstegan, in his Triumphe of Feminyne Saintes:

Because the idoles to adore
Lucia did refuse,
Shee threatned was shee should be thrust
Into the common stewes.
No, no, quoth shee; the mynd being pure
The body is unstaynd,
Then with the swoord shee martrid was,
And glorie so shee gaynd. *Poems*, 1601, p. 66.

'Tis the year's midnight, and it is the day's,
Lucie's, who scarce seven hours herself unmasks.

Donne's Nocturnal upon St. Lucie's Day, being the Shortest Day, vol. ii, p. 43, ed. of 1779.

Think that they bury thee, and think that rite
Lays thee to sleep but a *St. Lucie's* night.

Ibid., Progress of the Soul, vol. iii, 76.

LUCY, BLACK. A lady of a very different character, spoken of by Ben Jonson:

Till he do that, he is but like the 'prentice, who being loth to be spied by his master coming forth of *black Lucy's*, went in again; to whom his master cried, the more thou runnest that way to hide thyself, the more thou art in the place.

Discoverics, vol. ix, p. 204, ed. Giff.

It is not much to be regretted, that we have no further account of this disreputable lady.

A LUGGE, *s.*, for a slug, or sluggard. Anything heavy or lumpish. R. Ascham applies it to a bow, which was of a sluggish nature:

The same reason I find true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, &c.—the other is a *lugge*, slowe of caste, followinge the stringe, more sure for to last, than pleasant for use.

Toxoph., p. 6, repr.

Of these bows he tells us, the first was spoiled by being left bent, but

As for my *lugge*, it was not one whit the worse, but shotte by and by as well and as farre as ever it did.

Ibid., p. 7.

2. A perch or rood to measure land, containing 16 feet and a half:

And eke that ample pit yet far renownd
For the large leape which Debon did compell
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.

Spens. F. Q., II, x, 11.

3. An ear, or rather the pendent part of the ear. Coles renders it in Latin, "Auris lobus, auricula infima." In this sense it is hardly obsolete, but unpolished. It occurs in the whimsical drama of Midas:

Can you think your clumsy *lugs* so proper to decide, as
The delicate ears of justice Midas.

Sole him, seize him by the lug, are phrases used in Lincolnshire, when a mastiff is set upon a hog.

LUGGED, *part. adj.* Pulled or seized by the ears; from *lug*.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib cat, or a *lugg'd* bear. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

The bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugged* indeed, and wounded very ill.

Hudibr., I, iii, 281.

So in a poem by captain John Smith:

Thy wants, wherewith thou long has tug'd,
And been as sad as bear that's *lug'd*.

Wit Restored, p. 10.

His ears hang laving, like a new-*lugg'd* swine.

Hall, Satires, IV, 1.

You know how pitifully a *lugged* sow looks.

Gayt. Fest. N., p 52.

Head-lugged, Lear, iv, 2, is a different thing. It means only pulled by the head.

LUMBER, or LOMBARD PYE. A high-seasoned meat pye, of veal or lamb, for which receipts are given in Salmon's Family Dictionary, and other books of the kind. A small book, called The Young Cook's Monitor, printed in 1690, terms it a *Lombard* pye, which is probably right; *i. e.* an Italian pye. It was made of minced meat and beef suet, with forced meat and other seasonings, and directed to be rolled up in the cauls of veal in the form of sausages, and put into a pye.

†And it is further ordered therefore that the provision be as followeth; vizt. pullett and white broth, roaste beefe, pasty of beefe, roast turkey, *lumberpie*, capon, custurd, and codling tart, and 14 mess of each.

Accounts of Carpenters' Company. Election Dinner, 1663.

†*A lumber pie.*—Take three or four sweet-breads of veal, paboil and mince them very small, then take the curd of a quart of milk, turned with three eggs, half a pound of almond-past, and a penny-loaf grated, mingle these together, then take a spoonful of sweet herbs minced very small, also six ounces of oringado, and mince it, then season all this with a quarter of sugar, and three nutmegs, then take five dates, and a quarter of a pint of cream, four yolks of eggs, three spoonfuls of rose-water, three or four marrow-bones,

mingle all these together, except the marrow, then make it up in long boles, about the bigness of an egg, and in every bole put a good piece of marrow, put these into the pie; then put a quarter of a pound of butter, and half a sliced lemon, then make a caudle of white wine, sugar and verjuice, put it in when you take your pie out of the oven, you may use a grain of musk and ambergriece.

True Gentlewoman's Delight. 1676.

†LUMPE. To look sullen.

It did so gaule her at the harte, that now she beganne to froune, *lumpe*, and lowre at her housebande.

Riche his Farewell, 1581.

†LUMP-LOVE. Interested love.

Now he ate, and he drank, and he kiss'd, and he toy'd,
And all the delights of *lump-love* he enjoy'd;
His meat, and his mistress, and eke too his liquor.
Were all fit to please a fat rector or vicar.
Derry down, down, &c.

Old Song.

LUNES, *plur. s.* Lunacy, frenzy. French. Thought to be peculiar to Shakespeare. He has used it, according to the modern editors, in the Merry Wives of Windsor:

Why, woman, your husband is in his old *lunes* again. iv, 2.

But here the quarto, 1630, and the folios, 1623 and 1632, read *lines*; the older quartos, *vaine*.

In the Winter's Tale:

These dangerous unsafe *lunes* o' the king! beshrew them—
He must be told on't and he shall. ii, 2.

There it is authorised by the old editions.

In Troilus and Cressida we have,

Yea, watch
His pettish *lunes*, his ebbs, his flows, as if
The passage and whole carriage of this action
Rode on his tide. ii, 3.

In this place again it is Hanmer's emendation from *lines*; but certainly very probable.

Lastly it is in Hamlet:

The terms of our estate may not endure
Hazard so near us, as doth hourly grow
Out of his *lunes*. iii, 3.

This is also an emendation of a modern editor, namely, Theobald. The old quartos read *brows*, the folio *lunacies*; so that, in fact, out of four passages, only one presents us with this word on the authority of the old editions; and yet, in all the places, the reading is certainly probable, and better than those for which it is substituted. Could we find any other authority for the word, it would greatly increase the probability.

A LUNGIS, *s.* A long, awkward fellow. *Longis*, French. It is thus curiously defined by Minshew: "A slimme, slow-back, a dreaming gangrill, a tall and dull slangam, that hath no making to his height, nor wit to his making." As to his *gangril* and *slangum*, I believe they are mere *slang*. Almost the same words are in Cotgrave. Coles has it, "A *lungis*, procerus, bardus."

Knaves, varlet! what, *lungis!* give me a dozen of stools there.

Decker's Satiromastix, Orig. of Drama, iii, 119.

How dost thou, Ralph? Art thou not shrewdly hurt? the foul great *lungies* laid unmercifully on thee.

B. & Fl. Knight of Burn. Pestle, act ii.

If he were too long for the bed, they cut off his legs for catching cold, it was no place for a *lungis*.

Euph. and his Engl., P 1.

LUNGS, *s.* A fire-blower to a chemist.

That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.

B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1.

In scene the second he several times addresses Face by the name of *Lungs*.

The art of kindling the true coal, by *Lungs*;
With Nicholas Pasquill's, meddle with your match.

B. Jons. Execr. on Vulcan, vol. vi, 407.

Among the members of his philosophic college, Cowley mentions "two *lungs*, or chemical servants."

†*To* LURCH. To absorb.

Which *lurcheth* all provisions and maketh everything dear. *Bacon, Essay* xlv.

Each worde (me thought) did wound me so,
Each looke did *lurche* my harte.

Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.

LURCH-LINE. The line of a fowling-net, by which it was pulled over, to enclose the birds.

But when he heard with whom I had to deale,
Well done (quoth he) let him go beate the bush,
I and my men to the *lurch-line* will steale,
And pluck the net even at the present push.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 218.

LURDAIN. See LOURDEN.

LUSH, *adj.* Of uncertain derivation, but evidently meaning rich, luxuriant, succulent, as applied to vegetation. Hanmer had explained it otherwise, and Johnson followed him.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green! *Tempest*, ii, 1.

It has been attempted to introduce the word also into Mids. N. Dr. instead of *luscious*, but without sufficient reason.

It is not in the old Dictionaries, but has been found in some other authors; as,

Then greene and void of strength, and *lush* and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.

Golding's Ovid, xv.

Also,

Shrubs *lush* and almost like a grystle.

Ibid., cited by Todd

from this, there being no more certain origin for it.

A LUSK, *s.* A lazy, lubberly fellow; derived, with some probability, from *lache*, French, or from *vin lousche*, the dregs of wine. Cotgrave renders *falourdin*, "A *luske*, lowt, lurden, a lubberly sloven, heavie sot, lumpish hoyden."

So, ho, so, ho, Appetitus! faith now I think Morpheus himself hath been here; up, with a pox to you; up, you *lusk!* *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 241.

The *luske* in health is worser far
Than he that keeps his bed.
Kendal's Poems, 1577, I 7, cit. Cap.

†What thou great *luske*, said I, art thou so farre spent, that thou hast no hope to recover? what hast thou lost thy witte together with thy wealth?
Terence in English, 1614.

***To* LUSK**, *v.*, from the former. To loll about idly, to be lazy, and indulge laziness; to lie or bask at ease.

Not that I meane to fain an idle god,
That *lusks* in heav'n and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, vii.

He is my foe, friend thou not him, nor forge him armes, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonoured, no good by him we get. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, vi, 30, p. 147.

Leaving the sensuall
Base hangers on, *lusking* at home in slime.
Marston, Sc. of Vill., iii, 8.

†Nay, now you puff, *lusk*, and draw up your chin,
Twirle the poor chain you run a feasting in.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 311.

LUSKISH, *adj.* Lazy; from LUSK.

Rouse thee, thou sluggish bird, this mirthful May,
For shame, come forth, and leave thy *luskish* nest.
Drayton's Owl, vol. iv, p. 1292.

In the edition of 1619 it is *luskie*.

Than any swine-heard's brat, that lowsie came
To *luskish* Athens. *Marston, Sc. of Vill.*, i, 3, p. 184.

Eyther for a diligent labourer to be planted in a barrayne or stony soyle, or for a *luskishe* loyterer to be setled in a fertill ground.
Holinshed's History of Ireland, C 2, col. 1, cit. Cap.

LUSKISHNESS, *s.* Laziness.

But when he saw his foe before in vew
He shook off *luskishnesse*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, i. 35.

†LUSTER. A den of a wild beast. From Lat. *lustrum*.

But turning to his *luster*, calves and dam
He shews abhorred death. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xvii.

LUSTICK, *adj.* Lusty, healthy, cheerful. The Dutch word *lust* is the same as the English, and *lustick* is only the English pronunciation of the adjective *lustigh*, which is derived from it, and answers to our *lusty*. The folio edition of Shakespeare spells it *lustique*.

Here comes the king. *Laf. Lustick*, as the Dutchman says: I'll like a maid the better while I have a tooth in my head; why he's able to lead her a corranto.
All's well that ends w., ii, 3.

To make his heart merry, as he has made ours;
As *lustick* and frolick as lords in their bowers.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 340.

Can walk a mile or two
As *lustique* as a boor.
Hans Beer-pot's Invisible Comedy, 1618, cited by Steevens

What all *lustick*, all frolicksome?
Witches of Lancashire, ditto.

A Flemish peasant is represented as saying to his mistress,

Come yffrow, dye man is away gane, but ource be frolick, *lustick*, high speel, zing and daunce.
Weakest goes to the Wall, D 4, b.

***†To* LUSTRATE.** To go round. Lat.

Thrice through Aventines mount he doth *lustrate*,
Thrice at the stonie gate in vain he beats,
And from the hill, thrice tired, he retreats.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†LUSTY-GALLANT. The name of an old daunce, and probably of a popular ballad in the sixteenth century.

After all they danst *lustie gallant*, and a drunken Danish lavalto or two, and so departed.
Nash's Terrors of the Night, 1594.

LUSTYHED, *s.* Lustiness, or rather lustfulness. The old termination *-hed*, or *-hood*, instead of *-ness*.

Like a young squire, in loves and *lustyhed*
His wanton dayes that ever loosely led.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 3.

It is common in Spenser's writings.

That whisper still of sorrow in their bed,
And do despise both love and *lustyhead*.
Drayt. Ecl., 7, vol. iv, 1419.

†LUSTY-JUVENTUS. This was the title of an early morality play, the object of which was to picture especially "the frailty of youth." Hence the title became popular in the signification of a gay young man.

Old lad, and bold lad, such a boy, such a *lustie juventus*.
Well to their worke they goe, and both they jumble in one bed:
Worke so well they like, that they still like to be working. *Barnefield's Affectionate Shepherd*, 1594.

†LUSTY-LAWRENCE. A good wencher. The term occurs in this sense in Dekker's Wonder of a Kingdom.

***†To* LUTE.** To stop up with clay.

Than put all this composition into some violl, whiche must be well *luted* or clayed about the mouth, or so emplaistred that the clayeng or lutyng be higher than the violl. *Secretes of Mayster Alexis*, 1559.

Let them stand so seven days well covered and stopt, then after distill the same in ashes with an easie fire, all being well *luted*, for the space of four hours (lest the honey boil).
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

†LUX. Expensiveness. Fr. *luxe*.

For the learning, the prudentiall state, knowledge, and austerity of the one, and the venerable opinion the peeple have of the abstemious and rigid condition of the other, specially of the Mendicants, seem to make som compensation for the *lux* and magnificence of the two last. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

It is probable that *luscious* is derived

LUXUR, *s.* A luxurious or lustful person; from *luxury*, in the sense of incontinence.

And, 'stead of heat, kindle infernal fires.
Within the spendthrift veins of a dry duke,
A parch'd and juiceless *luxur*.
Revenger's Tragedy, O. Pl., iv, 307.

LUXURIOUS, *adj.* Lustful.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed.
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.
Much Ado a. N., iv, 1

O most insatiate, *luxurious* woman.
Titus Andron., v, 1

What worse disgrace did ever king sustain,
Than I by this *luxurious* couple have?
Webster and Rowley's Thrac. Wonder, i, 1.

LUXURY, *s.* Lewdness, incontinence. This is the sense of the word *luxuria*, in the usage of the schools. Hence *lussuria*, in Italian, has the same meaning, and *luxure*, in French. Capell calls it the *proper* sense of *luxuria*; but there his classical knowledge failed him. It never was so used, in the Latin language, before its decline.

How the devil *luxury*, with his fat rump, and potatoe finger, tickles these together! *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 2.

Let not the royal bed of Denmark be
A couch for *luxury* and damned incest. *Haml.*, i, 5.
But soft, I hear
Some vicious foot draw near,
That cries, we dream, and swears there's no such thing
As this chaste love we sing.
Peace, *luxury!* *B. Jons. Forest Ep.*, xii.

About his wrist his blazing shield did fry
With sweltring hearts in flames of *luxury*.
Fletcher, Purple Island, vii, 20.

It is the description of Fornication, or *Porneius*.

When women had no other art than what nature taught 'em;—when *luxury* was unborn, at least untaught the art, to steal from a forbidden tree.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, i, 1.

[Chapman, Iliad, xxi, uses this word in a remarkable sense:]

†Would to heaven, Hector, the mightiest
Bred in this region, had imbrued his javelin in my breast,
That strong might fall by strong. Where now weak water's *luxury*
Must make my death blush; one heaven-born shall like a hogherd die,
Drowned in a dirty torrent's rage.

A LYAM, or **LYME**. A string to lead a hound in. See LIME-HOUND.

My dog-hook at my belt, to which my *lyam's* ty'd.
Drayton, Nymphal 6, p. 1492.

And again:

My hound then in my *lyam*, I, by the woodman's art
Forecast where I may lodge the goodly hie-palm'd hart. *Ibid.*

LYBBET, *s.* A stick or staff.

A beesome of byrche, for babes very feete,
A long lasting *lybbet*, for loubbers most meete;
A wyth to wynde up that there will not keepe,
Bynde it all up in one and use it to sweepe.
Caveat for Common Cursitors, A 4, b.

These lines are there illustrated by a woodcut, representing the parts and composition of a birch-broom. [See LIBBET.]

LYDFORD LAW, *prov.* The law of Lydford, Devon; a proverbial saying, expressive of too hasty judgment, as where the judge condemns first, and hears the cause afterwards. Ray gives the proverb thus:

First hang and draw,
Then hear the cause by *Lidford law*.
Prov., p. 239.

There is a facetious ballad preserved among the Harl. MSS., 2307, in which this law is the particular subject of inquiry. It begins,

I oft' have heard of *Lydford law*,
How in the morn they hang and draw,
And sit in judgement after.
At first I wond'red at it much,
But since I find the reason's such
As yt deserves no laughter.

It is then jocularly accounted for by the badness of the castle, where imprisonment was worse than death. There were, probably, stannary courts there. Ray thinks it a strong satire on the inhabitants of Lydford; but it was, possibly, no more than an exaggerated reflection on the summary proceedings of the stannary laws. The ballad is attributed to William Browne, the author of the pastorals, in Prince's Worthies of Devon, where it was first printed. It was reprinted by Shaw, in the Topographer, vol. ii, p. 380, with some additional remarks. See SCARBOROUGH WARNING.

LYFEN, *v.* Of uncertain meaning, observed only in these lines:

And with such sighs,
Laments, and acclamations *lyfen* it.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge, sign. E 2.

Can it mean enliven, or revive?

LYM. See LIME-HOUND.

LYMBO. See LIMBO.

LYMMER. Apparently a plunderer.

To satisfie in parte the wrong which had bene offred him, by those *lymmers* and robbers.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., B b 4, col. 2.

LYMPHAULT, from *limp*, and *halt*. Lame.

Or Vulcanus the *lymphault* smithe.
Chaloner's Moriæ Encom., C b.

He [Vulcan] plaieth the jester, now wyth hys *lymphaultyne*, now with skoffing, &c.
Ditto, cit. by Capell.

Lymphaultyne, is probably a press error for *lymphaultyng*.

LYRIBLIRING. A sort of cant or factitious word for warbling or singing.

So may her ears be led,
Her ears where musike lives,
To heare and not despise
Thy *lyribliring* cries.
Pembr. Arcadia, iii, p. 395.

M.

MACAROON, *s.* An affected busybody; from *maccaroni*, Italian. I have not seen any instances of it, except the following, which are given by Mr. Todd:

Like a big wife, at sight of lothed meat,
Ready to travail; so I sigh and sweat
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain.
Donne's Poems, p. 132

A *macaroon*,
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
Elegy on Donne, ed. 1650, *ibid*

This is nearly the same sense as persons of a certain age remember to have been given to the adopted word *macaroni* itself; namely, a first-rate coxcomb, or puppy; which has now another temporary appellation, *dandy*, corrupted or abbreviated, I presume, from *Jack-a dandy*.

MACE, *s.*, was anciently a term for a sceptre; it means, however, in the following passages, a more destructive weapon, a club of metal. *Massue*, French, as Dr. Johnson has it in his Dictionary.

O murdrous slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy,
That plays thee musick? *Julius Ces.*, iv, 3.

Thus also:

Arm'd with their greaves, and *maces*, and broad swords.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 542.

In the sense of a sceptre, we find it in several places:

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*.
Spenser, cited by Steevens.

Proud Tarquinius
Rooted from Rome the sway of kingly *mace*.
Marius and Sylla, 1594, cit. St

†MACE-ALE.

Let his diet be very good warme meates. Two mornings next following give him a little Mithridatum in clarified *mace ale*, and cause him to sweate an houre or two in his bed.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

MACHACHINA, *s.* A dancer of mattachine dances; from *Mattaccino*, Italian, a buffoon who danced in a mask. It is used by Harrington, in his translation of Ariosto, but is not warranted, in that place, by the original:

A foule, deformd, a brutish cursed crew,
In body like to antike worke devised,
Of monstrous shape, and of an ugly hew,
Like masking *Machachinas* all disguised,
Some look like dogs, and some like apes in vew.
B. vi, St. 61.

Harrington elsewhere writes the name of the dance in the same manner:

I compared the homely title of it unto an ill-favoured vizor, such as I have seen in stage-playes, when they dance *Machachinas*, which covers as sweet a face sometimes, as any is in the companie.
Anatomie of Ajax, sign. L, ii, 6 [1596].

But see MATTACHIN.

†*By* MAC'K. A popular oath.

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troules the bowle.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 130.

†MACKINS. Perhaps a diminutive of the preceding.

There is a new trade lately come up to be a vocation, I wis not what; they call 'em boets, a new name for beggars I thinke, since the statute against gypsies. I would not have my zonne Dick one of those boets for the best pig in my stye, by the *mackins!* Boets? heav'n shield him.
Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse, 1643.

MACON, for Mahomet. An old English form; as also MAHOUND, q. v.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon*, whom we serve,
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.
Fairfax, Tasso, xii, 10.

But he that kil'd him shall abuy therefore,
By *Macon* and Lanfusa he doth sweare.
Harringt. Ariosto, xvi, 54.

MACULATION, *s.* Spot, stain, or corruption; an uncommon word, not so properly obsolete, as never thoroughly in use; from *macula*, Latin.

For I will throw my glove to death himself
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 4.

†MAD. *Like mad*, furiously, madly.

So that the Belgians, hearing what a clutter the Albionians made of their victory which they had got but by one spot of a die, they fell a making a bonfires and fire-works *like mad*, and rejoicing and triumphing for the great victory. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†MAD. An earthworm. See MOULES.

†MADGE. A popular name for an owl, sometimes called a *madge-howlet*.

The skritch-owl, us'd in falling towrs to lodge,
Th' unlucky night-raven, and thou lasie *madge*
That fearing light, still seekest where to hide,
The hate and scorn of all the birds beside.
Du Bartas.

T' accompany his all-lamented herse,
In hobling, jobling, rumbling, tumbling verse,
Some smooth, some harsh, some shorter, and some long:
As sweet melodious as *madge-howlets* song.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MADRILL, for Madrid; whether by corruption, or on any authority, I have not discovered.

Your enterprizes, accidents, untill
You should arrive at court, and reach *Madrill*.
Bp. Corbet to the D of Buck., Poems, p. 70.

It is not peculiar to that author, but was perhaps common. It occurs twice in one scene of Beaumont and Fletcher.

Were you ever in Spaine?—I would have you go to *Madrill*, and against some great spectacle, when the court lies there, provide a great and spacious English oxe and roste him whole. *Fair Maid of the Inne*, iv, 2.

Again:

For a rare and monstrous spectacle to be seen at *Madrill*. *Ibid.*

I cannot account for this termination of the name, which does not appear to be exemplified in any other language.

MAGE, *s.* Magician. *Magus*, Latin; *mago*, Italian.

First entering, the dreadfull *mage* there fownd,
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 14.

Spenser's *Archimage* means chief magician.

†MAGGOT-MAN.

My *maggot-man* Sam at the first Temple-gate
Will further inform you; if not, my wife Kate.
Carr's Comes Amoris, 1687.

†MAGGOT-PATED. Whimsical.

Mercury ill placed, gives a troublesome witt, a kind of a fantastick man, wholly bent to fool his estate and time away, in prating and trying of nice conclusions, and *maggot pated* whimsies, to no purpose.
Bishop's Marrow of Astrology, p. 60.

MAGNIFICAL, *adj.* Magnificent, splendid, pompous.

Bestowed upon him certaine gifts after the Turkish manner, and in *magnificall* tearmes gave him answere.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, p. 993

Pandosto, whose mind was fraught with princely liberality, entertained the kings, princes, and noblemen with such submisse courtesie and *magnificall* bounty. *Dorastus and Faunia*, A 3, cit. Cap.

Used also in our translation of the Bible, 1 Chron., xxii, 5.

†MAGNIFIQUE. Used in the same sense.

This king at Bologne was victorious;
In peace and warre, *magnifique*, glorious;
In his rage bounty he did oft expresse
His liberality to bee excesse.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MAGNIFICO, *s.* A title given to the grandees of Venice, who were also called *clarissimos*. See Coryat, vol. ii, pp. 7, 15, 32, repr.

Twenty merchants.
The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him.
Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

For, be sure of this,
That the *magnifico* is much beloved. *Othello*, i, 2.

In the dramatis personæ of Ben Jonson's Fox, Volpone is called a *magnifico*, and he says to Mosca,

Mosca, go
Straight take my habit of *clarissimo*,
And walk the streets. Act v, sc. 3.

Which shows that they were synonymous.

How, father! is it not possible that wisdom should be found out by ignorance? I pray then, how do many *magnificoes* find it? *Hog has lost, &c.*, O. Pl., vi, 403.

Florio's Italian Dictionary, under *Magnifico*, has, "nobly-minded, magnificent. Also a *magnifico* of Venice;" and Minshew, in *Magnificent*, says, "the chief men of Venice are, by a peculiar name, called *magnifici*, i. e., *magnificoes*."

MAGORES. The country of the great Mogul, formerly called Maghoore. See Howe's Continuation of Stowe's Chronicle, p. 1003, where he considers it as a corruption to call that prince *Mogul*.

My almanack, made for the meridian
And height of Japan, giv't th' East India company;
There they may smell the price of cloves and pepper,
Monkeys, and china dishes, five years ensuing,
And know the success of the voyage of *Magores*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 146.

MAGOT-PIE. The bird now called, by abbreviation, a *mag-pie*. Most probably from the French, *magot*, a monkey, because the bird chatters and plays droll tricks like a monke.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *maggot-pies* and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st blood of man. *Macbeth*, iii, 4.

Augurs seems to be put there for auguries.

He calls her *magot o' pie*.
More Dissemblers besides Women, cit. Farm.

Minshew and Cotgrave both have *maggatapie* in several places; it is possible, therefore, that it was called *maggoty pie*, from its whimsical drollery in chattering &c., quasi, comical pie, or fantastic pie.

MAHOUND, or MAHOUN. Another corrupted name of Mahomet. See Macon. Supposed to be formed from *Mahomed;* but Skinner says, "Credo Gallos ipsos olim Mahometem *Mahon* appellâsse, licet vox jam in desuetudinem abiit;" in confirmation of which the two parts of Lacombe's Dictionnaire have *Mahom* and *Mahon* for Mahomet. Roquefort also has *Mahom, Mahon, Mahons*, and *Mahum*, all as ancient terms for Mahomet, or Mahometans.

And oftentimes by Termagaunt and *Mahound* swore.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

And fowly said; by *Mahoune*, cursed thiefe
That direfull stroke thou dearly shalt aby.
Ibid., II, viii, 33.

Mars, or Minerva, *Mahound*, Termagant,
Or whoso ere you are that fight against me.
Selinus, Emp of the Turks, C 4, cit. Cap

Of sundry faith together in that town,
The lesser part in Christ believed well,
The greater far were vot'ries to *Mahown*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 84.

MAID-MARIAN. See MARIAN.

MAIDEN, *adj.*, as applied to a fortress, or fortified town, meant properly one that had never been taken, or was deemed impregnable. This is the true interpretation, and I believe still holds, in military language. Of Beauvais, on the Oise, the French writers say, "Elle se glorifie de n'avoir jamais été prise; ce qui l'a fait nommer *la Pucelle*." This explanation has been overlooked. See Todd.

†*A* MAIGNIE. A many.

A *maignie* of them the desier of bodyly health had occasioned so to doe; a good numbre, the strangenesse of miracles did move; and verate manye did the vertue and power of the heavenly doctrine drawe unto him. *Paraphrase of Erasmus*, 1548.

To MAIL a hawk. To pinion her, or fasten down her wings with a girdle.

Prince, by your leave, I'll have a circingle,
And *mail* you, like a hawk.
B. and Fl. Philaster, act v, p. 171.

†MAIN. *A main pace*, quick walking.

But the left wing of the horsemen (considering a great number of them were yet dispirkled asunder) being with much difficultie brought together, marched *a main pace*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†MAIN. A throw at dice.

And not unlike the use of foule gamesters, who having lost the *maine* by true judgement, thinke to face it out with a false oath.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

†MAINEPERNER. A bail.

Thou knowest well ynough that I am thy pledge, borowe, and *mayneperner*.
Hall's Union, 1548, *Hen. IV*, fol. 12.

†MAINTAIN. To back, as in betting, &c.

He shall not want those will *maintain* him for any sum. *Shirley's Coronation*, i, 1.

†MAINTENANTLY. Presently. From the Fr

The Scottes encouraged a fresh, assayled theyr enimies with more egre mindes than they had done at the firste, so that *mayntenantly* both the winges of the Brytishe armie were utterly discomfited.
Holinshed, 1577.

To MAKE, *v.* To do, to be occupied in anything; a familiar use of the word. *What make you here?* that is, what brings you here? what is the occasion of your coming or being here? what are you about? It is very frequently used by Shakespeare.

Now, sir! *what make you here?* *As you like it*, i, 1.
But, in the beaten way of friendship, *what make you at Elsinour?* *Ros.* To visit you, my lord; no other occasion. *Hamlet*, ii, 2.

So, in Love's Labour Lost, the King asks, "what *makes treason here?*" that is, "what business has treason in this place?" See also Timon of Athens, iii, 5, and Haml., i, 2.

What *mak'st thou here.* Time? thou, that to this minute
Never stood still by me?
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, vol. x, 563.

Night's bird, quoth he, what *mak'st thou in this place*,
To view my wretched miserable case?
Drayton's Ovid, vol. iv, p. 1310.

You that are more than our discreter fear
Dares praise, with such full art, what *make you here?*
Davenant to the Q. at Lady Anglesey's.

Johnson, in *Make*, No. 16, gives instances of this usage from Dryden. It is, however, no longer current.

2. To fasten, or secure a door, &c. This is still used in Staffordshire, and other counties.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement. *As you like it*, iv, 1.
Why, at this hour, the *doors* are *made* against you.
Com. of Errors, iii 1.

3. To *make*, for to compose verses.

Poesy is his skill or craft of *making*; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.
B. Jons. Discov, vol. vii, p. 146, Whalley.

Addicted from their births so much to poësy,
That, in the mountains, those who scarce have seen a book,
Most skilfully will *make*, as though from art they took. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, Song iv, p. 731.

This word, and *maker*, are used in this sense by Chaucer; who has also *makings*, for poetical compositions.

4. To *make all split*, a phrase to express great violence.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split*. *Mids. Night's Dr.*, i, 2.
Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, p. 311.

Her wit I must employ upon this business, to prepare my next encounter, but in such a fashion as shall *make all split*. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 153

This expression is similar:

I love a sea-voyage, and a blustring tempest,
And *let all split*. *B. and Fl. Wildgoose Chase*, v, 6.

5. To *make danger*, to try, a Latinism, *facere periculum;* which would be better rendered "to make experiment."

If there be e'er a private corner as you go, sir,
A foolish lobby out o' the way, *make danger*,
Try what they are, try —
B and Fl. Loyal Subject, iii, 4.

Thou talk'st as if
Thou wert lousing thyself; but yet I will *make danger*,
If I prove one o' th' worthies, so.
B. and Fl. Prophetess, iv, 3.

After seeing the above passages, there can be little doubt that the following, from the same authors, must be pointed so as to have the same meaning:

Mir. You must now put on boldness, there's no avoiding it;
And stand all hazards, fly at all games bravely.
They'll say you went out like an ox, and return'd like an ass, else.
Bel. I shall *make danger*, sure. *Wildgoose Chase*, i, 2.

That is, I shall surely try; otherwise pointed, it seems inconsistent.

6. To *make nice*, to scruple, or make objections to anything.

And he that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
K. John, iii, 4.

7. To *make fair weather*, to coax a person, and bring them into good humour by flatteries.

And by an holy semblance bleare men's eyes
When he intends some damned villanies.
Ixion *makes faire weather* unto Jove,
That he might make foule worke with his faire love.
And is right sober in his outward semblance,
Demure and modest in his countenance.
Marston's Satires, Sat. 1.

†*To* MAKE. "You are upon a businesse that will either *make* you or mar you," *Howell*, 1659, *i. e.*, on a business of so much risk that, if it succeed, it will make your fortune, but if otherwise, will entirely ruin you.

To make a dog,

Those who said they were noble, and degenerated from it, were not exempted from the just effects of my choler; I did instruct them, that to be noble was not to ride a horse well, or to handle a sword, to man a hawk, or *to make a dogg*, nor to jut it in the streets with rich accoutrements. *History of Francion*, 1655.

To make much of,

M. Suffer me, I have begun *to make much of* him;
O Chremes helpe me out with it still that it cease not.
C. Well, say that you spake with me, and conferred of the marriage. *Terence in English*, 1614.

To make a shoe,

A. To take away also purse, and money, they call it, *to make a shooe*; or else, to make a little liver.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MAKE, *s.* A mate, companion, lover, husband, or wife; from *maca*, Saxon. It was used in the following proverb:

There's no goose so gray in the lake,
That cannot find a gander for her *make*.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

All your parishioners,
As well your laïcks, as your quiristers,
Had need to keep to their warm feather-beds,
If they be sped of loves; this is no season
To seek new *makes* in. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, i, 1.

And of faire Britomart example take,
That was as true in love, as turtle to her *make*.
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 2.

Yet never durst he for his lady's sake
Break sword or launce, advanc'd in lofty sell,
As fair he was as Citharea's *make*. *Fairf. Tasso*, iv, 46
Among whose spoils, great Solyman's fair *make*,
With her deare children, we did captive take.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 642.

To persons unacquainted with this word, the following quaint witticism would not be intelligible. In Ben Jonson's New Inn, the Host contrives to form a hieroglyphic to express this sentence, "a heavy purse makes a light heart;" which he thus interprets:

There 'tis expressed first, by a purse of gold.
A heavy purse, and then two turtles, *makes*
A heart with a light stuck in't, *a light heart*.
Act i, sc. 1.

For want of knowing this word, R. Dodsley thought it necessary to change it to *mates*, in the expression of "New Custome and his *makes*." O. Pl., i, 269.

MAKE-BATE, *s.* A disturber of peace, a causer of quarrels; from to *make*, and *bate*, a quarrel. The same as BREED-BATE.

So that love in her passions, like a right *make-bate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.
Pembr. Arcadia, B. ii, p. 150.

Disdaining this fellow should play the preacher, who had been one of the chiefest *make-bates*. *Ibid.*, p. 200

For when men at length begin to be weary, and to repent of their needless quarrels,—they will certainly find out, detest, and invert the edge of their displeasure upon these wretched *make-bates*.
Barrow, Sermon on Rom. xii, 18.

Stanyhurst, in his translation of Virgil, calls Erinnys a *make-bate*. Hall has a similar compound, *make-fray*:

If brabbling *make-fray*, at each fair and size,
Picks quarrels for to shew his valiantize.
B. iv, Sat. 4.

In Flecknoe's Enigmatical Characters, that of a *make-bate* is drawn at length. P. 86.

Swift is one of the latest authors who have used it, and he is cited for it by Johnson. The passage at large forms no bad definition of the word:

This sort of outrageous party-writers—are like a couple of *make-bates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories, and by keeping friends at a distance, hinder them from coming to a good understanding; as they certainly would, if they were suffered to meet and debate between themselves. *Examiner*, No. 15.

It is used also by Richardson, in his Familiar Letters (Lett. 35), who uses *make-debate* in the same sense (Lett. 55).

Analogously to this, Shakespeare has the word *make-peace*:

To be a *make-peace* shall become my age.
Rich. II, i, 1.

MAKE-LESS. One deprived of his or her mate; from *make* in that sense.

Ah, if thou issueless shalt hap to die,
The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife,
The world will be thy widow still and weep.
Shakesp., Sonnet ix, Suppl., i, p. 588.

This word is used by Chaucer. It is also in Coles' Dictionary, but is there rendered *incomparabilis*, i. e., one who cannot have a *make*, or match.

MAKER. A poet. See to MAKE, No. 3.

But now let us see how the Greekes have named it, and how they deemed of it. The Greekes named him ποιητην, which name hath, as the most excellent, gone through other languages: it cometh of this word ποιειν, to *make:* wherein I know not whether by lucke or wisdome, wee Englishmen have met with the Greekes in calling him a *maker*.
Sidney's Defence of Poesie, p. 506.

First, we require in our poet or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek) a goodness of natural wit.
B. Jons. Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 148.

Thus have you seen the *maker's* double scope
To profit and delight. *Ibid., Epil. to Staple of News.*

A poet is as much to say as a *maker*. And our English name well conformes with the Greeke word: for of ποιειν, to *make*, they call a *maker* poeta.
Puttenh. Art of Engl. Poesie, p. 1.

So is there yet requisite to the perfection of this arte, another manner of exornation, which resteth in the fashioning of our *maker's* language and stile.
Ibid., B. III, ch. i, p. 114.

Where he her soveraigne Ouse most happily doth meet,
And him the thrice-three maids, Apollo's offspring, greet
With all their sacred gifts; thus expert being grown In musick, and besides, a curious *maker* known.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 948.

So also he says of Ben Jonson:

And for a chair may 'mongst the muses call,
As the most curious *maker* of them all.
Elegies, vol. iv, p. 1257.

Notwithstanding all these instances, and some in Todd's Johnson, even as late as Dr. Warton, the word cannot be said to have been ever established in our language in that sense. As introduced by Warton, it is merely a technical explanation of the word poet.

†Our elder poets graces had, those all
She now determined to unite in one,
So to surpass herself, and called him Browne;
That beggar'd by his birth, she's now so poor,
That of true *makers* she can make no more.
Verses prefixed to Browne's Pastorals.

†After this noble earle his untimely decease, sir Anthony Sentleger was returned into Irelande lord deputie, who was a wise man and a wary gentleman, a valiant servitour in warre, and a good justicer in peace, properly learned, a good *maker* in the Englishe, having gravitie so enterlaced with pleasantnesse, as with an exceeding good grace he would attaine the one without pouting dumpishnesse, and exercise the other without loathfull lightnesse. *Holinshed*, 1577.

MALE, or MAIL, *s.* A bag or trunk to carry goods in travelling. *Malle*, French. Still used for the post-bag, and thence for the carriage which conveys letters. See Minshew in "a *male*, bouget, or budget."

No l'envoy, no salve in the *male*, sir.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Who invented these monsters first did it to a goostly ende,
To have a *male* readie to put in other folkes stuff.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 220.

Open the *males*, yet guard the treasure sure.
Tamburlaine, 1590, cit. St.

Foul *male* some cast on fair board, be carpet nere so clean.
Tusser's Husb., p. 131.

Mr. Todd has found *malet* in this sense, for which he cites Shelton's Don Quixote, iii, 9.

MALE-COTOON, or MELICOTTON. A sort of late peach. *Malum cotoniatum*, a cotton apple, from the rough coat. Bacon mentions it as coming in September.

Peaches, apricots,
And *male-cotoons*, with other choicer plumbs,
Will serve for large-siz'd bullets.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 230.

A wife here, with a strawberry breath, cherry lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a *melicotton*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 2.

MALEFICES. Bad actions. *Maleficia*, Latin.

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And filled their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spens. Moth. Hub. Tale, 1153.

MALENGINE, *s.* Wicked ingenuity or art; from *mal*, and *engine*, or *ingene*, ingenuity.

But the chaste damzell that had never priefe
Of such *malengine*, and fine forgery,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremitye.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 53.

Also as a name:

For he so crafty was to forge and face,
So light of hand, and nymble of his pace,
So smooth of tongue, and subtile in his tale,
That could deceive one looking in his face;
Therefore by name *Malengin* they him call.
Ibid., V, ix, 5.

It is old French also. See *Lacombe*.

MALGRADO, *adv.* In despite of, notwithstanding. The Italian word answering to *maugre*, which has been more commonly adopted.

Breathing in hope, *malgrado* all your beards
That must rebel thus against your king,
To see his royal sovereign once again.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 360.

To MALICE, *v. a.* To bear malice.

Who, on the other side, did seem so farre
From *malicing*, or grudging his good houre,
That, all he could, he graced him with her.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 39.

Offending none, and doing good to all,
Yet being *malic'd* both of great and small.
Ibid., Hymn of Heavenly Love, v. 237.

His enemies, that his worth *maliced*,
Who both the land, and him, did much abuse.
Daniel, Civil Wars, v. 48.

Thou blinded god (quod I) forgive me this offence,
Unwittingly I went about to *malice* thy pretence.
E. of Surrey's Songes and Sonnettes, p. 7.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jons. Every M. out of his H., v, 11

MALICE. Sorcery; witchcraft. It is the old law-term, *malitia*.

It is some *malice* hath laid this poison on her.
Shirley's Love Tricks, ii. 2.

MALICHO, *s.* It seems agreed, that this word is corrupted from the Spanish *malhecor*, which signifies a poisoner; and this certainly is very suitable to the dumb-show preceding, in which the poisoner of the King is represented; therefore, when Ophelia asks,

What means this, my lord?

Hamlet answers,

Marry, this is *miching malicho*; it means mischief.
Haml., iii, 2

By "*miching malicho*" he means "a skulking poisoner." See to MICH. Or it may mean *mischief*, from *malheco*, evil action; which seems to me more probable: consequently, if *mincing malicho* be the right reading, its signification may be *delicate mischief*. See MINCING.

To MALIGN, *v. a.* To regard with malignity, or to act accordingly.

Though wayward fortune did *malign* my state.
Pericles, v, 1.

But now it is come to that extreme folly, or rather madness, with some, that he that flatters them modestly or sparingly is thought to *malign* them.
B. Jons. Discor., p. 104.

See Johnson.

South is the latest author quoted by Johnson as authority for this word, which if it be not quite obsolete, is very little in use. Nor is the adjective *malign* much more current, except in poetical use.

MALISON, *s.* Curse; as *benison*, for blessing. It is old French. See *Roquefort*.

God's *malison* chave, cocke and I, byd twenty times light on it. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 13.

It belongs properly to the time of Chaucer.

MALKIN. A diminutive of Mary; of *mal*, and *kin*. Used generally in contempt. Hence, as Hanmer says, a stuffed figure of rags was, and in some places still is, called a *malkin*. It signified likewise a kind of mop made of rags, used for coarse purposes, which was probably so called from performing the tasks otherwise belonging to Molly. *Malkin* and *maukin* are the same. See Minshew. Other derivations have been attempted, but with much less probability.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
While ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin*
Not worth the time of day. It pierc'd me through
Pericles, iv, 4, Suppl. to Sh., ii 115

Marian, the lady of the morris-dance, sometimes had this name:

Put on the shape of order and humanity,
Or you must marry *Malkin*, the May-lady.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2

In Middleton's Witch is also a spirit called *Malkin*:

Malkin, my sweet spirit, and I. Act iii, sc. 2.

Hence *grimalkin*, or *grey malkin*, the name of a fiend, shaped like a cat; or, in burlesque language, a cat in general. See GRIMALKIN.

MALL, *s.* A hammer, or mallet; from *malleus*, Latin.

Eftsoones one of those villeins did him rap
Upon his headpeece, with his yron *mall*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 42.

i. e., a smith's hammer.

Also a giant's club:

At last by subtile sleights she him betraid
Unto his foe, a gyaunt huge and tall,
Who him disarmed, dissolute, dismaid,
Unwares surprised, and with mighty *mall*
The monster mercilesse him made to fall.
Ibid., I, vii, 51

Dr. Johnson explains this a *blow*, or *stroke*; but, as a hammer-like club is always the attribute of a giant, I am inclined to prefer the interpretation here given. There is, however, no doubt, that a *mall* did also mean a violent blow. "A *mall*, mallei ictus." *Coles' Dict.*

To MALL, *v.* To beat down, as with a hammer. Hence the more modern word, to *maul*. Coles has "to *mall*, batuo, tundo." Batuo is a Plautine word.

But the sad steele seiz'd not, where it was hight,
Upon the childe, but somewhat short did fall,
And lighting on his horse's head him quite did *mall*
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 8

MALLENDERS, *s.* A disease incident to horses, consisting of cracks in the knees, producing ulcers; a term still in use among those who have the care of horses.

Body o' me, she has the *mallanders*, the scratches, the crown scab. *B. Jons. Bart. Fair*, act ii.

MALLIGO, *s.* A corruption of Malaga, or the wine there produced.

Your strong sackes are of the islands of the Canaries, and of *Malligo*. *G. Markham, Engl. Housew.*, p. 162.
And *Malligo* glasses fox thee. *Spanish Gipsy*, iii, 1.

MALT-HORSE, *s.* Twice used by Shakespeare as a term of reproach. The *malt-horses* were probably strong, heavy horses, like dray-horses.

Mome, *malt-horse*, capon, coxcomb, ideot, patch!
Com. of Errors, iii, 1.
You peasant swain! you whoreson *malt-horse* drudge!
Taming of Shrew, iv, 1.

MALT-WORM, *s.* A familiar word for a lover of ale, one who lives on the juice of malt.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *malt-worms*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

See also 2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Then doth she trowle to me the bowle.
Even as a *mault-worme* shold.
Old Ballad, in *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 21.
You shall purchase the prayers of all the alewives in town, for saving a *malt-worm* and a customer.
Life and Death of Jack Straw, 1593, cit. St.

So Drunken Barnaby:

Qui per orbem ducens Iter
Titulo *ebrii* insignitur.

Which he himself translates,

Who thro' all the world has traced,
And with stile of *Malt-worm* graced. *Journ.*, P. iv.

MALTALENT, *s.* Spleen, bad disposition or inclination.

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalent*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 61.

One of Chaucer's words.

†MAM and DAD, childish words for mother and father, are of considerable antiquity in our language.

Thou until'd travelling admired jemme,
No man that's wise will liken thee to them.
The calfe, thy booke, may call thee sire and dam,
Thy body is the dad, thy minde the *mam*.
Thy toylesome carkasse got this child of worth,
Which thy elaborate wit produced forth.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To MAMMER, *v.* To hesitate, to stand muttering, and in doubt. I never saw a more unhappy conjecture than that of Hanmer, that this word is formed from the French *m'amour;* "which," says he, "men were apt often to repeat when they were not prepared to give a direct answer." Capell's is probable: he explains it, to speak with hesitation, like infants just beginning to prattle, whose first word is *mam, mam.*

I wonder in my soul
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on. *Othello*, iii, 3.
Ye, when she daygnes to send for him, than *mammering* he doth doute. *Drant's Sat.* 2 *B. of Horace*, 1567, cited by Steevens.

MAMMERING, *s.*, from the above. Hesitation, confusion.

It would not hold,
But burst in twaine, with his continuall hammering,
And left the pagan in no little *mammering*.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlvi, 106.
Euphues perused this letter oftentimes, beeing in a *mammering* what to answere.
Euphues & his Engl., Y 3, b.
†Whom should I aske for her? what way were it best for mee to goe? I stand in a *mammering*.
Terence in English, 1614.
†But is not this Thais which I see? Its even she. I am in a *mammering:* ah, what should I do! *Ibid.*

MAMMET, *s.* A puppet, or doll; a diminutive of *mam*. "Quasi dicat parvam matrem, seu matronulam." *Minshew*. "*Mammets*, puppets, icunculæ." *Coles*. "Icunculæ — *mammets*, or puppets that goe by devises of wyer or strings, as though they had life and moving." *Abr. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 308. It has been supposed to be a corruption of *movement*.

This is no world,
To play with *mammets*, and to tilt with lips
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 3.
I have seen the city of new Nineveh, and Julius Cæsar acted by *mammets*.
Every Woman in her Humour, 1609, cit. St.
Nash the ape of Greene, Greene the ape of Euphues, Euphues the ape of Envy, the three famous *mammets* of the press.
Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., Book in, beg.

Often used as a jocular term of reproach to young women:

And then to have a wretched puling fool,
A whining *mammet*, in her fortunes tender,
To answer I'll not wed—I cannot love.
Romeo & Jul., iii, 5.
'Slight! you are a *mammet!* O I could touse you now.
B. Jons. Alchemist, v, 5.

It was sometimes written *maumet:*

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swinge 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. & Fl. Island Princess, act iv, p. 346.

This is the true reading, not "*Mahumet* gods," as some copies have it. The following passage illustrates it:

He made in that compace, all the goddes that we call *mawmetts* and ydolles.
Romance of Virgilius, cit. by Steevens.

Holinshed also speaks of "*mawmets* and idols." *Hist. of Engl.*, p. 108. Ruddiman, in the Glossary to Douglas's Virgil, favours the derivation from Mahomet, in *Mawmentis*. [See MAUMET.]

MAM-PUDDING, MOTHER. A personage so called, who kept a tippling and victualling house, in Tower-street ward. The buildings, says Stowe, which had once been a lodging for the princes of Wales, had in his time

fallen to runne, and beene letten out for stabling of horses, to tiplers of beere, and such like: amongst others, one *Mother Mam-pudding* (as they termed her) for many yeares kept this house (or a great part thereof) for victualing. *Stowe's Survey*, p. 101.

MAMUQUE, *s.* One of the names of the birds of Paradise; taken from the French.

But note we now, towards the rich Moluques,
Those passing strange and wondrous birds *mamuques*.
(Wondrous indeed, if sea, or earth, or sky
Saw ever wonder swim, or goe, or fly.)
None knows their nest, none knows the dam that breeds them;
Foodless they live, for th'aire only feeds them;
Wingless they fly, and yet their flight extends,
Till with their flight their unknown lives-date ends.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, 5.

This is most literally from the original; and all these fables were currently believed till of late years. They are again alluded to in a description of Wisdom:

Last Wisdom coms, with sober countenance.
To th' ever-bowrs her oft aloft t'advance.
The light *mamuques* wingless wings she has.
Ibid., II. ii, 4.

The "wingless wings" are explained by the former passage.

MAN, was sometimes used with latitude, to denote other beings, particularly in low and jocular language. The devil was often so called.

Heaven prosper our sport! No *man* means evil but the *devil*, and we shall know him by his horns.
Merry W. W., v, 2.

You're the last *man* I thought of, save the *devil*.
Jeronimo, Part 1st, O. Pl., iii, 85.

Exp. But was the *devil* a proper *man*, gossip? *Mirth.* As fine a gentleman of his inches as ever I saw trusted to the stage, or anywhere else.
B. Jons. Staple of News. 1st Intermean.

The speakers there mean, however, the man who acted the devil; yet the expression was clearly suggested by the customary use of that form.

So Death, in an old epitaph, quoted in the Memoirs of P. P.:

Do all we can,
Death is a *man*,
That never spareth none.

Even God himself also:

Well said, i' faith, neighbour Verges; well, *God* 's a good *man*. *Much Ado ab. Noth.*, iii, 5.

This was proverbial:

Tush, what he will say I know ryght well,
He will say, that *God is a good man*,
He can make him no better, and say the best he can.
Old Interl. of Lusty Juventus, Origin of Drama, i. 141.

For *God* is hold *a right wise man*.
A Merry Geste of Robin Hoode, bl. let., cit St.

†He is his owne *man*: he liveth as he list; he is under no mans controlment.
Terence, MS. trans. 1619.

MANCHET, *s.* The finest white rolls. *Michette*, French. *Skinner.* Or from *main*, because small enough to be held within the hand. *Minshew.* It has surely no reference to *cheat*, which was coarser bread.

No *manchet* can so well the courtly palate please,
As that made of the meal fetch'd from my fertil leaze.
The finest of that kind, compared with my wheat,
For fineness of the bread, doth look like common cheat.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 959.

The *manchet* fine, on highe estates bestowe,
The courser cheate, the baser sorte must proove.
Whitney's Emblems, Part I, p. 79.

See CHEAT-BREAD.

Howbeit in England our finest *manchet* is made without leaven. *Haven of Health*, cap. iv, p. 25.

Right, sir; here's three shillings and sixpence, for a pottle and a *manchet*. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 283.

See Johnson.

†Lady of *Arundels manchet*.—Take a bushel of fine wheat-flower, twenty eggs, three pound of fresh butter, then take as much salt and barm as to the ordinary *manchet*, temper it together with new milk pretty hot, then let it lie the space of half an hour to rise, so you may work it up into bread, and bake it, let not your oven be too hot.
True Gentlewoman's Delight, 1676.

†Take a quart of cream, put thereto a pound of beef-suet minced small, put it into the cream, and season it with nutmeg, cinnamon, and rose-water, put to it eight eggs, and but four whites, and two grated *manchets*; mingle them well together, and put them in a butter'd dish; bake it, and being baked, scrape on sugar, and serve it.
The Queen's Royal Cookery, 1713.

MANCIPATE, *part. adj.*, for mancipated. Enslaved. Latin, *mancipium*.

Though they were partly free, yet in some poynt remayned stylll as thrall and *mancipate* to the subjection of the English men. *Holinshed*, vol. i, m 8, col. 1.

MANCIPLE, *s.* A purveyor of victuals, a clerk of the kitchen, or caterer. The office still subsists in the universities, where the name is therefore preserved; but I believe nowhere else. One of Chaucer's pilgrims is a *manciple* of the Temple, of whom he gives a good character, for his skill in purveying. *Cant. Tales*, v. 569. Milton irreverently speaks of the church dignitaries, as coveting the highest offices of the state; "though," says he, "they come furnisht with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*, or more profoundly at the colledg audit, or the regent house." *Of Reformation*, B. ii, p. 273, folio prose works.

†MANDILION. A soldier's cloak or cassock. "A loose cassock, such as souldiers used to wear." *Blount.* It was called also a *mandevile*. The name was derived from the Italian.

A loose hanging garment, much like to our jacket or jumps, but without sleeves, only having holes to put

one arms through; yet some were made with sleeves, but for no other use than to hang on the back
Randle Holme.

Thus put he on his arming truss, fair shoes upon his feet,
About him a *mandilion*, that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold at night did soldiers use to wrap. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 120.

Then on he puts his painted garment new,
And peacock-like himself doth often view,
Looks on his shadow, and in proud amaze
Admires the hand that had the art to cause
So many severall parts to meet in one,
To fashion thus the quaint *mandilion*.
Du Bartas.

His blankets are two souldiers *mandilions*; his cradle is the hollow backe-peece of a rustie armour.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

Hee looketh as though he quenched his thirst with whay and water rather then with wine and stout beere, and his *mandilion* edged round about with the stigmaticall Latine word, fur. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

A Spaniard having a Moore slave, let him goe along time in a poore ragged *mandilian* without sleeves, one asking him why he dealt so sleevele-ly with the poore wretch, he answered: I crop his wings, for feare he flie away.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MANDRAGORA, properly MANDRAGORAS, *s.* The Latin name of the herb called also *mandrake*, *mandrage*, or *mandragon*. Hill says, very truly, "The ancients used it when they wanted a narcotic of the most powerful kind." *Mat. Med.* Hence it is often mentioned as a soporific. Lyte says, in his translation of Dodoens,

It is most dangerous to receive into the body the juyce of the roote of this herbe, for if one take never so little more in quantitie, than the just proportion which he ought to take, it killeth the body. The leaves and fruit be also dangerous, for they cause deadly sleepe, and peevish drowsiness, like opium.
Lyte's Dodoens, p 438, ed. 1578.

And Gerard:

Dioscorides doth particularly set downe many faculties hereof, of which notwithstanding there be none proper unto it, save those that depend upon the drowsie and sleeping power thereof.
Herbal, in *Mandragoras.*

Give me to drink *mandragora*.
Char. Why, madam?
Cleop. That I might sleep out this great gap of time
My Antony is away. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 5.

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever medicine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday. *Othello*, iii, 3.

I am deaf, I do not hear you; I have stopt mine ears with shoemaker's wax, and drank lethe and *mandragora* to forget you. *Eastward Hoe*, O Pl., iv, 291.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora*, and make me sleep
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St.

This quality is also mentioned under its other name of MANDRAKE.

MANDRAKE, *s.* The English name of the above-mentioned plant, MANDRAGORAS, concerning which some very superstitious notions prevailed. An inferior degree of animal life was attributed to it; and it was commonly supposed that, when torn from the ground, it uttered groans of so pernicious a nature, that the person who committed the violence went mad or died. To escape that danger, it was recommended to tie one end of a string to the plant and the other to a dog, upon whom the fatal groan would then discharge its whole malignity. See Bulleine's Bulwarke of Defence against Sicknesse, p. 41. These strange notions arose, probably, from the little less fanciful comparison of the root to the human figure; strengthened, doubtless, in England by the accidental circumstance of *man* being the first syllable of the word. The ancients, however, made the same comparison of its form:

Quamvis *semihominis*, vesano gramine fœta,
Mandragoræ pariat flores.
Columella, de l. Hort., v. 19

The white mandrake, which they called the male, was that whose root bore this resemblance. Lyte says of it, "The roote is great and white, not muche unlyke a radishe roote, divided into two or three partes, and sometimes growing one upon another, almost lyke the thighes and legges of a man." *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 437. Here it is supposed to cause death:

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent, &c. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

Would when I first saw her
Mine eyes had met with lightning, and in place
Of hearing her inchanting tongue, the shrieks
Of *mandrakes* had made music to my slumbers.
Massinger's Renegado, ii, 5.

†And here and there a *mandrake* grows, that strikes
The hearers dead with their loud fatal shrieks.
Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus, p. 80.

Here only madness:

And shrieks, like *mandrakes* torn out of the earth,
That living mortals hearing them run mad.
Romeo and Jul., iv, 3.

I have this night dig'd up a *mandrake*,
And am grown mad with it.
Webster's Dutchess of Malfy, cit. St

In the following, horror only follows:

Murder—that with cries
Deafs the loud thunder, and solicits heaven
With more than *mandrakes* shrieks for your offence.
Sir John Oldcastle, P. 1, v. 9, Suppl. to Shakesp., ii, 360.

The cries of *mandrakes* never touch'd the ear
With more sad horror than that voice does mine.
Atheist's Tragedy, cit. St.

The plant was consequently supposed to be of great efficacy in magical use:

The venom'd plants
Wherewith she kills, where the sad *mandrake* grows
Whose groans are deathful. *B. Jons. Sad Sheph.*, ii, 8.
And groans of dying *mandrakes*
Gather'd for charms. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 147.

A very diminutive or grotesque figure was often compared to a mandrake; that is, to the root, as above described:

Thou whorson *mandrake*, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap, than to wait at my heels. *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.
He stands as if his legs had taken root,
A very *mandrake*, *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 469.

It was sometimes considered as an emblem of incontinence; probably, because it resembled only the lower parts of a man:

Yet lecherous as a monkey, and the whores called him *mandrake*. *2 Hen IV*, iii, 2.
Upon the place and ground where Caltha grew,
A mightie *mandrag* there did *Venus* plant;
An object for faire Primula to view,
Resembling man from thighs unto the shank.
Caltha Poetarum, cit. St.

Its soporific qualities are noticed under this name as well as the other:

I drank of poppy, and cold *mandrake* juice,
And being asleep, belike they thought me dead,
And threw me o'er the walls.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 384.
Thou (sleep) that amongst a hundred thousand dreams
Crown'd with a wreath of *mandrakes*, sit'st as queen.
Muleasses the Turk, cit. St

MANGONEL, *s.* An engine for throwing large stones and missiles, before the invention of cannon. It occurs in Chaucer; and, in French, in the Roman de la Rose; but when the thing was disused, the word became rare. See Todd.

To MANGONIZE, *v.* To sell slaves, or pamper them for sale; from *mango*, a low trader, or huckster, Latin; and *mangonizo*, to furbish goods up for sale.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from them; you'll sell them for enghles, you.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iii, 4.

MANKIND, *adj.* Masculine, man-like, mannish, impudent, ferocious.

†Mas, masculus . . . . . Masle. Malekind or *mankind*. *Nomenclator.*

Out!
A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o' doors.
Winter's Tale, ii, 3.

I would I had the power
To say so to my husband. *Sicin.* Are you *mankind*? *Vol.* Ay, fool;—is that a shame?—Note but this fool.—
Was not a man my father? *Coriolan.*, iv, 2.
Pallas, nor thee I call on, *mankind* maid,
That at thy birth mad'st the poor smith afraid.
B. Jons. Forest, x, vol. vi, 319.

You brach,
Are you turn'd *mankind*?
Massing. City Madam, iii, 1.
'Twas a sound knock she gave me,
A plaguy *mankind* girl, how my brains totter!
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 6.

A woefull Arcadia, to whom the name of this *mankind* curtisan shall ever bee remembred as a procurer of thy greatest losse!
Pembr. Arcad. continued, B. V, p. 467.

Hall, in his epigram against Marston, seems to use it for vicious, or unruly:

I ask'd phisitions what their counsell was
For a mad dogge or for a *mankind* asse?
Marston, iii, 10.

†MANLESS, as the reverse of manful, occurs in Chapman, Il., iii, 39, and ix, 64.

MANNER, *phr.* *To be taken with or in the manner.* To be caught in a criminal fact; originally in a theft, with the thing stolen in hand. Cowel thus explains it: "*Mainour*, alias *manour*, alias *meinour*, from the French *manier*, *i. e.*, manu tractare; in a legal sense, denotes the thing that a thief taketh or stealeth. As to be taken with the *mainour* (Pl. Cor., fol. 179) is to be taken with the thing stolen about him: and again (fol. 194) it was presented that a thief was delivered to the sheriff or viscount, together with the *mainour*." *Law Dictionary*, in *Mainour*.

O villain, thou stol'st a cup of sack eighteen years ago, and wert *taken with the manner*, and ever since thou hast blush'd extempore. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
The manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner*.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

With the manner, the reading of the old editions, is therefore more proper than *in the manner*; and accordingly Latimer writes correctly:

Even as a theife that is taken, *with the maner* that he stealeth. *Sermons*, p. 110.

The *maner* was the thing *with*, or in possession of which, they were taken. The other form, however, was often incorrectly used; as in these passages:

How like a sheep-biting rogue, *taken i' th' manner*,
And ready for the halter, dost thou look now.
B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act v, p. 463.
How would a man blush and be confounded to be taken and seen *in the manner*, as we speak.
Jos. Mede, B. i, Disc. 37, p. 20.

In the margin he adds, *ἐπανροφώρῳ*.

[*After you is manners*, a common vulgar phrase, when a person wishes jocularly to imply his inferiority. It is of some antiquity, being found in Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659, p. 61.]

MANNINGTON, GEORGE. A man who was executed at Cambridge, of whom it was said that he once cut off

a horse's head at a single blow. He was celebrated in a ballad entered in the Stationers' books, Nov. 7, 1576, entitled, "A woeful Ballad made by Mr. *George Mannynton*, an houre before he suffered at Cambridge Castell." Some verses introduced in an old play are said to be in imitation of that ballad:

It is in imitation of *Mannington's*; he that was hanged at Cambridge, that cut off the horse's head at a blow. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 294.

The mention of *Mannington*, and his feat, is repeated again in these verses:

O *Mannington*, as stories show,
Thou cutt'st a horse-head off at a blow;
But I confess I have not force
For to cut off th' head of a horse;
Yet I desire this grace to win,
To cut off the horse-head of sin.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 296.

MANNINGTREE OX. Manningtree, in Essex, formerly enjoyed the privilege of fairs, by the tenure of exhibiting a certain number of stage plays yearly. It appears also, from other intimations, that there were great festivities there, and much good eating, at Whitsun ales, and other times; we may, therefore, conclude safely, that roasting an ox whole, a very old and established piece of British magnificence, was not uncommon on those occasions. To this, therefore, Shakespeare alludes in the following passage. The pudding was, perhaps, a fanciful addition of the poet, or such instances might, in fact, be known:

That roasted *Manningtree ox*, with the pudding in his belly. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

We may further remark, that *Manningtree oxen* were, doubtless, at all times famous for their size. Such are the cattle throughout the county, and the pastures of Manningtree are said by Mr. Steevens, an Essex man, to be remarkable.

You shall have a slave eat more at a meale than ten of the guard; and drink more ale in two days than all *Manningtree* does at a Whitsun-ale.
Decker's News from Hell, cit. St.

Or see a play of strange moralitie
Shewen by bacheirie of *Manning-tree*,
Whereto the countrie franklins flock-meale swarme.
T. Nashe's Choosing of Valentines, cit. Mal.

We find, too, that the pudding accompanied the ox at other fairs:

Just so the people stare
At an *ox* in the fair
Roasted whole with a *pudding in's belly*.
Ballad on a New Opera, 1658, *Nich. Poems*, iii, 202.

MAN-QUELLER, *s.* A murderer, a killer of men; from *man* and *cwellan*, to kill, Saxon. More anciently it meant an executioner. Dame Quickly adds *woman-queller*, which shows that she understood the first word. To *quell*, now means to conquer.

Wilt thou kill God's officers and the king's? O thou honey-seed [homicide] rogue! thou art a honey-seed; a *manqueller* and a womanqueller. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

†MANRED is explained in the examples.

That gentleman that had the *manred*, as some yet call it, or the office to lead the men of a towne or parish. *Lambarde's Perambulation*, 1596, p. 502.

As, with your consell, schuld be seen mooste expedient for the orderyng the men, and the *manred* theroff. *State Papers*, i, 315, Weber.

To MANTLE, *v.* A technical term in hawking, describing an action of the bird. It is thus explained in the Gentleman's Recreation: "*Mantleth* is when the hawk stretcheth one of her wings after her legs, and so the other." Page 7, *Falc. Terms*.

Ne is there hauke which *mantleth* her on pearch
Whether high tow'ring, or accoasting low.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ii, 32.

†MANTLE-TREE. The beam of wood over the opening of the fireplace.

Tom. I have heard a ballad of him sang at Ratclif cross. *Mol.* I believe we have it at home over our kitchin *mantle-tree*. *Jovial Poems*, p. 49.

†MANTLER. One clothed only in a mantle.

In Antwerp they pictured the queen of Bohemia like a poor Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her; and every one of these pictures had severall motto's expressing their malice. *Wilson's History of Great Britain*, 1655.

†MANTLIN. A little mantle.

A spoon to feed the bantling,
A cow to give it milk,
And wrap it in a *mantlin*
Ise will as soft as silk.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MANTO, *s.* A gown. Evidently an English spelling of the French word *manteau*. Mr. Todd says, "from the Italian," and quotes sir P. Ricaut for it. I have observed, in a much more recent author, the word *mant* in the same sense:

To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mant*.
Murphy, Gray's Inn Journ., Works, v, p. 16.

†Hast thou any *mantoes* for ladies made after thine own fashion, which shall cover all their naked shoulders, and breasts, and necks, and adorn them all over. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 80.

†MANTOON, *s.* Apparently a large mantle. Webster, ii, 25, mentions "cutworks and *mantoons*."

†MANTRY. The mantle-piece.

Mantry of a chimney, *manteau de chimenee*.
Palsgrave.

MANY, *s.* A multitude. *Mœnig*, Saxon. See Johnson and Lye. It is now but little used as a substantive. It seems very clear to me, that *many*, and *meiny*, though from their similarity they have been thought the same, are quite distinct words. *Many*, originally, and still in common use, an adjective, comes from the Saxon. *Meiney* (pronounced *meaney*) is clearly from the old French *mesnie*, which signified a country house, or the family inhabiting it. But it is true that the two words were early confounded in spelling. I shall add here only the instances in which the adjective *many* is made a substantive, as it still is occasionally; and place the rest, however spelt, under MEINY.

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heaven with blessing Bolingbroke.
2 Hen. IV, i, 3.

And after all the raskall *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 9.

So Dryden.

"The many," in the above examples, is exactly equivalent to the *οἱ πολλοὶ* of the Greeks; that is, "the mob," "the multitude." But "the *many*" of, or belonging to, a certain person, must signify his attendants or followers, of whatever name; and should be written *meiny*, to distinguish it. "Many a man," and "many a one," mean only "many men," or "many ones;" that is, "a *man*, or a *one*, many times repeated." See the Glossary to Gavin Douglas, in the word *Menze*. In those instances, and others like them, *many* is still an adjective.

†MAQUERELA, and MAQUERELLE. A bawd. Fr. and Ital.

A *maquerela*, in plain English, a bawd, is an olde char-cole that hath beene burnt herselfe, and therefore is able to kindle a whole greene coppice.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

As some get their living by their tounges, as interpreters, lawyers, oratours, and flatterers; some by tayles, as *maquerellaes*, concubines, curtezanes, or in plaine English, whores. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

After these, a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamsters. *Shirley's Triumph of Peace*, 1633.

The pander did his office, but brought him a citizen clad in damoisells apparell, so she and her *maquerell* were paid accordingly. *Howell's Familiar Lett.*, 1650.

MARABLANE, *s.* An evident corruption of *myrobalane*, an Oriental aromatic, long retained in the Pharmacopœias of Europe under the name of *myrobalans*. The name was originally Greek, and meant aromatic acorn or nut; but what was latterly imported from the East was rather a dried fruit, something like a date, or a plumb. It was used in confections, as well as in medicine.

In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, &c. *Ford's Sun's Darling*, ii, 1.

The English physicians confounded it with *behen*, or *ben*. See Holland's Pliny, xii, 21, and Mosan's Gen. Pract. of Phys., Index 2, under *Behen;* and Minshew, in *Mirabalane*.

MARBLES, *s. plur.* A colloquial name for what is also called the French disease, &c. &c.

Look into the spittle and hospitalls, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving instruction to others.
R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, 392.

It is repeated in the same page; but he elsewhere calls it *marbles*, without the epithet French:

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.
Ibid. Quip for an Upstart Courtier, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 406.

It is however, little worth while to explain all the low jargon of R. Greene's pamphlets, except when it illustrates other writers; nor have I attempted it.

To MARCH, *v.* To be contiguous to; from MARCHES, *infra*.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle the Kentishmen are the civilest, the which countrie *marcheth* altogether upon the sea. *Euphues, Eng.*, D 4, b.

So Davies says, that the king of an island should have no *marches* but the four seas. Cited by Johnson.

†MARCH-ALE. A choice kind of ale, made generally in the month of March, and not fit to drink till it was two years old:

But not a man here shall taste my *March beer*,
Till a Christmas carol he does sing;
Then all clapp'd their hands, and they shouted and sung,
'Till the hall and the parlour did ring.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda

†MARCH-HARE. Hares are said to be unusually wild in the month of March, which is their rutting time.

And neither took the gifts he brought here,
Nor yet would give him back his daughter,
Therefore e're since this cunning archer
Hath been as mad as any *March hare.*
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

As mad as a March hare; where madness compares,
Are not Midsummer hares *as mad as March hares?*
Heywood's Epigrammes, 1567.

MARCHER, *s.* A president of the marches or borders. Explained in MARCHES.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called *lords marchers*, and had royal liberties.
Davies on Ireland, cited by Johnson.

To stop the source whence all these mischiefs sprung,
He with the *marchers* thinks best to begin,
Which first must lose, ere he could hope to win.
Drayt. Baron's Wars, I, 49.

MARCHES, *s. plur.* The borders of a country, or rather a space on each side the borders of two contiguous countries. *Marche*, French. The word is also Gothic, Saxon, German, and in low Latin, *marcha*, which see in Du Cange. Hence the noblemen who were appointed to preserve the boundaries and guard the frontiers, were called lords *marchers*. See Stat. 2 Hen. IV, cap. 18, 26 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, and, for their extinction, 27 Hen. VIII, cap. 26.

They of those *marches*, gracious sovereign,
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering *borderers*.
Hen. V, i, 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.
Davies, cit. Johnson.

MARCH-LAND, *s.* An old name for the division of England called Mercia, of which it seems a corruption[a translation]. See Lancham's Letter on Kenilworth, frequently.

MARCH-PANE, *s.* A sweet biscuit composed of sugar and almonds, like those now called macaroons; called also *massepains* in some books, as Rose's Instructions for Officers of the Mouth, p. 282; though he also has *marchpane*. The word exists, with little variation, in almost all the European languages; yet the derivation of it is uncertain. Skinner says it is "quasi dicas *massa panis;*" *i. e.*, a mass of bread. Lye will have it from the Dutch, in which besides *marcepeyn*, which he considers as a corruption, there is *massereyn*, which means pure bread; but this is not very satisfactory. In the Latin of the middle ages, they were called *Martii panes*, which gave occasion to Hermolaus Barbarus to make some inquiry into their origin, in a letter to cardinal Piccolomini, who had sent some to him as a present. *Politian's Epistles*, Book xii. Balthasar Bonifacius says they were named from *Marcus* Apicius, the famous epicure: "Ab hoc Marco, panes saccharo conditi vulgo etiamnum dicuntur *Marci panes*, ut notat Balthasar Bonifacius IX, 5 *ludicræ:* vel potius ab alio quodam juniore, M. Gavio Apicio, qui sub Augusto et Tiberio fuit ad omne luxûs ingenium mirus," &c. *Fabric. Bibl. Lat.*, ed. Ernest., vol. ii, p. 468. Minshew will have them originally sacred to *Mars*, and stamped with a castle, which is nearly the opinion of Hermolaus.

Whatever was the origin of their name, the English receipt-books all show that they were composed of almonds and sugar, pounded and baked together. Here is one for a specimen:

To make a marchpane.—Take two poundes of almonds being blanched, and dryed in a sieve over the fire, beate them in a stone mortar, and when they bee small mixe them with two pounde of sugar beeing finely beaten, adding two or three spoonefuls of rosewater, and that will keep your almonds from oiling: when your paste is beaten fine, drive it thin with a rowling pin, and so lay it on a bottom of wafers, then raise up a little edge on the side, and so bake it, then yce it with rosewater and sugar, then put it in the oven againe, and when you see your yce is risen up and drie, then take it out of the oven and garnish it with pretie conceipts, as birdes and beasts being cast out of standing moldes. Sticke long comfits upright in it, cast bisket and carrowaies in it, and so serve it; guild it before you serve it: you may also print of this *marchpane* paste in your molds for banqueting dishes. And of this paste our comfit makers at this day make their letters, knots, armes, escutcheons, beasts, birds, and other fancies.
Delightes for Ladies, 1608, 12mo, sign. a 12.

Of course there were many varieties of so fanciful a composition; and receipts occur in all old books of cookery.

Marchpane was a constant article in the desserts of our ancestors, and appeared sometimes on more solemn occasions. When Elizabeth visited Cambridge, the university presented their chancellor, sir William Cecil,

with two pair of gloves, a *marchpane*, and two sugar loaves. *Peck's Desid. Curiosa*, ii, 29. See also Menage in *Massepain*.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

None of your dull country madams, that spend
Their time in studying receipts to make
Marchpane, and preserve plumbs.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 511.

Next, some good curious *marchpanes* made into
The form of trumpets. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 239.

Metaphorically, anything very sweet and delicate:

I was then esteem'd. *Phi.* The very *marchpane* of the court, I warrant you! *Pha.* And all the gallants came about you like flies, did they not?
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

A kind of *march-pane* men, that will not last, madam.
B. & Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., act iii, p. 425.

Castles, and other figures, were often made of *marchpane* to decorate splendid desserts, and were demolished by shooting or throwing sugar-plums at them:

They barred their gates
Which we as easily tore unto the earth
As I this tower of *marchpane*.
B. & Fl. Faithful Friends, iii, 2.

Taylor the water-poet has more particularly described such an encounter:

Lip-licking comfit makers, by whose trade
Dainties 'come thou to me' are quickly made
Baboones, &c.
Castles for ladies, and for carpet knights,
Unmercifully spoild at feasting fights,
Where battering bullets are fine sugred plums.
Praise of Hempseed, p. 66

†MARD. See MERD.

If after, thou of garlike stronge
The savour wilt expell,
A *mard* is sure the onely meane
To put away the smell.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 157.

MARE, *s.* A sort of imp, or demon; supposed to be from *mara*, a northern spirit. Hence *night-mare*.

From foul Alecto,
With visage blacke and blo,
And from Medusa that *mare*
That lyke a feende doth stare. *Skelton, Pait. Sparrow.*

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

See NIGHT-MARE.

†Of the *mare*.—*Ephialtes* in Greeke, in Latine *incubus* and *incubo*. It is a disease, where as one thinketh himselfe in the night to be oppressed with a great weight, and beleeveth that something cometh upon him, and the patient thinketh himselfe strangled in this disease. It is called in English the *mare*.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†MARE'S NEST. A ridiculous discovery. In Ireland, it is said, when a person is seen laughing immoderately without any apparent cause, it is usual to say, "O, he has found a *mare's nest*, and he's laughing at the eggs."

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's nest* hast thou found?
Birth of Hercules, act v, sc. 2.

MARGARELON, properly MARGARITON. A Trojan hero, of the legendary history; called by Shakespeare "bastard," and described by him as performing deeds of prowess which seem to imply gigantic stature.

Bastard *Margarelon*
Hath Doreus prisoner,
And stands, Colossus like, waving his beam
Upon the pashed corses of the kings.
Troilus and Cress., v, 5.

The name should be *Margariton*, which we find in Lydgate's Boke of Troy, where a person of that name is mentioned as a son of Priam, but not said to be a natural son. Lydgate makes him attack Achilles, and fall by his hand:

The whych thynge when *Margaryton*
Beheld, &c.
He cast anone avenged for to be
Upon Achilles for all his great might,
And ran to him full lyke a manly knight,
On horse backe for the townes sake.
Book iii, sign. S 1 b.

As the first edition of Troilus and Cressida, which was the quarto, was printed surreptitiously, even before it had been acted, the mistake in the name might easily be made. Mr. Steevens quotes two lines on *Margariton*, as from Lydgate; but they are, in fact, from the much modernised and much amplified edition, formed into stanzas, and published in 1614, by Thomas Purfoot, London, with the new title of The Life and Death of Hector, &c. &c. It is where this hero is rushing on against Achilles, by whom he is soon slain.

Which when the valiant knight *Margariton*,
One of king Priam's bastard childeren,
Perceived and saw such havocke of them made,
Such grief and sorrow in his heart he had.
B. III, ch. vi, p. 194.

The poem is here augmented to above 30,000 lines, yet the author is unknown. This is Shakespeare's authority for calling him bastard; the poem, therefore, must have been published in an earlier edition, or he could not have seen it. Warton says that he suspects the edition of 1614 to be a second. *Hist. Poetry*, ii, p. 81. The name, which is not classical, was probably coined to express "the pearl of knighthood;" from *Margarita*.

MARGARITE, *s.* A pearl; from *margarita*, Latin.

I long to view
This unknown land, and all their fabulous rites,
And gather *margarites* in my brazen cap.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 469.

Hence Drummond, in an epitaph of one named *Margaret*:

In shells and gold, pearles are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone;
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.
Poems, 1656, p. 186.

Margarita, in Rule a Wife and have a Wife, is thus spoken of:

But I perceive now
Why you desire to stay, the *orient* heiress,
The *Margarita*, sir. Act i, sc. 2.

Alluding to orient pearl. So again:

That such an oyster-shell should hold a *pearl*.
And of so rare a price, in prison. Act iv, sc. 2.

A pamphlet published by Thomas Lodge, in 1596, was entitled, "A *Margarite* of America."

MARGE, and MARGENT. Both these are rather antiquated forms of the word *margin*. They have been longest preserved in poetry. Dr. Johnson has given sufficient instances of their use.

MARIAN. *Maid Marian*, a personage in the morris dances, was often a man dressed like a woman, and sometimes a strumpet; and therefore forms an allusion to describe women of an impudent or masculine character. Though the morris dances were, as their name denotes, of Moorish origin, yet they were commonly adapted here to the popular English story of Robin Hood, whose fair Matilda, or Marian, was the very person here originally represented. See MORRIS-DANCE. Heywood's play of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, part the first, is thus entitled: "Robert Earl of Huntingdon's Downfall, afterwards called Robin Hood of merry Sherwoode, with his love to chaste Matilda, the Lord Fitzwater's Daughter, afterwards his fair *maid Marian*." Her change of name is thus stated in the play:

Next 'tis agreed (if therto she agree)
That fair *Matilda* henceforth change her name;
And while it is the chance of Robin Hoode
To live in Sherewodde a poore outlawes life,
She by *maid Marian's* name be only cal'd.

To which she replies:

I am contented, read on, Little John,
Henceforth let me be nam'd *maid Marian*.
Downf. of R. E. of H., sign. F 1 b.

She is also mentioned by Drayton:

He from the husband's bed no married woman wan,
But to his mistress dear, his loved *Marian*,
Was ever constant known. *Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1175.

In some of the popular ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, she is named Clorinda; but they are of no great antiquity, nor of any authority.

The degraded *maid Marian* of the later morris dance, more male than female, is alluded to in the following passage:

And for woman-hood, *maid Marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And in this:

Not like a queene, but like a vile *maide Marian*,
A wife, nay slave, unto a vile barbarian.
Harringt. Ariosto, xlii, 37.

Robin Hood's *maid Marian* was a huntress, like Diana, chaste as the goddess herself, and very amiable. See Jonson's Sad Shepherd, &c., where she is drawn with some beautiful touches of character.

†MARIGOLD. A gold coin.

I'l write it an' you will, in short-hand, to dispatch immediately, and presently go put five hundred *mari-golds* in a purse for you, Come away like an arrow out of a Scythian bow.
Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

†*To* MARINATE. To salt or pickle fish.

You spoke to me for a cook, who had seen the world abroad, and I think the bearer hereof will fit your ladiships turn. He can *marinat* fish, make gellies, he is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the haugou; besides, madame, he is passing good for an ollia.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

MARISH, *s.* and *adj.* A marsh, marshy; from *marais*, Fr.; whereas *marsh* is from *mersh*, Saxon. Dr. Johnson has amply illustrated the use of these words; but he has omitted to say that they are both fallen into disuse, and that Milton is the latest writer of eminence that has used them. I shall content myself with a very few instances.

As when a captain doth besiege some hold
Set in a *marish*. *Fairf. Tasso*, vii, 90.
Bring from the *marish* rushes, to o'erspread
The ground whereon to church the lovers tread.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, ii, p. 50.
†It being then of so great importance, wee will injoy this serenitie, in turning towards the east, not corrupted by the fogs, nor vapours of lakes, stands, *marrishes*, caves, durt, nor dust.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

It was used also as an adjective:

Then fen, and the quagmire, so *marish* by kind,
And are to be drayned, now win to thy mind.
Tusser's Husb.

MARITINE, for maritime. Whether this be an antiquated form, or a licence of the poet here cited, I have

not discovered. Great liberties, as to rhyme, were thought allowable at that period of the language.

This Cumberland cuts out, and strongly doth confine,
This meeting there with that, both meerly *maritine*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxx, p. 1224.

†MARKET-PENNY. Money for liquor on the market day.

Crispin falls very lucky this year, for being on a Saturday, they can go to market, buy victuals, and spend the *market penny* in the morning, dine at noon, drink and enjoy themselves all the afternoon, and they that are sober husbands may go to bed at a proper hour nevertheless. *Poor Robin*, 1735.

MARKET-STED. Market-place; from *market*, and *stede*, a place, Saxon.

And their best archers plac'd
The *market-sted* about. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, xxii, p. 1081.

So home-sted, still in use, and GIRDLE-STEAD, *supra*.

MAROCCO. See MOROCCO.

†*To* MARLE. To marvel, or wonder.

And such am I; I slight your proud commands;
I *marle* who put a bow into your hands.
Randolph's Poems, 1643

Lead on, I follow you.—I *mar'le*, my lord.
Our Amazons appeare not, with their brace.
Maine's Amorous Warre, 1648.

†*To* MARLE. To manure with marl.

These were in former times digged, as well for the use of the chalke towardes building, as for to *marle* or amend their arable lands therewith.
Lambarde's Perambulation. 1596, p. 445.

†MARON. The large chestnut. Fr.

A. I will eate three or foure chestnuts, what will you do?
P. They like me so, so; they are hot in the first, and dry in the second degree, they doe binde, and if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better; and the longer time they are kept, the more savorie and healthfull they are.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MARQUE, LETTERS OF. See LETTERS OF MARQUE.

MARQUESSE, *s.* Shakespeare has taken the liberty to use *lady marquesse* for marchioness. *Marquesse*, in the early editions, is only equivalent to marquis, which was always the official orthography of the title, and is now again employed.

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old dutchess of Norfolk,
And lady *marquis* Dorset; will these please you?
Hen. VIII, v, 2.

Yet marchioness was then in use, and occurs three or four times in the same play.

†MARROT.

Fill full thy sailes, that after-times may know,
What thou to these our times dost friendly show;
That as of thee the like was never heard,
They crowne thee with a *marrot*, or a mard.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MARROW, *s.* An equal, mate, or companion; a lover, husband, or wife. A word still completely in use in the Scottish and northern English dialects. The following account of it is given in the Glossary to Gavin Douglas's Virgil: "The word is often used for things of the same kind, and of which there are two; as of shoes, gloves, stockings: also eyes, hands, feet, &c. Either from the French *camerade*, Angl. *camrad* (*i. e.*, comrade), socius, sodalis, by an aphæresis; or from the French *mari*, Latin *maritus*, in which sense the word is also taken. Thus Scot, a husband or wife is called *half marrow*, and such birds as keep chaste to one another are called *marrows*," &c. Skinner unaccountably derives it from *maraud*, French. The first derivation forming *merade* from *camerade*, and thence *marrow*, is perfectly ridiculous: the second is probable, and was adopted by Dr. Johnson. Minshew give us one from the Hebrew, which is as near as possible in its radical letters, and may be pronounced with the very same sound; מרע, *mero*, or *maro*, a companion (from the root רע), nor do I see why it should be quite rejected.

Birds of a fether, best flye together;
Then like partners about your market goe;
Marrowes adew: God send you fayre wether.
First Part Promos & Cassand., ii, 4, Six pl., i, 21.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful wel,
To such as have skil how to buie and to sel:
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend,
With theef of his *marrow*, for fear of ill end.
Tusser's Husb., August, § 40.

In the edition of 1744 this is thus explained: "Because it is the common practice of all thieves; and two horse-stealers who live a hundred miles from each other, shall chop and change their stolen goods unpunished for a long time."

Cleon, your doves are very dainty,
Tame pigeons else are very plenty.
These may win some of your *marrows*,
I am not caught with doves and sparrows.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., Nym. ii, p. 1459.

Coles has, "the gloves are not *marrows*;" which he renders in Latin, "chirothecæ non sunt pares." It shows, however, that the phrase was current; otherwise he would not have thought it necessary to translate it.

Marrow is also used for strength, or internal vigour:

Now the time is flush
When crouching *marrow*, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself, no more. *Timon of A.*, v, 5.
†The moon's my constant mistress.
And the lovely owl my *marrow*.
Wit and Drollery, 1682 p. 151.

MARRY, *interj.* In many instances a corruption of *Marie*, as an asseveration confirmed by the name of the Virgin Mary. Thus Coles says, "*Marry* [oath] per Mariam." Such is the origin of *marry come up*, originally *marry guep*, *gip*, or *gup*. But of *guep*, *gip*, or *gup*, what is the origin? I suspect it to be a corruption of *go up*, which it seems was contemptuous. Thus the children said to Elisha, "*go up*, thou bald-head, *go up*." 2 *Kings*, ii, 23.

Marry guep was undoubtedly an interjection of contempt:

Is any man offended? *marry gep*
With a horse-night cap, doth your jadeship skip?
J. Taylor's Motto, p. 44.
I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step
For fear.—Quoth Eccho, *marry guep*.
Hudib., I, iii, 202.

Ben Jonson has *marry gip*:

Marry-gip, goody She-justice, mistress French hood.
Barth. Fair, act i.
†Fair and softly son at her, *marry gap*, pray keep your distance, and make a fine leg every time you speak to her; besure you behave yourself handsomly.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

Marry come up, is now used instead of *Mary go up*. See MARY.

†*Tru. s.* Give my son time, Mr. Jolly? *marry come up*——
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street, 1663.

MARRY TRAP. Apparently a kind of proverbial exclamation, as much as to say, "By Mary," you are caught. It might be particularly used when a man was caught by a bailiff, or nuthook; but the phrase wants further illustration:

Be aviz'd, sir, and pass good humours; I will say *marry trap*, with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

†MARSHALL. A common corruption of martial.

His soft, milde, and gentle inclination in his ripe yeeres, and his indisposition to *marshall* affaires.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
Which when Vespasian and young Titus saw,
They cride kill, kill, use speed and *marshall law*.
Ibid.

MART, *s.* War. Originally for Mars, the god of war; and so used by Spenser:

Come both, and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jolities arrayd,
After his murdrous spoils. *F. Q.*, I, 3, Induct.

It was always a poetical word, and does not appear ever to have been common otherwise:

And cryd, these fools thus under foot I tread
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 36.
My father (on whose face he durst not look
In equal *mart*) by his fraud circumvented,
Became his captive. *Mass. Bashf. Lov.*, ii, 7.
But if thou long for warre, or young Iulus seeke
By manly *mart* to purchase praise, and give his foes the gleeke. *Turberv. Ovid's Ep.*, F 5 b.

It was probably this usage of *mart* that led so many authors to use *letters of mart*, instead of marque; supposing it to mean *letters of war*, whereas it really comes from *marcha*. Under this persuasion, Drayton put "scripts of mart" as equivalent:

All men of war, with *scripts of mart* that went,
And had command the coast of France to keep.
The coming of a navy to prevent.
Battle of Agincourt, P. 12.

But see LETTERS OF MART.

To MART, *v.* To sell or traffic; from the substantive *mart*, a market.

I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance; you have let him go
And nothing *marted* with him. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold. *Jul. Cæs.*, iv, 3.

So Marston:

Once Albion lived in such a cruell age,
That men did hold by servile villenage,
Poore brats were slaves, of bone-men that were borne,
And *marted*, sold. *Scourge of Villanie*, I, 2.

Mr. Todd quotes also bishop Hall for it.

To MARTEL, *v.* To hammer: from *marteau*, French. Used as a neuter verb.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 42.

MARTERN, *s.* The animal more commonly called a *martin*. *Marte*, French. A kind of weasel. *Mustela foina. Linn.*

The pole-cat *martern*, and the rich-skin'd lucern,
I know to chase. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush.* iii, 3.
†I give unto Humphrey Bourchier, my son, my gown of tawny damask furred with jennets, and my coat of black velvet furred with *marterns*.
Test. Vetust., p. 658.

MARTIALIST, *s.* A martial person, a soldier. This word was once very common, and is amply exemplified by Mr. Todd.

He was a swain whom all the graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 5.
And straine the magicke muses to rehearse
The high exploits of Jove-borne *martialists*.
Fitz-Geffrey on Sir Fr. Drake.

MARTLEMAS, *s.* A corruption of Martin-mas; that is, the feast of St. Martin, which falls on the 11th of November. Falstaff is jocularly so called, as being in the decline, as the year is at that season:

And how doth the *Martlemas* your master
2 Hen. IV, ii. 2.

Martlemas was the customary time for hanging up provisions to dry, which had been salted for winter provision; as our ancestors lived chiefly upon salted meat in the spring, the winter-fed cattle not being fit for use.

And warn him not to cast his wanton eyne
On grosser bacon, or salt haberdine;
Or dried flitches of some smoked beeve.
Hang'd on a writhen wythe since *Martin's eve*.
Hall. Sat., B. iv. S. 4.

So Tusser:

For Easter, at *Martilmas*, hang up a beefe;
With that and the like, yer [ere] grasse beef come in,
Thy folke shall look cheerely, when others look thin.
Novemb., § 11.

You shall have wafer-cakes your fill,
A piece of beef hung up since *Martlemas*,
Mutton, and veal. *George a Greene*, O. Pl., iii. 48.

At this feast it was common to sell rings of copper gilt, which were given as fairings or love-tokens. These are often alluded to:

Like *St. Martin's rings*, that are faire to the eye, and have a rich outside, but if a man break them asunder and looke into them, they are nothing but brasse and copper. *Compter's Commonw.*, 1617, p. 28.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereth, sith *saint Martin's rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, sayes the goldsmith.
Plain Percivall, cited in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, ii, 26, 4to ed.

See in ALCHEMY.

MARVEDI, or MARAVEDI. A small Spanish coin. *Maravedi*, Spanish. Their value was about half a farthing. *Steevens's Dict.*

Refuse not a *marvedie*, a blank.
Middlet. Span. Gipsy, ii. 1.

If you distrust his word, take mine, which will pass in Spain for more *maravedies*, than the best squire's in England for farthing tokens.
T. Heywood's Chall. for Beauty, ii, 1.

MARY, *interj.* An abbreviated oath, meaning by the Virgin Mary; corrupted afterwards to *marry*, as above. See MARRY.

Marie, fie on him, fie!
Body of our Lord, is he come into the countrye?
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 275.

But what shall he learn? *Mary*, to shoot noughtlie.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 115.

†MARY. A not uncommon corruption of *marrow*; so we have *mary-bone*.

Age. You knowe that the worde of God is a two edged sworde, and entreth through (sayeth saith Paule) even to the dividing asunder of the soule and the spirite, and of the joyntes, and the *marie*.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

Take and make almond milke with the broth of beefe *mary-bones*, and of a cocke that is well boyled.
Pathway of Health, bl. l.

Some more devout clownes, partly guessing
When he's almost come to the blessing,
Prepare their staves, and rise at once,
Say'ng Amen, off their *mary-bones*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

MARY AMBREE. See AMBREE.

MARY-BUDS, *s.* The flowers of the mary-gold, which were remarked to open in the morning, and shut up in the evening.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

MARY-MAS. The feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, the 25th of March. The *Marymas fast* was the preceding day, the 24th, that feast, like others, being preceded by a fast.

At fast or loose, with my Giptian, I meane to have a cast.
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast.
First Part of Promos and Cassandra, ii, 5, 6 Plays, i, 24.

MAS. A colloquial abbreviation of master.

And you, *mas* broker,
Shall have a feeling. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, ii, 4.

Mas Bartolomew Burst,
One that hath been a citizen, since a courtier.
And now a gamester. *Ibid., New Inn*, iii, 1.

I carouse to Prisius, and brinch you *mas* Sperantus.
Lyly's M. Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence also *mashyp* was used for mastership:

You may perceyve by the wordes he gave
He taketh your *mashyp* but for a knave.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 79.

Sir, I beseech your *mashyp* to be
As good as ye can be unto me. *Ibid.*, p. 92.

I find it also in the plural, written *masse*, for masters:

And now to you, gentle-craft, you *masse* shoemakers.
Greene's Quip, &c., Hart. Misc., v, 411.

†MASH. *All to mash*, i. e., all to bits.

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall;
For here we may thrash our bones *all to mash*,
And get no coin at all.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner.

†*To* MASKER. To confuse; to stupify.

Where, after they had seized into their hands and carryed away houshold-stuffe of much worth, because they of the house being sodainely taken, and their wits *maskered*, had not defended the master therof, slew a number, and before returne of the day-light departed and went their wayes a great pace.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1606.

MASKERY, *s.* Masking, masquerading.

And, Celso, pry'thee let it be thy care to-night
To have some pretty show to solemnize
Our high installment; some musick, *maskery*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 97.

All these presentments
Were only *maskeries*, and wore false faces.
Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois, C 2 cit. Cap

MASKIN. A diminutive of mass; as Malkin of Mall, and Peterkin of Peter, &c.

By the *maskin*, methought they were so indeed.
Chapm. May-day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 94.

MASKS. Black masks were frequently worn by ladies in public in the time of Shakespeare, particularly, and perhaps universally, at the theatres. They are expressly mentioned here:

We stand here for an epilogue;
Ladies, your bounties first; the rest will follow:
For women's favours are a leading alms.
If you be pleas'd look cheerly, throw your eyes
Out at your *masks*. *B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush*, act v.

Shakespeare is thought twice to have made the speakers in his drama allude to the *masks* of the audience; but, in the first instance, "these black *masks*" might possibly mean "such as these," supposing Isabella to have one on at the time:

As these *black masks*
Proclaim an enshield beauty ten times louder
Than beauty could display'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4.
These happy *masks* that kiss fair ladies' brows,
Being black, put us in mind they hide the fair.
Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence, if a theatrical company had not a boy or young man, who could perform a woman's part, the character might be performed in a mask, which, being a fashion so much in use, gave no uncommon appearance in the scene. Quince proposes this expedient to Flute, in Mids. Night's Dr.:

Fl. Nay, faith, let me not play a woman, I have a beard coming. *Quin.* That's all one; you shall play it in a *mask*, and you may speak as small as you will. i, 2.

The mistakes of persons, in the comic drama, were often made more probable than they now seem, by this custom. The mask was partly worn to preserve the complexion:

But since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And threw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pinch'd the lilly-tincture of her face,
That now she is become as black as I.
Two Gentl. of Ver., iii, 3.

Rosaline has a *mask* on, in Love's Labour Lost:

Biron. Now fair befall your *mask!*
Ros. Fair fall the face it covers! ii, 1.

†MASTER-PRIZE. The best trick or move, in wrestling.

It behoved him to play his *master-prize* in the beginning, which he did to the life, for he had divers opinions, humours and affections to grapple with, as well as nations, and 'tis a very calm sea when no billow rises. *Wilson's James I.*

†MASTER-VEIN. A principal artery.

To staunch blood when a *maister vaine* is cut.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

†MASTERFUL. Arbitrary; wilful.

He became a *masterfull* theefe amongst them.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

†MASTERY. *To prove mastery*, to try who was strongest.

He would often times run, leape, and *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers.
Knolles' History of the Turks, 1603.

MASTLIN, or MASLIN. Anything composed of mixed materials, instead of being formed of one kind only; as, metal of different ores united, or bread made of different kinds of grain. Dr. Johnson supposes it to be a corruption of *miscellane;* but it is rather from the Dutch *masteluyn:* or, if *messelin* was the original form, it might be from the old French *mésler.*

Nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 192

The tone is commended for grain,
Yet bread made of beans they do eat:
The tother for one loaf hath twain,
Of *mastline* of rie and of wheat.
Tusser, chap. liii, p. 110.

The mixed grain itself was called *mastlin*, before it was made into bread; particularly rye and wheat. See Minshew, &c. Perhaps, therefore, Tusser means "a loaf made of *mastline*, and particularly such *mastlin* as is composed of rye and wheat."

†MASTY. A mastiff.

So, for their yong our *masty* currs wil fight,
Eagerly bark, bristle their backs, and bite.
Du Bartas.

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens,
Till he bites. *The Unfortunate Usurper*, 1663.

MATCHLESS, *a.* Not matched, unlike; perhaps peculiar to this passage:

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort.
Spens. F. Q., IV, i, 28.

To MATE. *v.* To confound, stupify, and overpower; from *mater*, French, of the same meaning, and that from *mattus*, low Latin for stupid, or *matare*, to confound; which, according to some, is itself derived from the Persian *mat*, meaning dead, or vanquished, and adopted in the expression *check-mate*, in the game of chess, and the corresponding term in other languages. Salmasius shows traces of *mattus*, even in good Latinity. (See Menage, in *Mater.*) But Ernestus does not admit the reading of Cicero on which it is chiefly founded. Turnebus found *mattus*, tristis, in a

very old Latin Glossary in MS. *Vid.* Advers., xxviii, 6. To *amate* seems only another form of the same word.

Luc. What, are you mad, that you do reason so?
S. Ant. Not mad, but *mated*; how, I do not know.
Com. of Errors, iii, 2.

Again:

I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad. *Ibid.*, v, 1.
My mind she has *mated*, and amaz'd my sight.
Mach., v, 5

For that is good deceit,
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

To deject:

Ensample make of him your haplesse joy,
And of myself now *mated*, as ye see
Spens. F. Q., I ix, 12

To terrify:

His eyes saw no terrour, nor eare heard any martial sound, but that they multiplied the hidiousnesse of it to his *mated* mind *Pembr. Arcad.*, III, p. 249.

To baffle or defeat:

Because of their great forces, wisdome, and good government, they might easily have *mated* his enterprise in Italy. *Comines, by Danet*, D d 2, cit. Cap.

To puzzle:

Your wine *mates* them, they understand it not;
But they have very good capacity in ale.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 495.

Here it is used with evident allusion to check-mate:

Upon the pagan's brow gave such a blow,
As would, no doubt, have made him *checkt* and *mated*.
Save that (as I to you before rehearst
His armour was not easie to be pearst.
Hayringt. Ariosto, xxiv.

†MATRICULAR-BOOK. A book in which the names of students were enrolled.

MATRIMONY, *s.* Wife. See WEDLOCK, which was more commonly used in that sense.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.
B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., Act iv.

Matrimonium is used sometimes in Latin for uxor; as, "severiusque *matrimonia* sua viri coercerent, cum nullis dotis frænis tenerentur." *Justin.*, IV, 3. But it is not so used by the purest authors. Suetonius in Calig., 25, is quoted for it.

MATTACHIN, or MATACHIN. "A dance with swords, in which they fenced and struck at one another as in real action, receiving the blows on their bucklers, and keeping time. So called from *matar*, to kill, because they seem to kill one another." *Steevens's Spanish Dictionary*. They who suppose it Italian, have derived it from *matto*; but it is surely Spanish. See *Matassin*, in Menage's French Origines, and *Matto*, in his Italian. These dancers were commonly marked; and some Italian dictionaries define it merely as a dance in masks; as, for instance, Antonini. See MACHACHINA. Mr. Douce thus speaks of it: "It was well known in France and Italy, by the name of the dance of fools or *matachins*, who were habited in short jackets, with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions." *Douce, Illustr. of Sh.*, ii, 435.

Do kill your uncle, do, but that I'm patient,
And not a cholerick, old, teasty fool,
Like to your father, I'd dance a *mattachin* with you,
Should make you sweat your best blood for't, I would,
And, it may be, I will. *B. and Fl. Elder Brother*, v, 1.

It is evident that by "dancing a *mattachin*," he there means to imply fighting a duel, which sufficiently marks the military nature of the dance. So also other authorities:

So as whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting, this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*: for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him, who strook the third, and revenging perhaps that of him which he had received of the other. *Pembr. Arcad.*, I, p. 62.

It should seem, by the above passage, that three was the number of dancers for the *matachin*.

One time he daunced the *matachine* daunce in armour, (O with what a graceful dexteritie!) I think to make me see that he had been brought up in such exercises. *Ib.*, II, p. 116.

Lod. We have brought you a mask.
Flam. A *matachine* it seems, by your drawn swords.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 367.

It is there, indeed, erroneously printed *machine*, but the old quarto 1612 has *matachine*, rightly. See Capell's School, p. 115. Drayton speaks of "wanton *matachines*," but he evidently mistook their nature. *Muses' Elys.*, vi, p. 1493.

†That the citizens of the high court grow rich by simplicitie; but those of London by simple craft. That life, death, and time, doe with short cudgels dance the *matachine*. That those which dwell under the zona torrida are troubled with more damps then those of frigida. *Overbury's Characters*, 1615.

†*Avar.* What's this, a masque?
Hind. A *matachin* you'l find it.
Prince of Priggs Revels, 1658.

†MAUDLIN.

And when he had all the juyce out of them, of which he made some pottle of drinke, he caused the sicke gentleman to drinke off a *maudlin* cupfull, and willed his wife to give him of that same at morning, noone, and night. *Jests of George Peele*, n. d.

MAUGRE, *adv.* In spite of. *Malgré*, French. This word has not been very long disused. Spenser wrote it *maulgre*.

I love thee so, that *maugre* all thy pride,
Nor wit, nor reason, can my passion hide.
Twelfth Night, iii, 1.

Not have his sister! Cricca, I will have Flavia, *Maugre* his head. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 144.

Dr. Jortin thought that Spenser sometimes used it as an imprecation; as here:

Ne deeme thy force by fortune's doome unjust
That hath (*maugre* her spight) thus low me laid in dust. *F. Q.*, II, v, 12.

Certainly we cannot in that place interpret it "notwithstanding her spite;" for it is, in consequence of her spite. If we may explain it "curse on her spite," the sense is consistent. So here also, where it is interposed singly, according to Spenser's own pointing:

But froward fortune, and too forward night,
Such happiness did, *maulgre*, to me spight.
F. Q., III, v, 7

As a confirmation we may remark, that *maugréer*, in old French, meant to curse. See Roquefort and Lacombe. Elsewhere Spenser employs *maugre* in the common way, as in F. Q., III, iv, 15, VI, iv, 40.

†MAUGRE, *s.* Harm.

I thought no *mawgre*. I tolde it for a bourde.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

MAVIS, *s.* The thrush; properly the song-thrush, as distinguished from the screech-thrush or large missel-thrush. See Montagu's Ornithological Dictionary. Hence this distinction.

The thrush replyes, the *mavis* descant plays.
Spens. Epithal., l. 81.

So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to chatter.
Spenser, Sonnet 84

When to the mirthful merle the warbling *mavis* sings.
Drayt., xiv, p. 931.

It is still a current name for that bird in Scotland:

In vain to me, in glen or shaw,
The *mavis* and the lint-white sing.
R. Burns, Poems, p. 328.

Mr. Todd's conjecture that it meant the male thrush is therefore erroneous. See these birds distinguished also in Holmes's Acad. of Armory, B. II. ch. xii, § 73.

†Turdus. κίχλα, κίχλη. Grive, tourd oiseau de nette. A thrush: a *mavisse*: a blackebird.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†His banket, sometimes is greene beanes, and peason,
Nuts, peares, plumbes, apples, as they are in season.
His musicke waytes on him in every bush.
The *mavis*, bullfinch, blackbird and the thrush;
The mounting larke sings in the lofty sky,
And robin-redbrest makes him melody.
Taylor's Workes. 1630

†The swallow, martin, lennet, and the thrush,
The *mavis* that sings sweetly in the bush. *Ibid*

MAUMET, *s.* A puppet; a corruption of *mammet*, which seems to have led to the notion that it referred to Mahomet.

O God that ever any man should look
Upon this *maumet*, and not laugh at him.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 465.

And where I meet your *maumet* gods, I'll swing 'em
Thus o'er my head, and kick 'em into puddles.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 5.

Mr. Tyrwhitt thought that Chaucer used *maumetrie* for Mahometanism; it may, however, mean in that place idolatry in general. *Cant. T.*, 4656. See MAMMET.

MAUND, *s.* A basket. *Mand*, Saxon. The word is also Dutch and old French. See *Mand*, and *Manne*, in Cotgrave.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew.
Shakesp. Lover's Compl., Suppl. i, 742.

With a *maund* charg'd with houshold merchandize.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2, p. 60.

And in a little *maund*, being made of oziers small,
Which serveth him to do full many a thing withall,
He very choicely sorts his simples got abroad.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 919.

Behold for us the naked graces stay,
With *maunds* of roses for to strew the way.
Herrick's Poems. p. 308

Hence, *Maundy Thursday*, the day preceding Good Friday, on which the king distributes alms to a certain number of poor persons at Whitehall, so named from the *maunds* in which the gifts were contained. See Spelman, and others. *Maundie* is used by the last-cited author for alms.

All's gone, and death hath taken
Away from us
Our *maundie*, thus
The widdowes stand forsaken.
Herrick, Sacred Poems, p. 43.

To MAUND, *v.* To beg; perhaps originally from begging with a basket to receive victuals or other gifts.

A rogue,
A very canter I, sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of N.*, act ii.

To *maund upon the pad* meant, in the cant language, to beg on the highway; nevertheless, it might have originated as above conjectured. See B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

To MAUNDER, *v.* To mutter, or

grumble; supposed by Dr. Johnson to be from *maudire*, French.

The house perfum'd, I now shall take my pleasure,
And not my neighbour justice *maunder* at me.
B. and Fl. Rule a Wife, &c., iii, 1.

Also, in cant language, to beg; from *maund:*

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking. wear out stocks and whipcord, *maunder* for butter-milk.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theodoret, act v, p 192.

Thus we have also a *maunder*, for a beggar; and a *maunderer upon the pad*, a beggar who robbed also:

My noble *Springlove*, the great commander of the *maunders*, and king of canters.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 355.

I am no such nipping Christian, but a *maunderer upon the pad*, I confess. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

See the Glossary at the end of the play.

†As for example, suppose a begger be in the shape or forme of a *maundering*, or wandering souldier, with one arme, legge, or eye, or some such maime; then imagine that there passeth by him some lord, knight, or scarce a gentleman, it makes no matter which, then his honour, or his worship shall be affronted in this manner. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

MAUTHER, *s.* A girl. The word is still used in Norfolk and Suffolk. Spelman derives it from *moer*, Danish. See Ray's South and East Country Words. Sometimes corrupted to *mother*. Its connection with Norfolk is here marked:

P. I am a *mother* that do want a service.
Qu. O thou'rt a Norfolk woman (cry thee mercy)
Where maids are *mothers*, and *mothers* are maids.
B. Brome's Engl. Moor, iii, 1.

Written also *modder:*

What? will Phillis then consume her youth as an ankresse
Scorning dauntie Venus? will Phillis still be a *modder*,
And not care to be call'd by the deare-sweete name of a mother? *A. Fraunce's Ivychurch*, A 4 b.
Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther!*
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 7.

Kastril says it to his sister.

And Richard says to Kate, in Bloomfield's Suffolk ballad,

When once a gigling *mawther* you,
And I a red-fac'd chubby boy.
Rural Tales, 1802, p. 5.

†A girle, a wench, as they say in some places, a *moather*, puella.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 272.

MAW. A game at cards.

Discourse of nations plaid at *maw* and chesse.
Weakest goes to Wall, D 1.

Expected a set of *maw* or prima-vista from them.
Rival Friends, cited by Steev. *Hen. VIII*, v, 1.

Sir John Harington calls it "heaving of the *maw*;" why so, does not appear:

Then thirdly follow'd *heaving of the maw*,
A game without civility or law,
An odious play, and yet in court oft seene,
A sawcy knave to trump both king and queene.
Epigr., iv, 12.

See Strutt, p. 293.

This *heaving* was clearly some grotesque bodily action performed in the game, and deemed characteristic of it. Turbervile says:

To checke at chesse, to *heave at maw*, at mack to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.
Book of Faulconrie.

Hence it was, probably, that it was deemed an indecorous game for grave personages:

Yet in my opinion it were not fit for them [scholars] to play at stoolball among wenches, nor at mumchance or *mawe*, with idle loose companions.
Rainolde's Overthrow of Stage Plays, 1599.

Many particulars of *maw* are introduced by Chapman in his May-day, act v, but none that throw any light upon the preceding expression. It is said as a kind of sarcasm by a nephew to his uncle, who is of an amorous turn,

Methought Lucretia and I were at *mawe;* a game, uncle, that you can well skill of.

The uncle replies, rather pettishly,

Well, sir, I can so. Act v, p. 108.

Braithwaite says, that "in games at cards, the *maw* requires a quicke conceit or present pregnancy." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 226. Why, he does not say.

†Specially for the giving signes of hys game at *mawe*, a play at cardes growne out of the country from the meanest into credite at the courte with the greatest.
Arthur Hall's Account of a Quarrell, 1576.

†A gentleman who did greatly stut and stammer in his speech, playing at *mawe*, laid downe a winning carde. and then said unto his partener. How sa-ay ye now, wa-was not this ca-ca-ard pa-as-assing we-we-well la-a-ayd. Yes (answered th'other), it is well layd, but yet it needes not halfe this cackling.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†Hee is no gamester, neither at dice, or cards, yet there is not any man within forty miles of his head that can play with him at *maw*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

MAY, *s.* A maid. A word borrowed from Chaucer and his time.

The fairest *may* she was that ever went,
Her like she has not left behind, I weene.
Spenser, Sh. Kal., Nov., v. 39

Fayre Britton *maye*,
Wary and wise in all thy wayes,
Never seekinge nor finding peere.
Pultenh. Parthen., par. 6.

Syr Cauline loveth her best of all,
But nothing durst he saye,
Ne descreeve his counsayle to no man,
But deerlye he lovde this *may*.
Percy's Rel., i, p. 43.

In the Glossary Percy says, "*may*, for maid, *rhythmi gratiâ;*" but it is no such thing. It is an old, authorised word, no less so than maid. In a very old song, printed by Ritson, we read of "The feyrest *may* in

towne" (Anc. Songs, p. 25); where no rhyme required it.

MAY-DAY. The custom of going out into the fields early on May-day, to celebrate the return of spring, was observed by all ranks of people. "Edwarde Hall hath noted," says Stowe, "that K. Henry the Eighth, in the 7th of his raigne, on May-day in the morning, with queene Katheren his wife, rode a *Maying* from Greenwitch to the high ground of Shooter's hill." *Survey of Lond.*, p. 72. Where some curious sports then devised for him are described. Stowe says also, "In the moneth of May the citizens of London of all estates, lightly in every parish, or sometimes two or thre parishes together, had their several *Mayings*, and did fetch in May-poles," &c. Page 73. The citizens were much attached to this recreation, which was, indeed, a very natural and salutary one.

Pray, sir, be patient; 'tis as much impossible
(Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons)
To scatter them, as 'tis to make them sleep
On *May-day* morning, which will never be
Henry VIII, v, 3.

He will not let me see a mustering,
Nor in a *May-day* morning fetch in *May*.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 461.

See Brand's Popular Antiq., chap. xxv. There is a masque for May-day in Ben Jonson's Works, v, 213, Wh. See ILL MAY-DAY.

†MAYOR'S-POSTS. It was formerly the custom to erect painted posts at the door of the mayor's house. This practice is occasionally alluded to by our old writers.

MAZE IN TUTTLE. See TUTTLE.

MAZER, *s.* A bowl, or goblet. It has usually been derived from *maeser*, which in Dutch means maple, or a knot of the maple wood; whence it has been concluded to have meant originally a wooden goblet, and to have been applied afterwards, less properly, to those of other and more valuable matter. But Du Cange gives a more curious account of it. According to him, it was in its origin the appellation for cups of value. The amount of what he says is, that *murrhinum*, or *murreum*, the ancient name for the most valuable kind of cups, made of a substance now unknown, continued in the darker ages to be applied to those of fine glass, which had been at first formed in imitation of the *murrhine*. This word, by various corruptions, became *mardrinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, from which latter *mazer* was formed. The French word *madre* is supposed to have the same origin; and it is applied still to substances curiously variegated; but at first more particularly to the materials of fine goblets (see Dict. de Vieux Lang., T 2), as *Hanap de madre*, &c. Thus we find "scyphus, pretiosi *mazeris*," and "cupa magna de *mazero*, ornata pede alto, duobus circulis, et pornellis argenteis." This much better accounts for the application of the term to cups of value, which seems to always have been the prevalent use. We find, however, wooden *mazer*. *Harl. Misc.*, vi, 166.

So golden *mazor* wont suspicion breed,
Of deadly hemlocks poison'd potion.
Hall's Defiance to Envy, prefixed to his *Satires*.

A mighty *mazer* bowle of wine was sett,
As if it had to him been sacrifide.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 49.

Yet Spenser seems to have adopted the derivation from *maple*, for he speaks of

A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware.
Shep. Kal., *August*, v. 26.

Great magnitude seems always one property attributed to them; as Spenser above, "a mighty *mazer*," and the following passages: so that a *major* bowl might be no improbable conjecture, had we no other derivation established.

All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad *mazer* fill'd. *B. Jons.*, v, 217.
The muses from their Heliconian spring
Their brimful *mazers* to the feasting bring;
When with deep draughts, out of those *plenteous bowls*,
The jocund youth have swill'd their thirsty souls, &c.
Drayt. Nymph., iii, p. 1464.

Johnson has given an instance of the word from Dryden.

†They toke away the sylver vessell,
And all that they myght get,
Peces, *masars*, and spones,
Wolde they non forgete. *Robin Hood*, i, 32.

Ah, Tytirus, I would withall my heart,
Even with the best of my carv'd *mazers* part,
To hear him, as he us'd, divinely shew
What 'tis that paints the divers colourd bow.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

MAZZARD, *s.* A head; usually derived, but with very little probability, from *machoire*, French, which means only a jaw. The very quotation from Shakespeare contradicts it, where the skull is said to be *chapless* (that is, without a jaw), and yet to be knocked over the *mazzard* with a spade. Mr. Lemon, who always supposes our ancestors to have been great Grecians, derives it from *ματτύαι*, meaning the same as *machoires;* and, as it occurs only in Hesychius, was, to be sure, wonderfully ready for plain Englishmen to adopt! The fact is, that it has always been a burlesque word, and was as likely to be made from *mazer*, as anything else; comparing the head to a large goblet. The two words were often confounded. Sylvester uses *mazor*, for head, in serious language. *Du Bart.*, I, 4. See Todd. It is not yet quite disused in burlesque or low conversation.

Chapless, and knock'd about the *mazzard* with a sexton's spade. *Haml*, v, 1.

Let me go, sir—or I'll knock you o'er the *mazzard*. *Othello*, ii, 3.

Your brave acquaintance
That gives you ale, so fortified your *mazard*,
That there's no talking to you
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, ii, p. 294, vol.

Here it is corrupted to *mazer:*

Break but his pate, or so; only his *mazer*, because I'll have his head in a cloth as well as mine.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 329.

But in they amorous conquests, at the last,
Some wound will slice your *mazer*.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 1.

To MAZZARD, *v.* To strike on the head. [To knock the brains out.]

If I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded*.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

ME, *pron.* There was formerly, in colloquial use, a redundant insertion of the pronoun *me*, which now seems very strange. Instances of it occur very frequently in the writings of Shakespeare.

Edmund, seek him out; wind *me* into him, I pray you. *Lear*, i, 2.

When then, build *me* thy fortunes upon the basis of valour. Challenge *me* the duke's youth to fight with him. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 2.

It seems originally to have meant, do such a thing for *me;* but it was afterwards by no means confined to that signification.

They had planted *me* three demi-culverins just in the mouth of the breach.
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., iii, 1.

Now it was the enemy had planted them.

But as he was by diverse principall young gentlemen, to his no small glorie, lifted up on horsebacke, comes *mee* a page of Amphialus, who with humble smiling reverence delivered a letter unto him from Clinias.
Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 277.

Johnson notices this usage, but does not remark that it is now obsolete. His instances are all from Shakespeare.

To MEACH, *v.* To skulk; merely a mis-spelling of *mich*.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast now, What can the worst be? we have plaid the knaves, That 's without question.
B. & Fl. Hon. Man's F., v, 1.

See to MICH.

MEACOCK, *s.* A tame dastardly fellow, particularly an over-mild husband; for which reason Coles renders it, among other things, "uxorius, uxori nimium deditus et obnoxius." Skinner, and after him, Johnson, derive it from *mes coq*, French; but *mes* is a particle used only in compounds, and such a compound as *mescoq* does not appear in the French of any age. The plain English compound *meek-cock*, is a much more probable account of it; being frequently, and perhaps originally, applied to a *hen-pecked* husband, a cock that yielded to the hen. It generally implies effeminacy. Skinner's second conjecture of *mew-cock*, is not much better than his first; for who ever heard of a *mew'd-cock?*

'Tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Taming of Shrew, ii, 1.

A woman 's well holp'd up with such a *meacock*. I had rather have a husband that would swaddle me thrice a day, than such a one that will be gull'd twice in half an hour. *Decker's Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 277.

A *meacocke* is he who dreadth to see bloud shed.
Mirror for Magistr., p. 418.

If I refuse their courtesie, I shall be accounted a *mecocke*, a milksop, taunted and retaunted, with checke and checkmate, flouted and reflouted with intollerable glee. *Euphues*, M 1 b.

MEACOCKE, *adj.* Dastardly, effeminate.

Let us therefore give the charge, and oncet upon yonder effeminate and *meycocke* people.
Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 39, ed. 1776.

To MEAL, *v.* To mingle, or mix with; merely a corrupt form of to *mell*, to meddle, or mix with.

He doth with holy abstinence subdue
That in himself, which he spurs on his power

To qualify in others. Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

See to MELL.

A MEAL'S MEAT, *i. e.*, a meal of meat. Meat enough for a meal. This phrase, which even now is sometimes heard, in low conversation, does not often occur in books. It was, perhaps, of more dignity formerly than now.

You ne'er yet had
A *meal's meat* from my table, as I remember,
Nor from my wardrobe any cast suit.
B. & Fl. Honest Man's Fortune, act ii, p. 403.

Meale is still used in the country for the quantity of milk given by a cow at one milking. We find it in Browne's Pastorals:

Each shepherd's daughter with her cleanly peale,
Was come a field to milk the morning's *meale*.
B. I, Song iv, p. 99.

From *mæl*, a part, or portion, Saxon. Whence also the common meaning of *meal*, either alone or in compound, as *piece-meal*, &c., and DROP-MEAL.

MEAL-MOUTHED, *adj.* Delicate mouthed, unable to bring out harsh or strong expressions. This term, which survives in the form of *mealy-mouthed*, appears to have been the original word. Applied to one whose words are fine and soft as *meal*, as Minshew well explains it. Most frequently applied to affected and hypocritical delicacy of speech. See Mr. Todd's excellent illustration of the word; from which I borrow these examples.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout *meale-mouthed* precisian,
That cries good brother, kind sister, &c.
—— —— —— who thinks that this good man,
Is a vile, sober, damn'd polititian?
Marst. Sat., ii, 1598.

Ye hypocrits, ye whited walls, and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits.
Harmar's Beza, p. 315.

To MEANE, *v.* To moan, or lament. In the following passage of Shakespeare, all the early editions read *means*, which the critics changed to moans. We now know, from Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, that the word is Scotch in that sense, and therefore, probably, northern English also. It signifies also, in Scotch, to intend, or mention, and has therefore been explained as a law-term in that dialect; and the addition of *videlicet* seems to imply that a burlesque application of a regular form was intended. See Heron's (*i. e.*, Pinkerton's) Letters of Literature.

Lys. She hath spied him already, with those sweet eyes.
Dem. And thus she *means; videlicet:*
Thisb. Asleep, my love, &c.
Midsummer N. Dr., v, 1.

To MEAN BY, for to mean of. This phrase occurs in the Merchant of Venice, where Arragon is choosing the casket. The modern editions till lately substituted *of*, but the reading of the folios is this:

What many men desire,—that many may be *meant*
By the fool multitude, that chase by shew.
Act ii, sc. 9.

Thus king James, in his speech about the gunpowder plot:

I did upon the instant interpret and apprehend some dark phrases therein—to be *meant by* this humble form of blowing us all up by powder.

The expression appears to have been very common. See the notes on the first example, ed. 1813. But the following passage of Puttenham is the completest illustration of it. He cites these lines on queen Elizabeth:

Whom princes serve and reaimes obay
And greatst of Bryton kings begot;
She came abroade even yesterday,
When such as saw her, knew her not.

Here he says, though the name is not mentioned, yet

Any simple judgement might easily perceive *by whom it was ment*, that is, *by* lady Elizabeth, queene of England, and daughter to king Henry the Eighth; and therein nesteth the dissimulation.
Arte of Engl. Poesie, B. iii, ch. 18.

MEARE. See MEERE.

MEARE-STONES. Boundaries. *Skinner* and *Minshew*. See MEERE.

He [a baylye] knows how to bounder land, and counts it a haynous offence t remove a *merestone*.
Salstonstall, Char. 20

MEASLES, *s.*, originally signified leprosy, though now used for a very different disorder. The origin is the old French word *meseau*, or *mesel*, a leper. Cotgrave has "*meseau*, a *meselled*, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person." *Meselrie* means leprosy, which word Chaucer uses. Distempered, or scurvied hogs, are still said to be *measled*.

So shall my lungs
Coin words 'till their decay, against those *measles*
Which we disdain should fetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.
Coriol., iii, 2.

A MEASURE, *s.* A grave solemn dance, with slow and measured steps, like the minuet.

For hear me, Hero; wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque pace: the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding, mannerly, modest, as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry *Much Ado*, ii, 1.
But after these, as men more civil grew,
He did more grave and solemn *measures* frame, &c.
* * * * * *
Yet all the feet whereon these *measures* go,
Are only spondees, solemn, grave, and slow.
Sir J. Davies on Dancing, St. 65 & 66.

Hence the phrase was *to tread a measure*, as we used also to say, *to walk a minuet:*

Say to her, we have measur'd many a mile
To *tread a measure* with her on this grass.
Love's L. L., v, 2.
I have *trod a measure*. I have flatter'd a lady, &c.
As you like it, v, 4.

As these dances were of so solemn a nature, they were performed at public entertainments in the inns of court; and it was not unusual, nor thought inconsistent, for the first characters in the law to bear a part in *treading the measures*. See Dugdale's Origines Juridiciales. Sir Christopher Hatton was famous for it.

None o' your dull *measures*; there's no sport but in your country figaries.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, 253.

MEASURE FOR MEASURE, which forms the title of one of Shakespeare's comedies, seems to have been a current expression, equivalent to *like for like*, denoting the law of retaliation, or equal justice. Thus, in a play which probably is not his:

From off the gates of York fetch down the head,
Your father's head which Clifford placed there;
Instead whereof let *his* [Clifford's] supply the room.
Measure for measure must be answered.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

Thus the title of Shakespeare's comedy implies that the same law should be enforced against Angelo which he enforced against others.

A MEASURING CAST, *met.*, from the game at bowls. A cast of one bowl so like to that of another, that it cannot be determined which is nearest to the jack, or mistress, but by measuring.

Hast thou done what is disputable, whether it be well done? It is a *measuring cast* whether it be lawful or no. *Fuller, Good Thoughts in Worse Times*, p. 28.

MECHAL. Adulterous. From the Latin.

That done, straight murder
One of thy basest grooms, and lay you both
Grasp'd arm in arm in thy adulterate bed.
Men call in witness of your *mechall* sin
Rape of Lucrece. O. Pl.

To MEDDLE, *v.* To mix; from *mesler*, French. Whence also to MELL.

More to know
Did never *meddle* with my thoughts. *Tempest*, i, 2.
He cut a lock of all their heare,
Which, *medling* with their blood and earth, he threw
Into the grave. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 61.
The red rose *medled*, and the white yfere,
In eyther cheek depeincten lively cheere.
Ibid., Shep. Kal., April, v. 68

Chaucer used the word in this sense. See the Persone's Tale, vol. iii, p. 146, ed. Tyrw. For other instances, see Johnson.

MEDICINABLE, *a.* This word was formerly used to signify medicinal, or useful as medicine; though, by the analogy of its formation, it should mean capable of being relieved by medicine. Shakespeare has it several times.

Any bar, any cross, any impediment will be *medicinable* to me: I am sick in displeasure with him, and whatsoever comes athwart his affection, ranges evenly with mine. *Much Ado*, ii, 2.
Some griefs are *medicinable*; that is one of them,
For it doth physic love. *Cymbel.*, iii, 2.
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their *med'cinable* gum. *Othello*, v, 2.
Old oil is more clear and hot in *medicinable* use.
Bacon.
Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four and twenty hours, the taste and operation of the spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen.
Wotton.
And it is observed by Gesner, that the jaw-bones, and hearts, and galls of pikes are very *medicinable* for several diseases, or to stop blood, to abate fevers, to cure agues, to oppose or expel the infection of the plague, and to be many wayes *medicinable* and useful for the good of mankind.
Isaac Walton, Complete Angler, p. 147, ed. 1661.

Sir J. Hawkins has changed it to *medicinal* in both places. See his edit., p. 159. Minshew has the word in this sense. See also Johnson.

†MEDICINE. Chapman uses this word in the sense of bait for fish, or rather perhaps as a preparation for ground-bait.

And as an angler *med'cine*, for surprize
Of little fish, sits pouring from the rocks
From out the crooked horn of a fold-bred ox.
Odyss., xii.

†MEDLER-CORN. "Provender or *medler corne*, farrago." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 158.

To MEECH, *v.* The same as *meach*, and *mich*. A mere variation of spelling. See to MICH.

MEED, *s.* Reward. Saxon. A word long obsolete in conversation and in

prose, but always more or less used in poetry. Few instances are necessary, of a word so well known and defined.

Vouchsafe me for my *meed*, but one fair look.
Two Gent. of Verona.

Where death the victor had for *meed* assign'd.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 31.

2. It is much less known, that it sometimes meant also *merit;* as *laus*, in Latin, signified sometimes *desert*. *Virg. Æn.*, i, 461.

Each one already blazing by our *meeds*.
3 Hen. VI, ii, 1.

The above is erroneously explained by Johnson; though he adds, *meed* is likewise merit; and yet, as if diffident of both expedients, he proposes *deeds* as a plausible substitution.

My *meed* hath got me fame. *Ibid.*

But in the imputation laid on him by them, in his *meed* he's unfellow'd. *Hamlet*, v, 2.

This Johnson explained, "in his excellence;" yet in his Dictionary he totally omitted this sense, nor is it supplied by his excellent editor; but the following passage is still given, as meaning *present*, or *gift:*

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no *meed* but he repays
Sevenfold above itself. *Timon*, i, 1.
Thou shalt be rich in honour, full of speed,
Thou shalt win foes by fear, and friends by *meed*.
Look about you, 1600, cit. by Steevens.

Minshew refers to *merit*, as a synonym to *meed*.

To MEED, *v.* To deserve; from the second sense of the substantive.

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood's Silver Age, 1613, cit. St.

Sir John Hawkins found the following curious lines, designed to read alike backwards and forwards, as an instance of this verb; but the first exemplifies this sense of the verb:

Deem if I *meed*,
Dear madam read.

†MEERE.

Of which the first is Peuce, the island abovesayd, the second Naracustoma, the third Calonstoma, the fourth Pseudostoma; as for the fift Boreonstoma, and the sixt Sthenostoma, they be farre lesse than the rest: the seventh is a mightie great one, and in manner of a *meere*, blacke. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

MEERE, written also *meare*. A boundary. *Mære*, Saxon.

And Hygate made the *meare* thereof by west.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix, 46.

To MEERE, *v.* To divide; from the preceding.

At such a point
When half to half the world oppos'd, he being
The *meered* question. *Antony and Cleop.*, iii, 11.

That is, he being the defined or limited question. Spenser also uses it:

The Latin name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Afric and with Byze.
Ruins of R., St. 2.

For bounding and *mearing*, to him that will keepe it justely, it is a bond that brideleth power and desire.
North's Pl., L 55, D.

After all, this is not quite satisfactory as to the word in Shakespeare. Can it be an old law verb? *Meer*, for right, is given in all the law dictionaries. "*Meered* question," therefore, might mean "question of right." I give this entirely as conjecture. See Jacob's Law Dict., &c.

†MEERE-STONE. A boundary stone. *Meere tree*, a tree used for the same purpose.

Terminalis lapis, qui in agrorum finibus ponitur. *τέρμα*. Borne. A *meere stone:* a land marke: a stone set and placed in the ends of land or fields.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Arbre assis és bornes. A *meere tree:* a tree which is for some bound or limit of land. *Ibid.*

MEESE, or MEES, for meads, or fields. See Skinner and Kersey.

And richly clad in thy fair golden fleece
Doo'st hold the first house of heav'n's spacious *meese*.
Sylv. Du Bart., I, iv.

To MEET WITH, signified sometimes to counteract.

We must prepare to *meet with* Caliban.
Tempest, iv, 1.

The parson knows the temper of every one in his house, and accordingly, either *meets with* their vices, or advances their virtues.
Herbert's Country Parson, cit. by Johnson.

You may *meet*
With her abusive malice, and exempt
Yourself from the suspicion of revenge.
Stephens's Cynthia's Revenge, 1613, cit. by Steevens.

I know the old man's gone to meet with an old wench that *will meet with* him, or Jarvis has no juice in his brains. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 401.

This is explained, in the notes, "be even with him."

To be meet with, similarly meant to be even with, to have fair retaliation.

Faith, niece, you tax signior Benedick too much; but he'll *be meet with* you, I doubt it not. *Much Ado*, i, 1.
Well, I shall *be meet with* your mumbling mouth one day. *B. Jons. Barthol. Fair*, ii, 3.
Well, Ile prevent her, and goe meet her, or else she *will be meet with* me. *Holiday's Technogamia*, i, 1.

†MEET. To put or place. Fr. *mettre*.

He to her heart did a dagger *meet*.
The Three Knights, an old ballad.

†MEET-ROD. A measuring rod.

A *meat-rod* to measure the land with, arbor pertica.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 60.

†MEETELY. Moderately.

Shee promiseth thee *meetely* well.
Terence in English, 1614.

MEINT, or MEYNT, *part.* Mingled. A word of Chaucer's time, but adopted by a few later poets. It is the

participle of the verb to *menge*, of Saxon origin.

Till with his elder brother Themis
His brackish waves be *meynt*.
Spens. July, ver. 83.

And in one vessel both together *meint*.
Fletcher's Purple Isl., iv, St. 21.

Till both within one bank, they on my north are *meint*,
And where I end they fall at Newark into Trent.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

MEINY, or MENIE, *s.* A company belonging to, or attending upon, a superior person; from *mesnie*, old French, which Roquefort defines, "famille, maison, tous ceux qui la composent." [Properly, the attendants of the household collectively.] Often confounded with the English word many. See MANY.

On whose contents,
They summon'd up their *meiny*, strait took horse.
Lear, ii, 4.

Small Fidan, with Cledaugh increase her goodly *menie*,
Short Kebly, and the brook that christneth Abergenny.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 729.

So should I quickly, without more adoe,
Famish myself and all my *meynie* too.
Hon. Ghost, p. 110.

They were set and served plentifully with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his *meynie*, to their great contentment. *Stowe, Survey*, p. 73.

Here erroneously spelt *many*:

That this faire *many* were compell'd at last
To fly for succour to a little shed.
Spens. F. Q., III, ix. 11.

And, with my *manie's* blood,
Imbrud their fierce devouring chaps.
Warner, Alb. Eng., I, v, p. 16.

Cotgrave exemplifies the French word by old French proverbs: "De telle seigneur, telle *mesnie*;" which he translates, "Like master, like *meynie*."

MELANCHOLY. A solemn, and even melancholy air was affected by the beaus of queen Elizabeth's time, as a refined mark of gentility. This, like other false refinements, came from France.

Methinks, no body should be sad, but I:
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,
Only for wantonness. *King John*, iv, 1.

How do I feel myself? why, as a nobleman should do. O how I feel honour come creeping on! My nobility is wonderful *melancholy: Is it not most gentlemanlike to be melancholy?*
Life and Death of Lord Cromwell, iii, 2, Suppl. to Shakesp., ii, 405.

Why, I do think of it; and I will be more proud, and *melancholy* and *gentlemanlike*, than I have been, I'll insure you. *B. Jons. Every Man in his H.*, i, 3.

Again:

I truly, sir, I am mightily given to *melancholy*.
Mat. Oh, its your only fine humour, sir, your true *melancholy* breeds your perfect fine wit, sir: I am melancholy myself, divers times, sir, and then do I no more but take pen and paper presently, and over flow you half a score, or a dozen of sonnets at a sitting. *Ibid.*, iii, 3.

Melancholy! mary gup. Is *melancholy* a word for a barber's mouth? thou shouldst say heavie, dull, and doltish: *Melancholy* is the creast of courtiers' armes, and now every base companion, being in his mublefubles, says he is *melancholy*. *Petul.* Motto, thou shouldst say thou art lumpish. If thou encroach upon our courtly tearmes weele trounce thee.
Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

An excellent picture of one of these fashionable *melancholics* is drawn by sir John Davis, in the 47th of his epigrams, entitled Meditations of a Gull:

See yonder *melancholic* gentleman,
Which hood-winked with his hat alone doth sit;
Think what he thinkes, and tell me if you can,
What great affaires trouble his little wits.
He thinkes not of the war 'twixt France and Spaine,
Whether it be for Europ's good or ill; &c. &c.
But he doth seriously bethinke him, whether
Of the gul'd people he bee more esteemed
For his long cloake, or for his great blacke feather,
&c. &c.

See the whole, which is full of humour, in Cens. Lit., viii, p. 126.

Pills to purge melancholy, which D'Urfey afterwards took as a title to his collection of ballads, had long been a kind of proverbial phrase:

But I have a pill,
A golden pill *to purge away this melancholy*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 4.

Madam, I think a lusty handsome fellow,
If he be kind and loving, and a right one,
Is ev'n as good a *pill to purge this melancholy*,
As ever Galen gave. *B. and Fl. Pilgrim*, i, 1.

Melancholy of Moor-ditch. Though we have at present no direct proof of it, I am strongly inclined to think that some *melancholy* madman, well known at that time to frequent the neighbourhood of Moorditch, was the subject of the allusion. The certainty of this cannot, perhaps, now be recovered. See 1 Hen. IV, i, 2.

My body being tyred with travell, and my mind attyred with moody, muddy, *Moor-ditch melancholy*.
Taylor's Pennilesse Pilgrimage, p. 129.

See MOOR-DITCH.

MELICOTTON. See MALE-COTOON.

MELL, *s.* Honey. *Mel*, Latin.

Ev'n such as neither wanton seeme, nor waiward, *mell*, nor gall. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, 1612, p. 97.

Used also by Sylvester, Du Bart., p. 457, ed. 1621.

†By thee, we quench the wilde and wanton fires,
That in our soule the Paphian shot inspires;
And taught (by thee) a love more firm and fitter,
We find the *mel* more sweet, the gall less bitter.
Du Bartas

†That mouth of hers which seemd to flow wyth *mell*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

To MELL. To meddle, or be concerned with. *Meler*, French.

Men are to *mell* with, boys are but to kiss.
All's Well, iv, 3.
Not fit 'mongst men that doe with reason *mell*,
But 'mongst wild beasts and salvage woods to dwell.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 1.
That every matter was worse for her *melling*.
Ibid., V, xii, 35.
Wherewith proud courts in greatness scorn to *mell*.
Drayton, Ecl., ix. p. 1430.

See also Idea 39.

†MELLISONANT. Sweet-sounding, used rather as a burlesque word.

Mop. Belwether of knighthood, you shall bind me to you.
Io. I'le have't no more a sheep-bell; I am knight
Of the *mellisonant* tingletangle.
Mop. Sure one of my progeny; tell me, gratious brother,
Was this *mellisonant* tingletangle none
Of old Actæon's hounds? *Randolph's Amyntas* 1640.

MELL-SUPPER. A north-country expression for the harvest-home feast. After much dispute on its derivation, it seems most natural to deduce it from the Scottish *mell*, a company, according to Dr. Jamieson, especially as it is confessedly northern English. See Grose, &c. See also the quarto edition of Bourne's Popular Antiquities, where all the discussions of its origin are collected in the notes Vol. i, p. 447, et seq.

To MEMORIZE. To render memorable, to record.

I persuade me, from her
Will fall some blessing to this land, which shall
In it be *memoriz'd*. *Henry VIII*, iii, 2.
Which to succeeding times shall *memorize* your stories,
To either country's praise, as both your endless glories. *Drayton, Polyolb.*, v, p. 753.
In vain I think, right honourable lord,
By this rude ryme to *memorize* thy name.
Spenser, Sonnet to Lord Buckhurst, prefixed to *F. Qu.*

MEMORY, *s.*, for memorial.

O my sweet master, O you *memory*
Of old sir Rowland. *As you like it*, ii, 3.
Those weeds are *memories* of those worser hours,
I prythee, put them off. *Lear*, iv, 7.
Th' abundance of an ydle braine
Will judged be, and painted forgery,
Rather then matter of just *memory*.
Spens. F. Q., ii, Intr., 1.

†*To* MENAGE. To manage. Fr.

For wisdome he was esteemed a second Titus, the sonne of Vespasian; for the glorious *menaging* and carriage of his warres, like for all the world to Trajanus. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†MENGLE. For mingle, a mixture or heap.

Acervatim, adverb, on heapes, without ordre, in a *mengle*. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559.

†MENIALTY. The lower class of people.

The vulgar *menialty* conclude therefore it is like to increase, because a hearnshaw (a whole afternoone together) sate on the top of Saint Peter's church in Cornehill.
Nash, Christ's Teares over Jerusalem, 1613.

Hall uses *menalty* for the middle classes.

Which was called the evyll parliamente for the nobilitie, the worse for the *menaltie*, but worste of all for the commonaltie *Hall's Union*, 1548.

MEPHOSTOPHILUS. A fanciful name of a supposed familiar spirit, mentioned in the old legend of Sir John Faustus, and consequently a principal agent in Marlowe's play of Dr. Faustus; but there he is *Mephostophilis*:

Come not Lucifer,
I'll burn my books: O *Mephostophilis!* Act v.

And thence current in Shakespeare's time as a term of jocular invective:

Pistol. How now, *Mephostophilus!* *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
'Sblood, why what! thou art not lunatic, art thou? an thou be'st, avoid, *Mephostophelus!*
B. Jons. Case is Alter'd, ii, 7.
Then he may pleasure the king, at a dead pinch too.
Without a *Mephostophilus*, such as thou art.
B. and Fl. Wife for M., v, 1.

He is introduced also by Massinger, and most of the early dramatists.

To MERCE. To amerce, or punish by fine.

Then hath he the power
To *merce* your purse, and in a sum so great
That shall for ever keep your fortunes weak.
Mis. of Inf. Mar., O. Pl., v, 23.
Justice shall *merce* thee. *Law Tricks*, G 3 b.

†MERCEMENT. A fine.

Mulcta, vel multa, Cic. Pecuniaria pœna. Amende. A fine: a penaltie: a *mercement*, or forfeit.
Nomenclator.

MERCHANT, *s.* Familiarly used, as we now say a chap (with much the same meaning, being only a contraction of *chapman*), a saucy chap, or the like.

I pray you, sir, what saucy *merchant* was this that was so full of his ropery? *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
But, if I had had the boy in a convenient place,
With a good rodde or twaine, not past one howre's space,
I would have so scourged my *marchant*, that his breech should ake. *New Cust.*, O. Pl., i, 256.
I knew you were a crafty *merchant*, you helped my master to such bargains upon the exchange last night. *Match at M.*, O. Pl., vii, 488.
The crafty *merchant* (what-ever he be) that will set brother against brother, meaneth to destroy them both. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 115, b.
Those subtle *merchants* will no wine,
Bicause they cannot reach the vine.
Turbervile, in *Chalm. Poets*, ii, 603.

MERCIABLE, *adj.*, for merciful. One of Spenser's Chaucerian words. See Todd.

MERCIFY, *v.* To pity. A word not found, except in the following line of Spenser:

Whilst she did weep of no man *mercifide*.
F. Q., VI, vii, 32.

MERCURIUS-GALLOBELGICUS. See GALLOBELGICUS.

MERCURY. A name originally given by the alchemists to quicksilver, and still in use. Several washes, and other preparations of it, were formerly employed as cosmetics; the making of which was a source of gain to the empirical chemist.

And *Mercury*.—has he to do with Venus too? *T.* A little with her face, lady, or so. *B. Jons. Poet.*, iv, 3.

MERD, *s.* Dung, or excrement. A word formed either from Latin or French, but never, I believe, in current use. Jonson introduces it, in ridicule of the farrago of an alchemist:

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay,
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients
Would burst a man to name. *Alchem.*, act ii.
To dispute of gentry without wealth is to discuss the origin of a *merd*. *Burt. Anat.*, p 321.

These examples are in Todd.

MERE. A lake. *Mere*, Saxon. Still used in Cheshire, and elsewhere, for the lakes of the country,

Our weaver here doth will
The muse his source to sing, as how his course he steers;
Who from his natural spring, as from his neighb'ring *meres*
Sufficiently supply'd, shoots forth his silver breast.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 861.
Then Crock, from that black ominous *mere*,
Accounted o: e of those that England's wonders make,
Of neighbours Black-mere nam'd, of strangers Brereton's lake. *Ibid.*, and passim.

MERE. Simple, absolute decided.

Upon his *mere* request. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.
Engaged my friend to his *meer* enemy.
M. of Ven., iii, 2.
Who though my *meere* revenues be the train
Of milk-white sheep. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, i, 1.

MERE, *s.* A boundary. Johnson says, from μειρω; but it is rather from μέρος, a derivative from the verb. Written also *meare*. [See MEERE.]

To guide my course aright,
What mound or steddy *mere* is offered to my sight.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 659.
The furious team, that, on the Cambrian side,
Doth Shropshire as a *mear* from Hereford divide.
Ibid., p. 807.

Meare-stones are often spoken of, meaning what we call land-marks. See Johnson.

MERELY. Simply, absolutely.

We are *merely* cheated of our lives. *Temp.*, i, 1.
Musidorus, who besides he was *meerly* unacquainted in the country, had his wits astonished with sorrow.
Pembr. Arc., p. 5.

†*To* MERIT, is used by Chapman in the sense of to reward.

The king will *merit* it with gifts. *Il.*, ix, 259.

MERLE. A blackbird. *Merle*, French. *Merle*, Saxon.

Where the sweet *merle* and warbling mavis be.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1292.

MERLIN, *s.* The *falco æsalon* of Linnæus, a small species of hawk; sometimes corrupted into *murleon*. It was chiefly used to fly at small birds; and Latham says it was particularly appropriated to the service of ladies.

A cast of *merlins* there was besides, which flying of a gallant height over certaine bushes, would beate the birds that rose down unto the bushes.
Pemb. Arc., p. 108.
Masse, cham well beset, here's a trimme caste of *murleons*. *Dam. and Pithias*, O Pl., i, 218.
The *merlin* is the least of all hawks, not much bigger than a black-bird.
Holmes, Acad. of Arm., B. II, ch. xi, § 57.

Latham calls it *marlion*. Though he speaks of it as a hawk fit for a young lady to employ, he disdains to treat of it:

Let me curteously crave pardon and favor, to leave the lady and her hawk together, as birds with whom I never had nor have skill to deal at all.
Faulconry, Book ii, chap. 33.

MERMAID, *s.* Used as synonymous with syren.

O train me not, sweet *mermaid*, with thy note,
To drown me in thy sister's flood of tears;
Sing *syren* for thyself. *Com. of Errors*, iii, 2.

In several other places where it occurs in Shakespeare, it seems clearly more applicable to the syren, than to the common idea of a *mermaid*. See particularly Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2, where the "*mermaid* on a dolphin's back" could not easily have been so placed, had she had a fish-like tail, instead of legs.

A *merman*, the male of this imaginary species, is mentioned by the water-poet:

A thing turmoyling in the sea we spide
Like to a *meareman*. *Taylor's Works*, P. ii, p. 22.
Mermaids in Homer were witches, and their songs enchantments. *Holl. Plin.*, Index.

It was also, says Mr. Gifford, "one of the thousand cant terms for a strumpet." *Mass. Old Law*, iv, 1.

2. The sign of the *Mermaid* was a famous tavern, where Shakespeare, Jonson, and other wits of the time, used to assemble. It was situated in Cornhill:

The *Mermaid* in Cornhill, Red Lion i' th' Strand.
Newes from Bart. Fair.

It is spoken of like Button's, and the other places of resort for wits in later times:

A pox o' these pretenders to wit! your Three Cranes, Mitre, and *Mermaid* men! not a corn of true salt—among them all. *B. Jons. Bart. F.*, i, 1.

Your eating
Pheasant and god-wit here in London! haunting
Your Globes, and *Mermaids!*
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iii, 3.

I had made an ordinary,
Perchance, at the *Mermaid*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 334.

What things have we seen
Done at the *Mermaid!*
Beaum. Ep. to B. Jons., vol. x, p. 367.

†The carriers of Bampton doe lodge at the *Mermaid* in Carter lane, and there also lodge the carriers of Buckland, they are there on Thursdaies and Fridaies.
Taylor's Cosmographie, 1637.

[3. The name of a dance.]

†The *Mermaid*.—The leaders-up change sides, then turn each the other's partner, till they come into their places; then cast off and turn round once; then the figure of 8 turn. *Newest Academy of Compliments.*

MERRY, *prov.* *'Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.* A proverb very current in old times. See Ben Jons. Masque of Christmas, vol. vi, p. 2; Ray's Prov., p. 135. It was also in an old song, sung by master Silence:

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all,
For women are shrews, both short and tall,
Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.
2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

It is cited by Heywood in his Epigrams. See Warton, Hist. Poet., vol. iii, p. 90.

†MERRY ANDREW. A stage clown or fool.

Those blades indeed are cripples in their art,
Mimick his foot, but not his speaking part.
Let them the traitor, or Volpone try;
Could they——
Rage like Cethegus, or like Cassius die,
They ne'er had sent to Paris for such fancies,
As monsters heads and *Merry-Andrew's* dances.
Rochester's Poems, 1710, p. 56.

MERRY-MAKE. Sport, junketing.

Thenot now nis the time of *merry-make*.
Sp. Sh. Kal., Nov., 9.

With fearlesse *merrie-make*, and piping still.
Fletch. Purp. Isl., i, 27.

†MESLING. Mixed corn, usually wheat and rye.

Farrago, Quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis. Dragée à chevaux. *Mescelline*: provender for cattell. *Nomenclator.*

But the miller ought to take but one quart, for grinding of one bushel of hard corne; and if he fetch and carrie back the grist to the owner, he may take two quarts of hard corne; and this hard corne is intended of wheate, rye, and *meslin* (which is wheate and rye mixed). And for mault, the miller shall take but halfe so much toll, as he taketh for hard corne, (*sc.* one pinte in the bushel) for that mault is more easily grownd than wheate, or rye.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

Rie in divers places is mixed with wheat, and a kind of bread made of them, called *messeling-bread*, for it is lesse obstructive, nourisheth better, and lesse filleth the body with excrements.
Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

MESPRISE, *s.* Mistake; a French word, hardly altered, which occurs several times in Spenser, but in no other author that I have seen. See Todd.

MESS, *s.* A party dining together, a set.

Not noted——

But of the finer natures; by some severals
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower *messes*
Perchance are to this business purblind.
Wint. T., i, 2.

Uncut up pies at the nether end filled
With moss and stones, partly to make a shew with,
And partly to keep the lower *mess* from eating.
B. & Fl. Woman Hat., i, 2.

As at great dinners of feasts the company was usually arranged into fours, which were called *messes*, and were served together, the word came to mean a set of four, in a general way.

Lyly says expressly,

Foure makes a *messe*, and we have a *messe* of masters that must be coozened, let us lay our heads together.
Mother Bombie, ii, 1.

Hence Shakespeare says,

You three fools lacked me fool to make up the *mess*.
L. L. L., iv, 3.

Where are your *mess* of sons?
3 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

Namely, his four sons, Edward, George, Richard, and Edmund earl of Rutland.

Penelop's fame though Greekes do raise,
Of faithfull wives to make up three,
To think the truth, and say no lesse,
Our Avisa shall make a *messe*.
A. Emet's Verses prefixed to Avisa.

Lucretia and Susanna were the preceding two, therefore Penelope and Avisa made up the *mess*.

A vocabulary, published in London, 1617, bears this title:

Janua linguarum quadrilinguis, or a *messe* of tongues, Latine, English, French, and Spanish. Neatly served up together for a wholesome repast, &c.

The editor also says that, there being already three languages, he translated them into French, "to make up the *messe*." *Address to Engl. Reader.*

MESSEL. A leper, an outcast; evidently for *mesell*, which is French, and is explained by Cotgrave, "a *meselled*, scurvy, leaporous, lazarous person."

Press me, I devy; press scoundrels, and thy *messels*.
Lond. Prod., ii, 1.

Abaffeled up and down the town for a *messel* and a scoundrel. *Ibid.*, ii, 4.

Mesel, for a leper, and *meselrie*, leprosy, occur in Chaucer. See MEAZLES.

†MESSING-FAT. A mashing-vat?

Ten barrells, one *messinge fatt*, one cowle, two doughe kivers, with other necessaries there.
MS. Inventory, 1658.

†MESTFUL. Sorrowful?

Emong all other birds
Moste *mestfull* birde am I:
Emong all fethered foules
I first complaine and crie.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

MET, *s.* A limit, or boundary. *Meta*, Latin. A word, perhaps, hazarded by the following author:

Untimely never comes the lives last *met*.
In cradle death may rightly claime his det.
J. Dolman, in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 432.

METE, *v.*, to measure, can hardly be said to be disused, as it still occurs in many passages of the authorised translation of the Bible. Creech is cited for it in Johnson. In one passage it is used as a participle:

Lands that were *mete* by the rod, that labour's spared
Revenge. Tr., O. Pl., iv. 338

Also for to aim, to measure with the eye:

Let the mark have a prick [point] in 't to *mete* at
L. L. Lost, iv, 1.

In the older editions it is printed *meat*. [See MEETE.]

METE-WAND, and METE-YARD. Both used for a tailor's yard measure or wand.

Take thou the bill.
Give me thy *mete-yard* and spare not me.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.

See also Levit., xix, 35.

A true touch stone, a sure *mete-wand* lies before their eyes. *Ascham's Schoolm.*

Burke is quoted for *met-wand*. See Todd. Perhaps it is still in use in Ireland, and so pronounced.

METREZA, *s.* A mistress. Probably meant as Italian; but only Frenchified Italian, made from *maitresse*.

Why methinks I see that signor pawn his foot-cloth; that *metreza* her plate; this madam take physic, &c.
Malcontent, i, 3, O. Pl., iv, p. 19.

MEVE, or MEEVE, *v.*, for to move. This occurs only in the older writings.

I could right well
Ten tymes sooner all that have beleyved,
Than the tenth part of all that he hath *meved*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 91.

A pledge you did require when Damon his suit did *meeve*. *Damon and Pithias*, O. Pl., i, 204

O mightie kinge, let some pittie your noble harte *meeve*. *Ibid.*, p. 242

Also in p. 243.

MEVY, *s.* Thrush, for MAVIS. [Or perhaps the sea-mew.]

About his sides a thousand sea-guls bred,
The *mevy*, and the halcyon. *Browne, Brit. Past.*

MEW, *v.* To moult, or shed the feathers. *Muer*, French.

Whose body *mews* more plaisters every month
Than women do old faces.
B. & Fl. Thierry & Th., ii, 1.

Hence a very clear emendation in their play of Wit without Money, where the person addressed had lost his clothes:

How came you thus, sir, for you're strangely *mew'd*.
iii, 4

In the old edition it had been printed *mov'd*; which Mr. Weber restored, thinking that it made sense, which can hardly be granted.

‡I may welcome you home, as doubting your country may have *mewed* that relation in so long an absence; she having exposed her noble issue, being conviction enough to make you disclaim her. *Cleveland's Works.*

[It is said also of stags shedding their horns:]

†*Of Galatea.*
The stag, 'tis said, his horns doth yearly *mew*:
Thine husband daily doth his horns renew.
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

Also, to keep shut up; from the substantive, *mew*:

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
While kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
K. Rich. III, i, 2.

MEW, *s.* A place in which falcons were kept; also, metaphorically, any close place. Probably because birds were confined in them while moulting.

Forth coming from her darksome *mew*,
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 20.

To be clapt up in close and secret *mew*.
Fairf. Tasso, v, 43.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MICH, *v.* To skulk, or act by stealth; thence to indulge in secret amours. The etymology seems uncertain. Written also *meach*, and *meech*.

Not for this *miching* base transgression
Of truant negligence. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 212.

Say we should all *meach* here, and stay the feast.
B. & Fl. Hon. M. Fort., v, 1.

Sure she has
Some *meeching* rascal in her house.
Ibid., Scornful Lady, v, 1.

My truant was *micht*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 225.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven, and *mich* here on earth. *Euphues*, p. 29.

Therefore *miching* malicho, in Hamlet, iii, 2, probably meant concealed mischief. See MALICHO.

MICHALL, *a.*, if a right reading, must be derived from *mich*, truant, adulterous. [It is only a corrupt form of MECHAL, or *mæchal*, adulterous.]

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.
Heyw. Eng. Trav., F1.

The editor of the reprint, in the Anc. Drama, changes it to *mickle*, vol. vi, p. 161; but doubts of his own correction, and indeed with reason.

MICHER, *s.* A truant, one who acts by stealth. It is frequently united with the notion of a truant boy.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher* and eat blackberries? 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind. *Sidney.*

See Johnson.

What, turn *micher*, steale a wife, and not make your old friends acquainted with it? *Mis. of Inf. Marr*

MICKLE, *a.* Great. Saxon. In Scotland *muckle*. Hardly obsolete.

O, *mickle* is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 3.

See also the authorities in Johnson.

MIDSUMMER ALE. See ALE.

And now next *Midsummer ale*, I may serve for a fool.
Antiquary, O. Pl., x, 91.

MIGHTFUL, *a.* Full of might, powerful. A word formed quite conformably to the analogy of our language, but not occurring except in this passage:

My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods.
Tit. Andron., iv, 4.

MIGNIARD, *a.* Tender, delicate; from the French *mignard*. Apparently used only by comic licence.

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm. *B. Jons. Devil an Ass*, i, 4.

MIGNIARDIZE, *s.* Delicacy. French, except that the second *i* is inserted. It is probably used as an affected word.

And entertain her, and her creatures too,
With all the *migniardize* and quaint caresses
You can put on them. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, iii, 1.

The speaker is understood to be a courtier, from this speech.

MIGNON, *v.* To flatter; from the French.

For though the affection of the multitude, whom he did not *mignon*,—discerned not his ends.
Daniel's Works, Philotas, p. 255.

MIHIL, or MIHEL. For a long time the current and familiar pronunciation of the Christian name Michael. Hence we find Mr. *Mihil Croswill* in R. Brome's comedy of the Convent Garden Weeded; and hence the burlesque title to one of John Taylor's works, "Tub Lecture, by *Myheel Mendsole*," *i. e.*, Michael Mendsole. *Mihil Mumchance* is the title of a piece sometimes attributed to R. Greene, on the "art of cheating in false dyce-play." *Cens. Lit.*, viii, 390.

The name appears, even now, on a tombstone near St. Martin's, Westminster: "Mr. *Mihill* Slaughter, d. Octob. 17, 1817, æt. 37." It is on the south side, as you go from Lancaster-court, Strand.

Noble, in his continuation of Granger, vol. iii, p. 294, says that *Michael* Mattaire wrote his name *Mikell*. He probably wrote it *Mihell*, which has been mistaken for the other.

This is partly a French pronunciation. St. Michel, on the Meuse, near Verdun, is still currently called *S. Mihel*, or *Mihiel*.

MIHELMAS. Michaelmas; conformably to the preceding account.

Have millons at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser's Husb., March, edit. 1557.

MILAN SKINS. Some article of fashionable elegance in dress. I think they were fine gloves manufactured at Milan.

I mark them,
And by this honest light, for yet tis morning,
Saving the reverence of their gilded doublets
And *Milan skins*——they shew'd to me directly
Court crabbs that creep a side way for their living.
B. & Fl. Valent., ii, 2.

MILL (or rather milled) SIXPENCES. Milled money was invented by Antoine Brucher, in France; and the first so struck in that country was about 1553. Elizabeth of England coined milled money from about 1562 to 1572, when the use of the mill was discontinued, on account of its expense, till about 1623. After 1662 it remained completely established, on account of many advantages which more than compensated for the cost. Master Slender alleges that his pocket was picked of

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovelboards. *Merry Wives*, i, 1.

It seems that they were sometimes kept as counters:

A few *mill'd sixpences*, with which
My purser casts account.
Sir W. Dav. News from Plim., loc

MILLINER. This is one of the few occupations which females have latterly gained from the other sex. A milliner was originally a man, and, we may presume, from *Milan*, whence he imported female finery.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*. 1 *Henry IV*, i, 3.

To conceal such real ornaments as these, and shadow their glory, as a *milliner's wife* does her wrought stomacher, with a smoky lawn or a black cyprus.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 3.

MILL-STONES, *prov. To weep mill-stones* was proverbially said of a person not likely to weep at all; *q. d.*, "he will weep *mill-stones*, if anything." Gloucester says to the murderers

Your eyes drop *mill-stones* when fools' eyes drop tears.
Rich. III, i, 3.

Which expression is repeated afterwards by one of the men:

Cl. Bid Glo'ster think on this, and he will weep.
1 *M.* Aye, *mill-stones*, as he lesson'd us to weep.
Scene 6.

He, good gentleman,
Will weep when he hears how we are used.
1 *Serj.* Yes, *mill-stones*. *Cæsar and Pompey*, 1607.

In Troilus and Cressida it is applied to tears of laughter, but equally in ridicule of the idea of their being shed at all. Act i, sc. 2.

[*To look through a mill-stone*, to be very sharp sighted.]

Then, Fidus, since your eies are so sharp that you cannot onely *looke through a milstone*, but cleane through the minde, and so cunning that you can levell at the dispositions of women whom you never knew. *Lilly's Euphues and his England.*

†MIMETIC. Capable of mimicking.

But Fucus, lead by most *mimetick* apes,
Could not deprave don Fuco's antick shapes
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 9.

MINCE, *v.* To walk in an affected manner, by cutting the steps small, or mincing them.

Away, I say; time wears: hold up your head and *mince*. *Merry W. W.*, v, 1.

See also the examples, and other senses, in Johnson. Among the rest, Isai., iii, 16.

All the senses are evidently derived from the primitive meaning of cutting small Hence, *mincing*, is used for *affected, delicate*. See MALICHO.

MINE, *s.* Appears to be used in the following passage for *magnet*, or mineral.

The *mine*
Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 429.

The annotators tell us, that in Kent the iron stone is called *mine*, quasi mineral. [A common local use of the word.]

MINE, *s.* The old orthography of *mien*, countenance; being that of its etymology, *mine*, French. It seems to have been altered for the sake of pronunciation, to avoid giving the foreign sound to the *i*. But *mein* would still better express the sound, and more suitably to the analogy of our language.

I will possesse him with yallownesse, for this *revolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry Wives*, i, 3, 4to of 1630.

This the modern commentators rightly explain, "change of countenance."

Know you that fellow that walketh there? He is an alchymist by his *mine*, and hath multiplied all to moonshine. *Eliot*, 1593, quoted by Dr. Farmer.

MING, or MINGE, *v* To mix.

Which never *mings*
With other stream. *Sir A. Gorge's Lucan.*
And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertee. *Kendall's Poems*, 1577, G 1
She carves it fyne and *minges* it thick.
Drant's Trans. from Hor., Malone Q

Warburton, with his usual courage, made a substantive of it, and would have forced it into a passage of Shakespeare (All's W., i, 1); but as a substantive I believe it cannot be found.

Hall seems to use it for to mention; but it may mean to mix in conversation:

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* the father's odious name.
Book iv, S. 2.

MINGLE, *n. s.* Contraction for *mine ingle*. See INGLE.

Because it is a common thing to call *cue*, and *mingle*, now a days, all the world over.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307.

Sometimes also *ningle*:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come. *Decker's Satirom.*, Or. Dr, 3, p. 103.

Also *passim*, in the same play.

MINGLE, *s.* Mixture.

He was not sad, for he would shine on those
That make their looks by him. He was not merry,
Which seem'd to tell them his remembrance lay
In Egypt, with his joy; but between both.
O heav'nly *mingle*. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 5.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear;
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines,
That heav'n and earth may strike their sounds together. *Ibid.*, iv, 8.

MINGLE-MANGLE, *s.* A confused mixture, an irregular medley; from *mingle* and *mangle*, being at once mixed and mutilated.

Germany was visited twenty years with God's word, but they did not earnestly embrace it, nor in life follow it, but made a *mingle-mangle* and a hotch potch of it. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 49 b.

Latimer has the expression not unfrequently, and even as a verb, "to *mingle-mangle* the word with man's inventions." *Ibid.*, 91 b.

It is exemplified also from Hooker and Hartlib. See Todd.

If we present a *mingle-mangle*, our fault is to be excused. *Lyly's Mydas, Prologue.*

See Decker, Gul's Hornb., p. 52, Nott.

See also Puttenham, p. 211.

†Now that is the fact they find fault withall, and reason of it, saying, that a *mingle mangle* should not be made of comedies; but verily in shewing themselves to be so wise, they manifest their follie.
Terence in English, 1614.

†These *mingle mangle*, motly toyes they spend
The time, till night doth make them homeward wend.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†How pitteous then mans best of wit is martyr'd,
In barbrous manner tatter'd, torne, and quarter'd,
So *mingle-mangled*, and so hack't and hewd,
So scurvily bescurvide and bemewde. *Ibid.*

†MINGLER. One who mingles. Applied specially to persons who mixed wools of different qualities previous to their being carded.

We cannot properly wade into the abuses of measuring, unless we begin our enquiry from the originals of clothing, which rests upon such as mingle, card, and spin woolls. The *minglers* are usually in great fault, for whereas by the statute, clothing is to be made of fleece wooll onely, nevertheless they mingle fell woolls and lambs woolls.
The Golden Fleece, 1657.

MINIKIN, *a.* Small, delicate. A diminutive of *min*, which means small in German, Scotch, &c. See Jamieson's Dictionary.

And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm. *K. Lear*, iii, 6.

The word *feat* is explained by Baret, "proper, well fashioned, *minikin*, handsome." *Alvearie*, in loc.

Minikin seems sometimes to have meant *treble* in music, being directly opposed to *base:*

Yet servants, knowing *minikin* nor base,
Are still allowed to fiddle with the case.
Lovelace's Poems, p. 41; *To Elinda's Glove.*
'Sfoot what *treble minikin* squeaks there?
Marston's Antonio and Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 150.

Min, mains, and all this family of words, seem to come from *minor*.

MINIMUS, or MINIM, *s.* Anything very small. The word is Latin, but came into use probably from the musical term *minim*, which, in the very old notation, was the shortest note, though now one of the longest. The old musical notes were the *long*, the *breve*, the *semi-breve*, and the *minim*. The *long*, and the *breve*, are now disused (except that the latter appears sometimes in the church music); and the *semi-breve* remains the longest note (corrupted to *sembrive*, or *sembref*); the *minim* the next, then *crotchets*, *quavers*, &c., &c.; all invented to suit the constantly increasing rapidity of musical performance and composition.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus*, of hindring knot-grass made.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

Milton used the word *minim:*

Not all
Minims of nature, some of serpent kind
Wondrous in length and corpulence.
Par. L., vii, 481.

And Spenser:

To make one *minime* of thy poor hand-mayd.
F. Q., VI, x, 28.

†MINION, *s.* and *a.* Anything delicate, small, or pretty. From the Fr. *mignon*.

Abrodiætus, a delicate person, a *minion*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

His hynes lykythe your *mynyon* howse so well, that he purposythe not to departe so shortly from thens, as he apoyntyd, and as I late wrote unto youre grace.
State Papers, i, 307.

Anger made great Alexander (like the least part of himselfe) kill his *minionized* friend Clytus: for, had it been drunkennesse, hee would have tapt out his hart bloud before he heard him speake: for, drunkennesse is an afternoones madnesse, and can do nothing advisedly. *Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

He wolde kepe goodly horses, and live *mynioniy* and elegantly. *Taverner's Adagies*, 1552.

†MINISTRESS. A female servant.

The olde foxes cruell and severe *mynistresse*,
Will learne the enterer never to come forth.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MINIVER, *s.*, or MENIVER. A kind of fur. Thus defined by Cotgrave: "Pellis est cujusdam albæ bestiolæ, qua utuntur academicii senatores et juridici, ad duplicanda superhumeralia, togas, et stolas purpureas." So Fortescue: "Capitium ejus non alio quam *menevero* penulatur." *De Laud. Leg. Angl.* Where, says Du Cange, "expressit Gallicum *menuvair*." It was, according to Cotgrave, the fur of the small weasel, *menu-vair*.

A velvet hood, rich borders, and sometimes
A dainty *miniver* cap. *Massing. City Mad.*, iv, 4.
Perdie by this *minever* cap, and according to his majesty's leave.
Decker's Satiromast., Or. Dr., iii, 125.

According to some authors, it was the soft fur from the belly of squirrels, weasels, &c. So, Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict., in loco. Others suppose it the skin of a Russian animal.

MINNOCK, or MINNICK, *s.* A word which occurs in the first quartos of the Midsummer Night's Dream, for which the folio substitutes *mimmick*. Dr. Johnson was inclined to suppose the word genuine, and derived from the same source as *minx*. Thus, *minnock*, masc.; *minnix*, or minx, fem.

Anon his Thisbe must be answered.
And forth my *minnock* comes.
Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

If *minnock* was ever in use, it must be found somewhere. *Mimick* certainly makes sense; but it seems very improbable that any printer should blunder at so common a word, to make one which never existed.

†MINUITY. A trifle. This word occurs in the History of Don Quixote, 1675, f. 64.

MINUTE-JACKS, in Shakespeare's *Timon*, have been generally interpreted to mean the same as JACKS OF THE CLOCK HOUSE; but how they can be called *minute-jacks*, whose office is only to strike hours or quarters, is not easily explained. If any automatons were alluded to, it must surely be some whose actions were impelled by the minute hand or the pendulum. But I rather think that no more is meant by minute-jacks, than "fellows that watch their minutes to make their advantage, time-servers."

You fools of fortune, trencher friends, time's flies.
Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!*
Timon, iii, 6.

There is no doubt that by the "Jack that keeps the stroke," Rich. III, iv. 2, is meant the "Jack of the clock-house."

MIRABLE, *a.*, for admirable.

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O Yes
Cries, "this is he," could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

The word is uncommon, and perhaps may be considered as a poetic licence in that passage.

MIRABOLAN, *s.* The proper form of the word above noticed under MARABLANE. The fact is, that it was a kind of plumb; though the kernels of the stones were probably also used in medicine. The fruit was the object of the confectioner, and the following is an old receipt for preparing it:

To preserve mirabolaus [clearly an error for *mirabolans*] *or mala-caladonians.*—Take your mala-caladonians, stone them, perboyle in water, then pill off the outward skin of them; they will boyle as longe as a peece of beefe, and therefore you need not feare the breaking of them; and when they are boyled tender make sirup of them, and preserve them as you do any other thing, and so you may keepe them all the yeare.
Warner's Antiq. Culinariæ, p. 92.

There is a long article upon them in Johnson's Gerard, p. 1500, which enumerates five species. Of their qualities, it says,

All the kinds of *mirabolans* are in taste astringent and sharpe, like to the unripe *sorbus* or service berries. The yellow and *Bellericæ*, taken before meat, stop the laske, and help the weak stomach, as Garcias writeth.
P. 1501.

The figures represent them as not unlike figs.

†MIRACLIST. A narrator of miracles

Heare the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor. *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

†MIRISH. Miry.

In times of tumult thou amongst the Irish,
Hast made them skip o'r bogs and quagmires *mirish*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MIRKE, *s.* Darkness; commonly written *murk*, especially in modern editions. *Mirce*, tenebræ, Saxon.

Ere twice in *murk* and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
All's Well, ii, 1

The word, and all its derivatives, are still current in the Scottish dialect, and are abundantly exemplified in Dr. Jamieson's excellent Dictionary.

MIRKE, *a.* Dark.

By whose meanes the battaile was resumed againe, whiche lasted till that *mirke* night parted them in summer. *Holinsh. Descr. of Scott.*, C 6, col. 1 a.
Such myster saying me seemeth all too *mirke*.
Sp. Sh. Kal., Sept., 13.

Murky is still a poetical word, and not unfrequently used.

MIRKESOME, *n. a.* Dark.

Through *mirksome* aire her ready way she make.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 28.
And there in silent, deaf, and *mirksom* shade.
His characters and circles strange he made.
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 5.

MIRROR. Among the fantastic fashions of his day, ridiculed by Ben Jonson and others, was that of wearing mirrors or small glasses, in various ways, as ornaments. Even in men's hats.

Where is your page? call for your casting-bottle, and place your *mirror* in your hat, as I told you.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., ii, 1.

This, we may suppose, was the very height of affectation, by the manner in which it is introduced; but there is no doubt, to use the words of Mr. Gifford, that both sexes wore them publicly, the men as brooches, or ornaments in their hats, and the women at their girdles, or on their breasts; nay, sometimes in the centres of their fans. For the latter circumstance he quotes Lovelace, who makes a lady say,

My lively shade thou ever shalt retaine,
In thy inclosed *feather-framed glasse*.

See LOOKING-GLASSE.

MIRROR OF KNIGHTHOOD. The name of a Spanish romance, translated into English at the end of the sixteenth century, and then very popular. See LINDABRIDES and

DONZEL DEL PHEBO. It formed a part of Don Quixote's collection:

The barber taking another book, said, this is the *Mirror of Knighthood*. I know his worship well, quoth the curate.

Hence Butler gives that title to his hero:

A wight he was, whose very sight would
Entitle him *Mirror of Knighthood*.
Hudibr., I, i, 15.

A MISCELLANY MADAM. A female trader in miscellaneous articles; a dealer in trinkets and ornaments of various kinds, such as kept shops in the New Exchange. So at least I conclude from the following passages; and I have not met with the term elsewhere:

Now I would be an empress, and by and by a dutchess; then a great lady of state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman, &c.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., iv, 1.

As a waiting woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires, and go visit courtiers. *Ibid.*

†MISCHIEF. *With a mischief*, a common old phrase, sufficiently explained in the following examples.

Abi in malam rem, go hense *with a mischiefe*.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

When the simpring scornfull puss, the supposed mistris of the house (*with a mischiefe*) who is, indeed, a kinde of creature retired for a while into the countrey to escape the whip in the city.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

But above all, her skill is much credited to helpe yong women breed and fructifie, so that if shee be as barren as a stockfish, yet the matronly medicines and instructions of this wise cunning woman, will in a little time make her encrease with a vengeance, and multiply *with a mischiefe*. *Ibid.*

†MISDIET. Bad or injurious diet.

Now for the body, it as well levels at it; for those who distemper and *misdiet* themselves with untimely and unwonted surfeting.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†MISDIETER. One who follows an injurious diet.

If consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himselfe in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbes of death it selfe. *Ibid.*

MISER, *s.* A miserable wretch; used without any reference to avarice, to which worst wretchedness it has been confined in more modern usage.

Decrepit *miser!* base, ignoble wretch!
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

Those pains that make the *miser* glad of death
Have seiz'd on me. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 198.

And so this *miser*, at the same verie point, had like chaunce and fortune. *Holinsh.*, p. 760.

He staid his steed for humble *miser's* sake.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 9.

Doe not yet disdaine to carrie with thee the wofull words of a *miser* now despairing.
Sidney's Arcad., p. 117.

†MISER'S GALLON. A very small measure.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *mizers gallon*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†MISERABLE. Covetous, miserly.

Which the king thankfully receiving, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.
Pasquil's Jests, &c., 1604.

MISERERE. A lamentation; the beginning of the 51st, or fourth penitential psalm, "*Miserere* mei, Deus." Often, says Kersey, presented by the Ordinary to such malefactors as have benefit of clergy allowed them.

No more ay-mees and *misereres*, Tranio.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iii, 3.

Certainly the right reading. The first edition has "miseries;" the second, absurdly, "mistrisses;" but the metre points out the true reading. Thus also:

Would sing a woful *miserere*, Pedro. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Not *misereri*, as the old editions have it, and Sympson after them.

†MISEXPENCE. Reckless expense.

O wretched end of idle vanity,
Of *misexpence* and prodigality.
The Beggar's Ape, c. 1607.

†MISHMASH. A confused heap.

Chaos, Ovid. Lactantio, confusio atque congeries rerum omnium, et informis materia, quam poetæ invexerunt, ex ea extitisse omnia fabulantes. χάος, Orpheo. Confusion universelle de toutes choses. A confused or disordered heape of all things together: a *mishmash*. *Nomenclator.*

And these are so full of their confused circumlocutions, that a man would thinke he heard Thersites with a frapling and bawling clamor to come out with a *mishmash* and hotchpotch of most distastfull and unsavorie stuffe.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MISKIN, *s.* A dunghill; properly *mixen*, Saxon. A provincial word, which is still in use in some parts. Grose has *mix-hill* as a Kentish word, which is only a corruption.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *miskin*. *B. & Fl. Night-Walker*, iii, 1.

Erroneously printed *mis-ken*, from not being understood.

MISKIN, *s.* A little bagpipe, so explained in the margin.

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.
Drayt., Ecl. 2, p. 1388.

Noticed also by Phillips, Kersey, &c.

†*To* MISKNOW. Not to know, to ignore.

A serving-man I in cast cloathes have seene,
That did himselfe so strangely overweene,
That with himselfe he out of knowledge grewe,
And therefore all his old friends he *misknewe*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†MISKNOWLEDGE. Ignorance, or misinterpretation.

For I shall never (with Gods grace) be ashamed to make publick profession thereof upon all occasions, lest God should be ashamed of me before men and

angels; especially lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledg* of my meaning to trouble this parliament than were convenient.
Wilson's James I.

†MISLIN.
Come sit thee downe, and with a *mislyn* charme
Ceaze my incircled arme,
Till lockt in fast imbraces wee discover
In every eye a lover. *Beedome's Poems*, 1641.

MISON, *s.* Apparently for *mistion*, or mixture. [Supposed to be a sort of pancake.]
They may crumble it [their bread] into water well enough, and make *misons* with it.
Nashe's Unf. Trav., 1594; *Cumberl. Observ.*, p. 65.
I have not seen the word elsewhere.

MISPENSE, *s.* Bad expense, evil employment.
May reasonably be deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour.
Barrow's Serms., xxix, Edinb. ed., p. 254.
The word was used by Hall, and other old divines. See the examples given by Todd.

MISPROUD, *a.* Improperly or unjustifiably proud.
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

To MISQUEME. To displease. See QUEME.

MISRULE, LORD OF. The master of revels at Christmas, in any nobleman's or other great house.
First, at Christmasse, there was in the kinge's house, wheresoever hee was lodged, a *lorde of misrule*, or mayster of merie disporters, and the like had ye in the house of every noble man, of honor or good worshippe, were he spirituall or temporall.—These lordes, beginning their rule on Allhollon eve, continued the same till the morrow after the feast of the Purification, commonly called Candlemas day. In all which space there were fine and subtile disguisings, maskes, and mummeries, &c. *Stowe's London*, p. 72.
No Epi, love is a *lord of misrule*, and keepeth the Christmas in my corps. *Lyly, Court Com.*, F 1.
In Ben Jonson's masque of Christmas, *misrule* is thus described: "*Misrule*, in a velvet cap, with a sprig, a short cloke, a great yellow ruff, like a reveller," &c. This *lord of misrule* was sometimes styled the *Christmas prince*, of which a remarkable instance has been already noticed. See CHRISTMAS PRINCE. There is little doubt that all these contrivances for encouraging and enlivening the sports of Christmas, were derived from the more ancient feast of the *Boy-Bishop*, which being found superstitious, and liable to various abuses, was put down by proclamation, in 1542. See Archæologia, vol. xviii, p. 313.

MISSELDEN, *s.* A name for mistletoe, and nearer to the original, *misteltan*, Saxon.
They bruise the beries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water, whereof bird-lime is made.
Transl. of Pliny, quoted in *Bavel's Alvearie.*
Cotgrave has it *misseldine*. It was called also *missel*, whence the *missel-thrush*, from feeding upon its berries.

MISSELTOE, *s.* The peculiar and somewhat mysterious production of this parasitical plant has always made it an object of superstition. The high estimation in which it was held by the Druids is well known; but in the times here to be illustrated, it was chiefly used for Christmas decoration. The custom longest preserved was the hanging up of a bush of it in the kitchen, or servants' hall, with the charm attached to it, that the maid, who was not kissed under it at Christmas, would not be married in that year.

MISTER, *s.* Kind, or sort of; said to be from *mestier*, French. A word of Chaucer's time, but continued in use by Spenser and others.
Such *myster* saying me seemeth to mirke.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., l. 103.
Where Spenser's own Glossary explains it by the word "manner." Hence we easily understand the "*mister* wight" of Spenser and his contemporaries, "manner of person."
What *mister* wight she was, and whence i-brought?
Fairf. Tasso, iv. 28.
What *mister*-chance hath brought thee to the field
Without thy sheep? *Browne, Shep. P., Ecl.* 7.
That is, "what kind of chance?" So Drayton:
These *mister* arts been better fitting thee.
Eclogue 7, ed. 1593.
The later editions read, "Like hidden arts."

To MISTER, *v.* To signify, or be of consequence; or rather, perhaps, only impersonal, "it *mistreth*." Found hitherto only in this passage.
As for my name *it mistreth* not to tell,
Call me the squyre of dames, that me beseemeth well.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 51.
Mr. Todd, who quotes Upton's right explanation at the place, has misinterpreted it in the Dictionary.

MISTERY, *s.* An art, or a trade. Warburton says, very rightly, on the following passage, that in this sense

the word should properly be spelt with *i*, not *mystery;* being derived, not from the Greek μυστήρια, but the French *mestier*. Perhaps, however, it is rather from *maistery*.

Painting, sir, I have heard say is a *mistery*, but what *mistery* there should be in hanging, if I should be hanged I cannot imagine. *M. for M.*, iv, 2.

And that, which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach, and common infamie.
Spens. Moth. H. T., 221.

He speaks of the profession of a soldier. The term is still technical. An apprentice is bound that he may learn the "art and mistery" of such a trade.

†*To* MISTHANK. To do the contrary to thanking.

I had (in harbour) heav'd mine anchor o're,
And ev'n already set one foot a-shoar;
When lo, the dolphin, beating 'gainst the bank,
'Gan mine oblivion moodily *mis-thank*. *Du Bartas.*

†MISTLE. Misseltoe. Called also *mistledine*. See MISSELDEN. "*Mistle* or *mistledine*, viscus." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 93, "the parts of the trees."

Mistle which groweth upon apple trees and crab-trees, is a great number of white or yealow berries, viscum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 96.

The first day, of the powder of the scull of a man burned, one dramme at once, and the next day of the *miscle* of the oke, made in powder, one dramme, and the third day the powder of piony roots, one dramme. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

MISTRESS. The small ball at the game of bowls, now called the *Jack*, at which the players aim.

So, so, rub on, and *kiss the mistress*.
Tro. and Cr., iii, 2.

Rub is still a term at the game, expressive of the movement of the bowls, and they are said to *kiss*, when they touch gently.

Zelmane using her own byas, to bowl near the *mistresse* of her own thoughts. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 281.

Like one
That rubs the *mistress* when his bowl is gone.
Fansh. Lus., ix, 71.

I hope to be as near the *mistresse* as any of you all
Weakest goes to W., 4to, G 3.

The speaker has declared that he was going to play at bowls. So Brome:

Rather than to have my head bowl'd at her, though I were sure it should kiss the *mistresse*.
Queen and Concubine, ii, 3.

See more examples in Malone's Suppl., vol. i, p. 241.

MITRE TAVERN. A famous place of resort in the time of Shakespeare and Jonson. It was in Bread-street, Cheapside.

The *Mitre* in Cheape, and then the Bull Head,
And many like places, that make noses red.
News from Bartl. Fair, 4to.

Come we'll pay at bar, and to the *Mitre* in Bread street, we'll make a night on't.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 387.

Why this will be a true feast, a right *Mitre* supper.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 386.

This tavern was afterwards removed to Fleet-street, where one of the name remained till very lately:

Meet me strait
At the *Mitre* door in Fleet street.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 450.

†MITRIDATE. Mithridate, a celebrated antidote.

There in my knapsack, (to pay hungers fees)
I had good bacon, bisket, neates-tongue, cheese,
With roses, barberies, of each conserves,
And *mitridate*, that vigrous health preserves.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To* MIZEL. To rain small; to drizzle.

Effeminatenesse is an enemy to good huswiferie, when either the man dares not plow, because it *mizells*, nor the wife rise, for that it is a cold morning. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.

MO, or MOE. Formerly a common abbreviation of *more;* so common that, in the public version of the Bible, it was continued so late as the edition of 1717, Oxon., and perhaps later.

The children of Israel are *mo* and mightier than we.
Exod., i, 9.

The black-letter, quarto, of 1584, has, in the same passage, "*greater* and mightier than we."

And gone the stations all a row,
St. Peter's shrine and many *mo*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 50.

The *moe* the stronger if they gree in one.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 116.

I will bring seven times *moe* plagues upon you, according to your sinnes. *Levit.*, xxvi, 21.

In Lyncolnes inne and Temples twayne,
Grayes inne and other *mo*,
Thou shalt them fynde whose painfull pen,
Thy verse shall flourish so. *Heyw. Thyestes*, 1560.

At the same period *mo*, and *more*, were both used, and it does not appear why one or the other was preferred in any particular passage, except when it favoured a rhyme.

MOBILE. An adopted Latin word, from *mobilis*, moveable. Now entirely disused, being superseded by its contraction *mob*, the vulgar, the fickle herd. Dr. Johnson has exemplified it twice from prose authors. But there are also poetical authorities.

Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,
O London, London, where's thy loyalty?
T. Durfy's Song of London Loyalty.

Tho' the *mobile* baul
Like the devil and all,
For religion, property, justice, and laws.
Song of an Orange, State Poems, iii, 287.

Thus it appears that all the three syllables were pronounced, as in the Latin

word, which proves that it is not from the French.

The progress from *mobile* to *mob*, is seen in two of Dryden's prefaces. In that to Don Sebastian, he writes,

That due preparation which is required to all great events; as in particular, that of raising the *mobile* in the beginning of the fourth act. Publ. 1690.

In the preface to Cleomenes:

Yet, to gratify the barbarous part of my audience, I gave them a short rabble-scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius, with the same character of baseness and cowardice, which are here described. Publ. 1692.

Here he evidently considers the word *mob* as not established English.

MOBLE, *v.* To veil or cover the head close; either from *mob*, a close cap, still in use, or that from this. Written also *mable*.

But who, a woe! had seen the *mobled* queen.
Haml., ii, 2.

The moon doth *mobble* up herself.
Shirley's Gent. of Venice.

There heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is seen of them than their eyes.
Sandys' Travels, p. 69.

The first folio of Shakespeare reads *inobled*, clearly an error of the press; the second, *mobled*; the quarto of 1611, the same.

MOCCAGE, *s.* Mocking; more commonly written *mockage*, from *mock*.

But all this perchaunce ye were I speake half in *moccage*.
Sir Thos. Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., 4to, 1549, M 3.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm to no purpose.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p 721.

†MOCK-BEGGAR. An inhospitable and uncharitable person. Hence the term *Mock-beggar's Hall*, for a mansion, ill kept up, and where no hospitality was practised; a mansion very fine outwardly, but ill furnished within. It was given as a name to some old mansions; one at Wallasey, in Cheshire, was so named, and another near Ipswich, in Suffolk.

A gentleman without meanes is like a faire house without furniture or any inhabitant, save onely an idle housekeeper; whose rearing was chargeable to the owner, and painfull to the builder, and all ill bestowed, to make a *mock-begger* that hath no good morrowe for his next neighbour.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

No times observ'd nor charitable lawes,
The poore receive their answer from the dawes,
Who in their caying language call it plaine
Mockbegger manour, for they came in vaine.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MOCK-WATER, *s.* A jocular term of reproach used by the Host, in the Merry Wives of Windsor, to the French Dr. Caius. Considering the profession of the Doctor, and the coarseness of the Host, there can be no doubt, I think, that he means to allude to the *mockery* of judging of diseases by the *water*, or urine, which was the practice of all doctors, regular and irregular, at that time, and the subject of much, not ill-placed, jocularity. *Mock-water* must mean, therefore, "you pretending water-doctor!" A very few speeches before, the same speaker calls Dr. Caius *King Urinal*, and, twice in the following scene (act iii, sc. 1), sir Hugh threatens to knock his *urinals* about his costard," or head. Can anything be more clear? This is, in substance, Dr. Johnson's interpretation.

A word, monsieur *mock-water*. *Mer. W. W.*, ii, 3.

Mr. Steevens's interpretation, relating to the *water* of a jewel, would be good, if anything had led to the mention of a jewel, or the alluding to it.

MOCKADO, *s.* A stuff made in imitation of velvet, and sometimes called *mock-velvet*.

Who would not thinke it a ridiculous thing, to see a lady in her milke-house with a velvet gowne, and at her bridall in her cassock of *mockado*.
Puttenham, p. 238.

Hee weares his apparell much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him *mock-velvet*, or satinisco.
Overbury, Char., M 6 b.

Sherwood has *moccado*, which he renders in French by *mocayart*, *moncarde*. There was also a silk *mockado*, which is probably meant here:

Imagine first our rich *mockado* doublet
With our cut cloth of gold sleeves.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

MODERN, *adj.* In a sense now disused; common, trivial, worthless. I remember a very old lady, after whose death, a miscellaneous paper of trifles was found among her property, inscribed by herself, "odd and *modern* things."

Full of wise saws, and *modern* instances.
As you l. it, ii, 7.

Betray themselves to every *modern* censure, worse than drunkards. *Ibid.*, iv, 1.

Where sighs, and groans, and shrieks that rent the air,
Are made, not mark'd; where violent sorrow seems
A *modern* ecstacy. *Macb.*, iv, 3

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous. See Johnson. The following is perhaps in ridicule of that usage:

Alas! that were no *modern* consequence,
To have cothurnal buskins frighted hence.
B. Jons. Poetast., act v.

†**MODICUM.** A small repast?

One surfetting on sin, in morning pleasures, noone banquets, after riots, night moriscoes, midnights *modicoms*, and abundance of trash trickt up to all turbulent revellings. *Armin, Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.
There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested *moddicombe*. *Ibid.*

MOE, or MOWE, *s.* A distortion of the face, made in ridicule. It has been doubted whether *mops* and *mowes*, which are usually joined together, be not a colloquial corruption of *mocks* and *mouths*; and Spenser has actually written *mocks* and *mowes*, which seems to give his authority for it. Mr. Todd says (J. Dict.) that Spenser has also *mop* and *mowe*; but that, I believe, was an error in copying from his own note upon the following lines; for I have not found such a passage:

And otherwhiles with bitter *mockes* and *mowes*
He would him scorne. *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 49.

Abraham Fleming also, in his Vocabulary (1585), has the phrase thus:

Such a one as wryeth his mouth and maketh *mocks* and *mowes* like an antike. V. *Sanniones*, p. 530.

But *mop* has been derived from the Gothic, *mopa*, to ridicule, and so frequently occurs, that it can hardly be an error. See MOP.

Apes and monkies
'Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way, and
Contemn with *mows* the other. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
Enter the shapes again, and dance with mops and *mowes*. *Temp.*, Stage direction, iii, 3.
Found nobody at home but an ape, that sat in the porch, and made mops and *mows* at him.
Nash's Apol. of Pierce Pen., 1563.
Yea, the very abjects came together against me unawares, making *mowes* at me, and ceased not.
Ps. xxv, 15, old edition.

Whether to *make mouths* be an original expression also, or was at first a corruption of making *mowes*, may not be easily determined. They certainly existed together.

To **MOE,** *v.*, from the preceding. To make *mowes*; or, in modern phrase, to make *faces* at any one.

Sometimes like apes that *moe* and chatter at me.
Temp., ii, 2.
And make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.
Old Mystery of Candlemas Day, 1512.

Hence Flibbertigibbet is called the dæmon of *mopping* and *mowing*. *K. Lear*. Making *mops* and *mows* is particularly attributed to apes. See MOP.

†**MOIDERED.** Confused; bothered.

Shep. I've been strangely *moyder'd* e're sin 'bout this same news oth' French king. I conno believe 'tis true. *Wit of a Woman*, 1705.

MOILE, *s.* A mule. Probably only a corruption of *mule*.

In worse case seeme than Pallas old growne *moile*,
Th' Athenian's foster'd at their publike cost.
Daniel's Philot., 198.
Agrippa desires you to forbear him till the next week; his *moils* are not yet come up. *Ben. Jons. Poet.*, i, 2.
This is right,
Th' old emblem of the *moyle* cropping of thistles.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., ii, 1.

Lawyers of the first eminence, as judges and sergeants, rode to Westminster hall on mules; whence it is said of a young man studying the law:

Well, make much of him; I see he was never born to ride upon a *moyle*. *Ibid.*, *Every M. out of H.*, ii, 3.

That is, he will never be eminent in his profession.

†*Phulas.*——trot behind me softly,
As it becomes a *moil* of ancient carriage.
The Broken Heart, Ford, iv, 2.
†*Spadone.* 'Twould wind-break a *moil*, or a ringed mare, to vie burthens with her.
The Fancies Chaste and Noble, Ford, ii, 2.

[Mules are still called *moiles* in the West.]

†Whom he did turne into a fower legg'd asse,
Who nowe with *moyles* and jades doth feede on grasse.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

2. There was also a kind of high shoe called a *moyle*, or *moile*. See Thomasius, and Fleming's Nomenclator, in *Mulleus*. Also Phillips's World of Words. Probably from carrying the wearer, like a mule.

Thou wear'st (to weare thy wit and thrift together)
Moyles of velvet to save thy shoes of leather.
J. Heywood's Works and Epigr.

MOILE, *v.* To toil and labour; probably from *moile*, a mule, being an animal very useful for labour.

In th' earth we *moile* with hunger, care, and paine.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 75, ed. 1610.
And *moileth* for no more than for his needful hire.
Ibid., p. 278.

This verb, in the old and newer ways of spelling, formed two anagrams, recorded by Howell; one on *William Noy*, attorney-general, who was a mere plodding lawyer, but very learned, *I moyle in law*; the other on a judge, of whom he says, "If an *s* be added, it may be applied to my countryman, *Judge Jones*, an excellent lawyer too, and a far more genteel man, *I moile in laws*." *Howell's Letters*, B. I, § 1, l. 17. The late sir W. Jones was too much a genius for it to suit

him; he *moiled*, indeed, but he did much more by mental energy.

†Though thou art a master, thou shalt be alwaies a servant, *moyling* for a mite, and watching to save a pennie. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

MOLDWARP, *s.* A mole. Saxon. From turning the mould. Sometimes *mouldiwarp*.

Sometimes he angers me
With telling me of the *moldwarp* and the ant.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

And, like a *moldwarpe*, make him lose his eyes.
Harr. Ariosto, xxxiii, 16.

Comfort thyself with other men's misfortunes—as the *mouldiwarpe* in Æsope told the fox complaining for want of a tail—you complaine of toies, but I am blind, be quiet. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 310.

See also Johnson's authorities, under MOULDWARP.

MOLL CUTPURSE. See FRITH, MARY.

†MOLLAND. High ground.

Sur. There is no difficultie in it: for *molland* is upland, or high ground, and the contrary is fenland low ground, a matter ordinary, where they use to distinguish betweene these two kindes.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

†MOLY. A plant known chiefly to the poets, who ascribed to it fabulous virtues. It is known to general readers by the allusion to it in the Comus of Milton.

But as the hearbe *moly* hath a flower as white as snow, and a roote as blacke as inke, so age hath a white head, shewing pittie, but a blacke heart, swelling with mischiefe.
Lylie's Euphues and his England.

MOME. A blockhead; sometimes a buffoon.

Mome, malt-horse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

See the note.

Parnassus is not clome
By every such *mome*.
Drayton. Skeltoniad, p. 1373.

I dare be bold awhile to play the *mome*,
Out of my sacke some other faults to lease.
Mirr. for Mag., 486

Momes will in swarms be buzzing about thee.
Decker, Gul's Hornb., Proœm.

The derivation given by Johnson in his Dictionary, after Hanmer, from *momon*, is very improbable, as taken from a French custom little known in England. It is more likely to be formed from *Momus*. The third example, it may be observed, suits this derivation. How it took the other sense, may be doubted; probably from the contempt attached to the character of a buffoon, and confounding it with the *fool* of those times. Cotgrave has *mome*, as a French word for a buffoon. There was also *momer*, to go in disguise, &c., whence our *mummery*. See Roquefort.

†MOMENTALLY, *adv.* For a moment, at any moment.

Why but a man must necessarily eate and drincke, because without these two offices, neither sound or sick can continue: for the bodies of living creatures remayning in a daily ebbing and flowing, so that *momentally* the corporall spirits are dissolved and consumed, as also in like manner, the humours, and solide parts. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

MOMENTANY, *adj.* Lasting for a moment. It seems to have been in very common use.

Making it *momentany* as a sound,
Swift as a shadow, short as any dream.
Mids. N. Dr i, 1

Johnson quotes Hooker, Bacon, and Crashaw, for this word.

MONARCHO. A fantastical Englishman, affecting the airs of an Italian, possibly King by name.

But now he was an insulting monarch, above *Monarcho*, the Italian, that ware crownes in his shoes, and quite renounced his natural English accents and gestures, and wrested himself wholly to the Italian punctilios, &c. *Nash's Have with you, &c*

He is probably alluded to in

A phantom, a *Monarcho*, and one that makes sport.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

Neither do they gape after any other thing but vaine praise and glorie; as in our age Peter Shakerlye of Paules, and *Monarcho* that lived about the court.
Meres, cited by Dr. Farmer

MONCHATO, *s.* I suppose, for mous tachio.

The ranter breathes not
Who with his peek'd *monchatos* may not brave him,
Baffle, nay baste him out of his possessions.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2

Perhaps only a mis-print, for *mouchato*.

†MONETH. The older form of month.

I spent diverse *moneths* in this manner, during which time he saw me every day, and tormented me perpetually. *Hymen's Præludia*, 1658, p. 60

†MONGING. Mixing.

Repent you, marchantes, your straunge marchandises
Of personages, prebends, avowsons, of benefices,
Of landes, of leases, of office, of fees,
Your *monging* of vitayles, corne, butter, and cheese.
The Funeralles of King Edward the Sixt, 1560.

†MONIFFED. Appears to signify moneyed, in the following passage.

Nature did well in giving poor men wit,
That fools well *moniffed* may pay for it.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To MONISH. To admonish. A word very common in earlier times. See Todd.

I write not to hurt any, but to profit some; to accuse none, but to *monish* such. *Asch. Scholem.*, p. 49.

†MONNETS. Small deformed ears.

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be of those ears which being little, are withall deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which for this reason they call *monnets;* for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†MONOMACHY. A single combat; a duel.

This *monomachy* lasted not, for yonder
Comes Saturne on the part of Ganimed.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†MONOPOLITAN. A monopolist; one who speculated on obtaining patents.

Hee was no diving politician,
Or project-seeking *monopolitan*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

MONOPOLY. See PATENT.

MONSIEUR'S DAYS. The time when the duke of Anjou, whose title was *Monsieur*, resided in England, to court queen Elizabeth, *i. e.*, about 1581.

It was suspected much in *Monsieur's days*.
Mad W., O. Pl., v, 371.
That old reveller velvet, in the *days of Monsieur*.
Blacke Booke, 1604.

Cited on the above passage.

MONTANTO, *s.* An old fencing term.

Your punto, your reverso, your stoccata, your imbrocata, your passada, your *montanto*, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 1.

Shortened into *montant:*

Thy reverse, thy distance, thy *montant*.
Merr. W. W., ii, 3.

Hence Beatrice jocularly calls Benedict *signor Montanto*, meaning to imply that he was a great fencer. *Much Ado*, i, 1.

†MONTEITH. A vessel used for cooling wine-glasses.

When the table was clear'd and readorn'd with fresh bottles, silver *monteiths*, and christal glasses.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

MONTERO, *s.* A kind of huntsman's cap; *montera*, Spanish. See Minshew's Spanish Dictionary.

He had (for a *montera*) on his crown,
The shell of a red lobster overgrown.
Fansh. Lus., vi, 17.

Sterne introduces the *montero* cap into his Tristram Shandy, so that it cannot be esteemed quite obsolete; yet it is little known. See Johnson.

MONTH'S-MIND, *s.* A celebration in remembrance of dead persons, a month after their decease. See Blount's Glossogr., voc. *Minning-dayes*.

Is busied now with trentall obsequies,
Masse, and *month's-minde*, dirge, and I know not what,
To ease their sowles in painful purgatory.
Old Play of King Joan, Part I, sign. F 1.
Keeping his *month's-minde*, and his obsequies,
With solemn intercession for his soule.
Ibid., Part II, sign. A 4.

"Persons in their wills often directed," says Mr. Douce, "that in a month, or any other specific time from the day of their decease, some solemn office for the repose of their souls, as a mass or dirge, should be perform'd in the parish church, with a suitable charity or benevolence on the occasion." *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 38.

On this occasion also it was common to have what is now called the funeral sermon preached; the more to do honour to the memory of the deceased. This was done for that great benefactress to learning Margaret countess of Richmond, &c. The title of the sermon, as first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, and reprinted in 1708, by T. Baker, the Cambridge antiquary, is this:

Hereafter followeth a mornynge remembrance, had at the *moneth minde* of the noble prynces Margarete, countesse of Richmonde, and Darbye, moder unto king Henry the Seventh, and grandame to our sovereign lorde that now is. Upon whose soul Almightie God have mercy. Compyled by the reverend fader in God, Johan Fisher, byshop of Rochester.

The *month's mind* was also a feast:

In the church-warden's accompts of St. Helen's in Abingdon, Berkshire, these *month's minds*, and the expences attending them, are frequently mentioned.
Steevens on *Two Gent. Ver.*, i, 2.

We find also in the quotation from Strype by Dr. Grey, that the *month's mind* of sir W. Laxton was on one day, and the mass and sermon the day after. *Ibid.* In Fleming and Higins's Nomenclator (1585, 12mo) we have, under "Inferias annua religione alicui instituere," this explanation: "Anniversaries: yearly rites and ceremonies used in remembrance of the dead: a *twelve moneth's mind*." P. 312.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, Suppl., 1765, is an extract from the will of Thomas Windsor, Esq., 1475, giving orders for his *moneth's minde*. See Selections from that work, vol. i, p. 244.

One of Nash's Pamphlets is entitled, "Martin's *month's minde*, that is, a certaine report and true description of the death and funerall of old Martin Marprelate, the great make-bate of England." See Longman's Cat. for 1816, No. 5544.

From Brady's Clavis Calendaria, we

learn too that *month's-minds* are still celebrated, as of old, among the Papists of Ireland; and that sums have been left by will, for that purpose, within a very short period. Vol. ii, p. 197, 2d ed.

But *month's-mind* is much more commonly used, and is not yet quite disused, in the sense of "an eager desire, or longing." Between these two significations there is no imaginable connection; for even granting that the funeral feast might be an object of eager desire, to those who were to attend the celebration, yet no use of language would lead persons to say, that they *had a month's mind*, when they only meant to say, that they were desirous to have it, or to be at such a ceremony. Some other explanation of the phrase, in the latter sense, must therefore be required; and it seems to have been well supplied by the ingenious conjecture of a gentleman, who published a few detached remarks on Shakespeare, John Croft, Esq., of York. He explains it to allude to "a *woman's longing*; which," he says, "usually takes place (or commences, at least) in the first month of pregnancy." *Rem.*, p. 2. Unfortunately he gives no authority for it, and I have endeavoured in vain to find it, in that mode of application. Yet it accords so perfectly with this second sense, that I have no doubt of its being the true explanation. It is in this latter sense it is used by Shakespeare in the Two Gentlemen of Verona:

I see you have a *month's mind* to them. Act i, sc. 2.

Yet the commentators refer to the *other* kind of *month's-mind*, to illustrate the passage.

So also in Hall:

And sets a *month's mind* upon smiling May.
Satires, B. iv, s. 4.

Fuller also has it:

The king [Henry VII] had more than a *moneth's mind*, (keeping 7 yeares in that humour) to procure the pope to canonize Henry VI for a saint.
Church Hist., B. iv, § 23.

And Hudibras:

For if a trumpet sound, or drum beat,
Who hath not a *month's mind* to combat.
P. 1, Cant. ii, v. 111.

Now what possible connection can any of these have with the celebration of the dead? To give a ludicrous sense to a combination common on more solemn occasions, might have been one inducement to adopt the latter phrase; but it must have been founded on something, that made it proper in the lighter sense, and something also that authorised the speaker to say you *have* such a mind. And what more probable origin can be imagined, than the longing of a woman in the first month of pregnancy, a subject of such common remark? "You long for it like a woman with child."

MONTURE, *s.* Any beast employed to ride upon. A French word, never naturalised among us.

And forward spurred his *monture* fierce withall,
Within his arms longing his foe to strain.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 96.

An elephant this furious giant bore,
He fierce as fire, his *monture* swift as wind.
Ibid., xvii, 28.

Spelt *mounture* in the first edition.

MOOLES. Perhaps for mules. I confess I do not understand the line in which this word occurs. [It clearly means moles; mads is still a common word in different dialects for earth-worms.]

Content the [thee], Daphles, *mooles* take mads, but men know *mooles* to catch.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 41.

Perhaps, "Mules take mad fits, but yet men know how to catch them."

MOON, *phr. To strain beyond the*, to make an extravagant rhapsody.

Whither art thou rapt
Beyond the moon, that strivest thus *to strain?*
Drayt. Ecl., 5.

Thus to *cast beyond the moon*, was to make an extravagant conjecture, or to calculate very deeply:

Why, master Gripe, he *casts beyond the moon*, and Churms is the only man he puts in trust with his daughter. *Wily Beguiled*, Orig. Eng. Dr., iii, 329.

See to CAST BEYOND THE MOON.

MOONCALF, *s.* An old name for a false conception; *mola carnea*, or fœtus imperfectly formed. *Partus lunaris* (Coles), being supposed to be occasioned by the influence of the moon. See Ab. Flem. in *Mola*, p. 436, b.

A false conception, called *mola*, *i. e.* a *moone-calfe*, that is to say, a lump of flesh without shape, without life. *Holland's Pliny*, vii, ch 15

And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception, of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.
State Poems, vol. ii, p. 106

Trinculo supposes Caliban to be a *moon-calf:*

I hid me under the dead *mooncalf's* gaberdine.
Temp., ii, 2.

Sometimes used as a term of reproach, to signify a living monster, lumpish, stupid, and heavy. Drayton's Mooncalf, in his poem so called, is there supposed to have been produced by the world herself in labour, and engendered by an incubus. It is intended as a satirical representation of the fashionable man of his time.

†MOONED. Crescent-shaped?

Goe, cut the salt fome with your *mooned* keeles,
And let our galeons feele even child-birth panges.
Decker's Whore of Babylon, 1607.

†MOONFLAW. *To have a moonflaw in the brain*, to be a lunatic.

I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

MOONLING, *s.* Probably the same as *mooncalf.*

I have a husband, and a two-legged one,
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses, can redeem from being an ass.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, i, 3.

Mr. Gifford says, that it is "a pretty expression for a fool or lunatic, which should not have been suffered to grow obsolete."

MOONSHINE, *phr. A sop o' the moonshine.* Probably alluding to some dish so called. There was a way of dressing eggs, called "eggs in moonshine;" for which the following is the receipt:

Break them in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set them on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and in the doing cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices, and fried in sweet oyl or butter, then put to them verjuyce, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.
May's Accompl. Cook, p. 437.

Three other methods are subjoined. To this dish there is evident allusion in the following verses:

Could I those whitely stars go nigh,
Which make the milky way i' th' skie,
I'd poach them, and as *moonshine* dress,
To make my Delia a curious mess.
Howell's Letters, B. ii, Lett. 22.

To sir Thomas Haw (probably *Hawk*, as in Letter 13, *Ibid.*) Some editions have "*at* moonshine;" which is clearly wrong.

So Kent says to the Steward, in Lear:

Draw, you rogue; for though it be night the moon shines; I'll make *a sop o' th' moonshine* of you.
Act ii, sc. 2.

A sop in the moonshine must have been a sippet in the above dish of eggs.

†MOONWORT. A plant which was supposed to have the quality of drawing the shoes from the feet of horses.

And horse that, feeding on the grassy hills,
Tread upon *moon-woort* with their hollow heeles;
Though lately shod, at night goe bare-foot home,
Their maister musing where their shooes become.
O *moon-woort!* tell us where thou hid'st the smith,
Hammer, and pincers, thou unshoo'st them with?
Alas! what lock or iron engine is't
That can thy subtile secret strength resist,
Sith the best farrier cannot set a shoo
So sure, but thou (so shortly) canst undoo?
Du Bartas.

MOOR-DITCH. A large ditch in Moorfields, through which the waters of that once fenny situation were drained. It was very near Moorgate, in which situation it is not extraordinary that, after a time, it became much clogged with filth of the worst kinds. To this Decker alludes:

Though to purge it will be a sorer labour than the cleansing of Augeas' stable, or the scouring of *Moorditch.* *Gul's Hornb.*, ch. 1.
'Twill be at Moorgate, beldam; where I shall see thee in *the ditch*, dancing in a cucking-stool
W. Rowley's New Wonder, act ii, Anc. Dr., v, 266.

MOORFIELDS. Used as a place of resort, or public walk in summer, as St. Paul's in winter.

Paules is his [a corranto-coiners] walke in winter, *Moorfields* in summer. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 17.
The flourishing citie-walkes of *Moorfields*, though delightfull, yet not so pretious or beautifull as he, [a metall-man, *i. e.* an alchymist] will make them.
Ibid., p. 92.

[Moorfields was a similar place of resort for recreation and amusement as Greenwich park, with the advantage of being nearer London.]

†Now Whitsun-holidays come on, and as it happens in the summer time, abundance of people will take a ride, some in their coach or chaise, or they that have neither, ride out on horseback; and again, they that have neither chaise nor horse walk out on foot; or if they must ride, may go to the wooden machines in *Moorfields*, and ride there with this advantage, that it they stay late in the evening they have never the further home for all their riding; and some that have been troubled with itching fingers, and cry'd stand when they should have said go, will take a ride to Tyburn, and ride so long there that they will never see the way back again. *Poor Robin*, 1731.

To MOOT. To discuss a point of law, as was formerly practised on stated days, in the inns of court.

When he should be *mooting* in the hall, he is perhaps mounting in the chamber, as if his father had onely sent him to cut capers.
Lenton's Characterismi. Char. 29.

See Cowell's Interp.

He talks statutes as fiercely as if he had *mooted* seven years in the inns of court.

Earle's Microcosm., § 36, p. 106, ed. Bliss.

Hence the expression still used of a *moot-point*, that is, a disputable question:

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading, between fencing and fighting.

B. Jons. Disc., vol. vii, 84.

MOOTING. A disputation in the inns of court.

By the time that he [an inns-of-court-man] hath heard one *mooting* and seene two playes, he thinks as basely of the universitie, as a young Sophister doth of the grammar schoole. *Overbury's Characters*, K 4.

†A *mooting night* brings wholsome smiles,
When John an Okes, and John a Stiles,
Doe greaze the lawyers satin.

Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†*To* **MOOTCH.** To steal?

The eagle more mindfull of prey than honour, did one day *mootch* from the thunder which lame Vulcan had made, as crooked as himself, for almighty Jupiter.

History of Francion, 1655.

†**MOOTER.** Moulture, the fee taken for grinding corn.

Fellow Bateman, farwell, commend me to my old windmill at Rudington. Oh the *mooter* dish, the miller's thumbe, and the maide behinde the hopper.

The Vow-breaker, or the Fayre Maid of Clifton, 1636.

MOP, or MOPPE, *s.* A grimace, a look assumed in derision and ridicule; from *mopa*, Gothic, to deride. Usually joined with *mowe*. See the examples under MOE.

What *mops* and *mowes* it makes! heigh, how it frisketh!
Is 't not a fairy? or some small hob-goblin?

B. and Fl. Pilgrim, iv, 2.

In Massinger's Bondman, the stage direction says, "Assotus makes *moppes*;" imitating an ape; iii, 3.

Truly, said the mayor, there is witnesse enough within, that have seen him make *mops* and *mowes* at her, as if she were not worthy to wipe his shooes.

J. Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Tale 101.

We find also *mops* and *motions*:

And heartily I hate these travellers,
These gimcracks, made of *mops* and *motions*.

B. and Fl. Wildgoose Ch., iii, 1.

To **MOP,** *v.* To make grimaces; from the substantive.

I beleeve hee hath robd a jackanapes of his jesture; marke but his countenance, see how he *mops*, and how he mowes, and how he straines his lookes.

Barn. Rich, Faults and nothing but F., p. 7.

Yet did I smile to see how th' rest did grin,
And *mop* and mow, and flout and fleere at him.

Brathw. Hon. Ghost, p. 118.

†**MOPE-EYED.** Short-sighted.

†*On an old Batchelour.*

Mope-ey'd I am, as some have said,
Because I've liv'd so long a maid;
But grant that I should married be,
Should I one jot the better see?
No, I should think that marriage might
Rather than mend me, blind me quite.

Wits Recreations, 1654.

MOPPE, *s.* A diminutive, distinguishing some young creatures from the full grown of the same species. See WHITING-MOPS. Often used to girls also, by way of endearment. It is fully explained in the following passage:

As in our triumphals, calling familiarly upon our muse, I called her *moppe*,

But will you weet,
My little muse, my prettie *moppe*,
If we shall algates change our stoppe,
Chose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little prety lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that be not come to their full growth *moppes*, as *whiting-moppes. gurnard-moppes.*

Puttenh. Arte of Engl. Poes., p. 184.

Hence came, as a further diminutive, **MOPPET.** Used in the same way as *moppe*, and hardly yet obsolete.

Moppet, you shall along too. [To Mirtilla.]

Mass. Guard., iv, 2.

From the same is made *mopsey*.

†**MOPSY.** A familiar term for a woman.

These mix'd with brewers, and their *mopsies*,
Half dead with timpanies and dropsies.

Hudibras Redivivus, Part x, 1706.

Leon. Ah woman! foolish, foolish woman!
San. Very foolish indeed.
Jacin. But don't expect I'll follow her example.
San. You would, *mopsie*, if I'd let you.

The Mistake, a Comedy, 1706.

MORAL, *s.*, in the sense of meaning. Probably from the custom of subjoining a *moral* by way of explanation to a fable.

Why, Benedictus, you have some *moral* in this, Benedictus. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.
He has left me here behind to expande the meaning, or *moral*, of his signs and tokens. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 4.
The *moral* of my wit
Is plain and true, there's all the reach of it.

Troil. and Cress., iv, 4.

Moral was also sometimes confounded with *model*, and used for it; and I believe still is, by the ignorant:

Fooles be they that inveigh 'gainst Mahomet,
Who's but a *morral* of love's monarchie.

H. Const. Decad. 4, *Sonn.* 4.

MORE, in the sense of greater.

To make a *more* requital to your love. *K. John*, ii, 1.
How, that's a *more* portent. Can he endure no noise, and will venture on a wife? *B. Jons. Epic.*, i, 2.
Might be dispos'd of to a *more* advantage.

Nabbes, Han. and Scip., E 3.

Hence *more and less* seems to stand for great and small:

Now when the lords and barrens of the realm
Perceiv'd Northumberland did lean to him,
The *more and less* came in with cap and knee.

1 *Hen. IV*, iv, 3.

And *more and less* do flock to follow him.

2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

More, as redundant, with an adjective in the comparative degree, has been already exemplified under COMPARATIVE. We may add the following:

These kind of knaves I know, which, in this plainness, Harbour more craft, and *more corrupter* ends.

Than twenty silly, ducking observants,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii, 2.
Away, he grows *more weaker* still. I'll do it,
Or heaven forget me ever. *B. and Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 4.

†MORE-CLACKE. A common corruption of the name of Mortlake, in Surrey.

Besides all these, 'tis always meant,
To furnish rooms to her content;
With *Moreclack* tapstry, damask bed,
Or velvet richly embroidered.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

Behind a hanging in a spacious room,
The richest work of *Mortclakes* noble loom,
They wait awhile their wearied limbs to rest,
Till silence should invite them to their feast.
Cowley's Several Discourses, ed. 1680, p. 110.

MOREL, or MORRELL. A name for the *Solanum dulcamara*, or wood nightshade; *morelle*, French.

Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the *madding morrell* spring.
Sylvester [*Du Bartas*]

The madding nightshade, or *morell*, is described in Lyte's Dodoëns, Book iii, ch. 92. Also in Gerard.

†MORFOND. A disease to which horses and sheep were subject.

I *morfonde* as a horse dothe that wexeth styffe by taking of a sodayne colde, je me *morfons*. *Palsgrave*
Of the Sturdy, Turning-evill, or More-found.
These diseases proceed from ranckenesse of bloud, which offendeth the brayne and other inward parts The cure then is to let the sheepe bloud in the eye veines, temple veines, and through the nosthrils, then to rubbe the places with young nettles bruised.
Treatise on Diseases of Cattle.

MORGLAY. The sword of sir Bevis, of Southampton; so famous that it became a general name for a sword.

Talk with the girdler or the mill'ner [milliner]
He can inform you of a kind of men,
That first undid the profit of those trades
By bringing up the form of carrying
Their *morglays* in their hands.
B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., i, 1.

Had I been accompanied with my toledo or *morglay*.
Every Woman in her Hum., sign. D 4.

And Bevis with a bold harte
With *morglay* assayled Ascapart.
Guy of War., bl. l., k 2.

It meant the sword of death, *glaive de la mort*. *Mordure* was the sword of king Arthur, *tizona* of Ruy Dias, &c.

†Have you not heard the abominable sport
A Lancaster grand jury will report?
The souldier with his *morglay* watcht the mill,
The cats they came to feast, when lusty Will
Whips off great pusses leg, which by some charm
Proves the next day such an old womans arm.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

MORION, French. A plain steel cap or helmet, without a beaver. Shelton writes it *morrion*, but he explains the thing:

For they wanted a helmet, and had only a plain *morrion*; but he by his industry supplied that want and framed with certain papers pasted together, a beaver for his *morrion*
Transl. of Don Qu., Part I, ch. 1.

Dryden used it for an ornamented helmet. See Johnson. [See MURRION.]

MORISCO, *s.* A dancer in a morris-dance, originally meant to imitate a Moorish dance, and thence named. The bells sufficiently indicate that the English morris-dancer is intended.

I have seen him
Caper upright, like to a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Also the dance itself:

Your wit skips a *morisco*.
Marston's What you will.

Written also *morisk*:

For the night before the day of wedding—were made *moriskes*, comedies, daunces, interludes, &c.
Guy of Warw. Kn. of Swan., B 1.

Blount says that in a *morisco*, there were usually "five men, and a boy dressed in a girl's habit whom they call the *maid Marrion*." *Glossogr.*, in voc. But this particularly referred to the morris-dance of May-day. See MAID MARIAN.

MORKIN, or MORKING. "A deer, or other wild [or tame] beast that dies by mischance, or sicknesse." *Kersey*. "Animal infortunio aut morbo emortuum." *Coles*.

Could he not sacrifice
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies?
Hall's Sat., iii, 4.

Minshew cites the statute 3 Jac. I, cap. 8, for the word, but supposes it corrupted from *mortling*, and that from *mort*. Mr. Todd refers it to the Swedish *murken*, rotten.

MORMAL, or MORT-MAL. An old sore; probably for *mort-mal*, a deadly evil.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.
Ben Jons. Sad Sheph., ii, 6

A quantity of the quintessence shall serve him to cure kibes, or the *mormal* o' the shin.
Ibid., Masque of Mercury.

The word occurs in Chaucer, Cant. Tales, v. 388, and there also refers to a complaint on the shin:

That on his shynne a *mormal* had he.

MOROCCO, or MAROCCO. The name of Banks' wonderful horse, celebrated by all the writers of his day. He was the subject of a curious tract, of about 26 pages, published in 1595, and entitled, "*Maroccius Extaticus*, or Bankes's Bay Horse in a Trance. A Discourse set down in a merry Dia-

logue between Bankes and his Beast; anatomizing some of the Abuses and Trickes of this Age, &c." Of this some specimens are given in the Poetical Decameron of Mr. J. P. Collier, vol. i, p. 163. See BANKS' HORSE.

MOROSOPH, *s.* A philosophical or learned fool; from *μωρὸς* and *σοφὸς*. An old compound both in Greek and English.

Hereby you may perceive how much I do attribute to the wise foolery of our *morosoph*, Tribonlet.
Rabelais, Ozell, B. iii, ch. 46.

Our unique *morosoph*, whom I formerly termed the lunatic Tribonlet. *Ibid.*, ch. 47.

I mark'd where'er the *morosoph* appear'd
(By crouds surrounded, and by all rever'd),
How young and old, virgins and matrons, kiss'd
The footsteps of the blest gymnosophist.
Cambridge's Scribleriad, B 1, sub fin.

This word has some how escaped the exemplary diligence of my friend Todd. It may be added, that Dr. *Morosophos*, of the same family, figures both in the Memoirs of Scriblerus, and in the Pursuits of Literature. See Mem., chap. 1, and Pursuits Dial., iv. By a little further licence, the latter author speaks of the *Morosophists* of a certain learned society; not as constituting the society, but as being some of them in it.

MORPHEW, *s.* A leprous eruption; qu. *mort-feu?*

The *morphew* quite discoloured the place,
Which had the pow'r t' attract the eyes of men.
Drayt. Ecl. 2d.

Of the Bath waters, Higins says:

The bathes to soften sinews vertue have,
And also for to cleanse and skowre the skin
From *morphewes* white and black.
Mirror for Magist., p. 55, ed. 1610.

Langham's Garden of Health, recommends nearly thirty different herbs to cure the *morphew*. See under *Barley*, No. 32, &c. Quarles speaks of it as difficult to cure:

Tis the work of weeks
To purge the *morphew* from so foul a face.
Sheph. Oracle, p. 31.

It was used also as a verb. See Todd.

MORPION. An insect, of the louse kind; enumerated by Butler among the talismans of Sidrophel, in mere contempt. The word is mere French. [It was commonly known in English as a *crab-louse*.]

And stole his talismanic louse, &c.
His flea, his *morpion*, and punese
Hudibr, III, i, 437.

Punese is equally a French word, *punaise*, Anglicised.

MORRIS-DANCE, *i. e.*, Moorish dance, called also MORISCO, q. v. These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, as . . . . . or a *morris* for May-day.
All's Well, ii, 2.

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day morris-dance, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Bavian, or fool. 2. Maid Marian, or the queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood. 3. The friar, that is friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage. 4. Her gentleman-usher, or paramour. 5. The hobby-horse. 6. The clown. 7. A gentleman. 8. The May pole. 9. Tom Piper. 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps Moriscos. 12. The domestic fool, or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession; subjoined to the first part of Henry IV, in Steevens's edition 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin, and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names, *Morris* and *Morisco*.

Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London, p. 76.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks,
Nothing but hobby-horse and maid-marrian.
Muss. Very Woman, iii, 2.

Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's Amyntas, act v, the stage direction is, "Jocastus with a morrice, himselfe *Maid-marrion*."

MORRIS-PIKE, *s.* A formidable weapon, used often by the English mariners, and sometimes by soldiers. Supposed to be also of Moorish origin. Warburton and Johnson are

both mistaken in their notes on the following passage:

To do more exploits with his mace than a *morris pike*.
Com. of Err., iv, 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes*
Reynard's Deliv., &c., quoted by Dr. Farmer.

They entered the gallies again with *moris-pikes* and fought. *Holinshed.*

Of the French were beaten down *morris-pikes* and bowmen. *Heyw. K. E. IV*, quoted by Steevens.

MORT. In the old cant language of gipsies and beggars, a female.

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.
Ben Jons. Masque of Gipsies.

And enjoy
His own dear dell, doxy, or *mort* at night.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Marry, this, my lord, says he: Ben *mort* (good wench). shall you and I heave a bough, &c.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 110.

See also the Jovial Beggars, O. Pl., x, 367, &c. All the cant terms are explained in Decker's Belman. I have not noticed these terms in general, but this is of most frequent occurrence.

†MORT. A great number.

Then they had a *mort* o' prisoners, with boys and girls, some two, some three, and others five a piece.
Plautus made English, 1694.

MORT OF THE DEER, *i. e.*, death of the deer. A certain set of notes usually blown by huntsmen on that occasion.

And then to sigh, as 'twere
The *mort* o' the deer. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

He that bloweth the *mort* before the death of the buck, may very well miss of his fees.
Greene's Card of Fancy, 1608, quoted by St.

Directions at the death of a buck or hart.—The first ceremony when the huntsman come in at the death of a deer is to cry *Ware haunch*, &c.—then having blown the *mort*, and all the company come in, the best person that hath not taken say before is to take up the knife.
Gentl. Recreat., Hart. Hunt., 3, p. 75, 8vo.

Some of the books give the notes that are to be sounded on this occasion.

MORTLAKE TAPESTRY. The weaving of tapestry was introduced into England about the end of the reign of Henry VIII, by William Shelton, esq. (*Dugd. Warw.*, 584). But the manufactory set up at *Mortlake*, in the reign of James I, obtained the greatest celebrity.

Why, lady, do you think me
Wrought in a loom, some Dutch piece weav'd at *Mortlake*. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 300.

It was famous to the time of Oldham:

There a rich suit of *Mortlack tapestry*,
A bed of damask or embroidery.
Imit. of 3d Sat. of Juvenal.

This manufacture was ruined by the civil wars.

MORTLING, *s.* A sheep or other animal dead by disease.

A wretched wither'd *mortling*, and a piece
Of carrion, wrapt up in a golden fleece.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 35.

Coles, and other dictionary-makers, define it a lock of wool pulled from a fleece, "Lana melotâ evulsa;" but I have not seen it used in that sense. In the above passage it seems quite synonymous with *morkin*.

†MORY.

But when the active pleasures of their love
Which fill'd her womb, had taught the babe to move
Within the *mory* mount, preceding pains.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

MOSE, *v.* *To mose in the chine*, a disorder in horses, by some called mourning in the chine.

Possess'd with the glanders, like to *mose* in the chine.
Tam. of Shr., iii, 1.

Ger. Markham has a chapter entitled, "Of the running Glaunders, or *Mourning in the Chine*," by which it seems to be considered as the same disorder. *Way to get Wealth*, B. i, ch. 14.

MOSSE AND HIS MARE, *prov.* "To take one napping, as *Mosse* took his mare." Who *Mosse* was, historians have not recorded, but it is plain enough, from the drift of the saying, that he took his mare when asleep, because she was too cunning or too nimble for him when awake.

Say on a tree she may see her Tom rid from all care.
Where she may *take him napping, as Mosse took his mare.*
Ballet of Shepherd Tom, Wit Rest., p. 207, repr.

The English translator has helped Rabelais to this burlesque simile:

The merry fifes and drums, trumpets and clarions, hoping to catch us *as Moss caught his mare.*
B. iv, ch. 36.

We have one authority for its being a gray mare:

Till daye come catch him *a Mosse his gray mare, napping.* *Christmas Prince*, p. 40.

†MOSSY. In the sense of covered with down or hair.

A stripling, that having passed 14 yeares, beginneth to have a *mossie* beard. *Nomenclator.*

Stud. Woe is the subject. *Phil.* Earth the loathed stage,
Whereon we act this fained personage.
Mossy barbarians the spectators be,
That sit and laugh at our calamity.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

MOST, *adv.* of comparison, denoting the superlative degree. It is well known that this was often redundantly used by our old authors, with

the superlative form of the adjective itself; in the same manner as *more* with the comparative. See MORE.

To take the basest and *most poorest* shape.
K. Lear, ii, 3.
But that I love thee best, O *most best*, believe it.
Haml., ii, 2.

This was not at all peculiar to Shakespeare:

Oh 'tis the *most wicked'st* whore, and the most treacherous. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iii, 4.

So in Acolastus, a comedy, cited by Steevens:

That same *most best* redress or reformer, is God.

See SUPERLATIVE, *double*.

MOST, *a.* Greatest.

But always resolute in *most* extremes.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.
And during this their *most* obscurities
Their beams shall ofte break forth.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 44.
I do possess the world's *most* regiment.
Spens. Mutab., vii, 17.
And now the *most* wretch of all,
With one stroke doth make me fall.
Bevis of South., cited by Todd.

Hence the phrase *most and least*, meaning highest and lowest, or the like. See LEAST AND MOST.

'Gainst all, both good and bad, both *most and least*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vi, 12.
Envenoming the hearts of *most and least*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 72.

Most an end, a phrase that seems to imply continuation:

Sure no harm at all,
For she sleeps *most an end*.
Mass. Very Wom., iii, 1.

Mr. Gifford found the expression in Warburton:

He runs on in a strange jumbled character, but has *most an end* a strong disposition to make a farce of it.
Dedic. to Div. Legat.

Here it seems to mean *generally*.

MOST-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part. Dr. Johnson exemplifies it from Hammond:

Those promises being but seldom absolute, *most-what* conditional. *Hammond.*

I have not noted other examples, though doubtless many may be found.

MOT. See MOTT.

MOTE, *v.*, for might; properly belongs to a more ancient time than that to which this work refers.

Now *mote* ye understand.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 46, and *passim*.

Moth, the antiquary, uses it in the play of the Ordinary. O. Pl., x, 235. And it is common in the Ancient Ballads.

Fairfax has *mought*, which is still provincial:

Yet would with death them chastise though he *mought*.
F. Tasso, xiii, 70.

†MOTE. An assembly; a meeting.

The monke was going to London ward,
There to holde grete *mote*. *Robin Hood*, i, 45.

MOTH, *s.* A mote, or atom, any very small object; clearly a corruption of *mote*, which is so spelt in some of these examples.

A *moth* it is to trouble the mind's eye.
Hamlet, i, 1.

So it stands in the quarto of 1611. So in King John, the folio of 1623, where *mote* was evidently meant, has in this beautiful passage:

O heaven! that there were but a *moth* in yours,
A grain, a dust, a gnat, a wandering haire,
Any annoyance to that precious sense. Act iv, sc. 1.

The same also is clearly intended in another exquisite thought:

Therefore should every souldier in the warres doe as every sicke man in his bed, wash every *moth* [mote] out of his conscience; and dying so, death is to him advantage; or not dying the time was blessedly lost, wherein such preparation was gayned *Henry V*, iv, 1
They are in the aire, like atoms in the sole, *mothes* in the sun. *Lodge's Inc. Dec. Pref.*

"*Festucco*, a *moth*, a little beam." *Florio, Ital. Dict.*

MOTHERING, *s.* A rural ceremony, practised on Midlent Sunday.

I'll to thee a simnel bring,
'Gainst thou goest a *mothering*.
Herrick, p. 278.

Said there to be "a ceremony in Gloucester." It is supposed to have been originally a visiting of the *mother* church, to make offerings at the high altar. See Cowel. But it ended in being a friendly visit to a parent, carrying her furmety, and other rural delicacies. See Brand's Popular Antiq., 4to, I, p. 92.

†MOTION. A proposal; an offer.

She blush'd at the *motion*; yet after a pause,
Said, yes, sir, and with all my heart.
Then let us send for a priest, said Robin Hood,
And be married before we do part.
Ballad of Robin Hood and Clorinda.

An impulse.

So over-joyd he was, that a marquis who had so honourable a train, did call him cosin of his own *motion*, hoping it would be sufficient to prove his nobility against all contradiction.
History of Francion, 1655.

MOTION, *s.* A puppet-show. The chief part of the fifth act of Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, relates to a *motion*, or puppet-show.

Then he compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.
She'd get more gold
Than all the baboons, calves with two tails,
Or *motions* whatsoever. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 418.
D. Where's the dumbe shew you promis'd me?
L. Even ready, my lord; but may he called a *motion*

for puppits will speak but such corrupt language you'll never understand.
Knave in Graine, 1640, sign. L 4.

The *motion* says, you lie, he is called Dionysius.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, v, 5.

†MOTIONER. One who moves a proposal; a mover, as we should now say.

After this, when many words had passed to and fro, and the woman pitifully bewailing the horrible hard fortune of her husband, these *motioners*, as hot as they were for the betraying and yeelding up of the towne, inclined to mercie, and changed their minds.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†MOTIST. One who produces effect in art.

Howbeit a man is much more mooved by seeing, then by hearing: whence I holde it most convenient for that painter, which would proove a cunning *motist*. to be curiouslie precise in diligent observing of the above named rules. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.

MOTLADO, *s.* A kind of mottled stuff.

Their will *motlado* is,
Of durance is their hate.
Wit's Interpr., p. 10.

In a song which compares women to various kinds of stuff.

MOTLEY, *s.* A habit composed of various colours, the customary dress of a domestic fool.

Invest me in my *motley*; give me leave to speak my mind, and I will through and through.
As you l. it, ii, 7.

For, but thyself, where, out of *motly's*, he
Could save that line to dedicate to thee.
Ben Jons., *Epigr.* 53d.

That is, "Where is he, not being a downright fool, who could," &c. Foolishly interpreted by Whalley, who talks of the pointing, though it is the same in the first edition as he has given it.

Men of motley is equivalent to fools:

Never hope
After I cast you off, y[illegible] *men of motley*,
You most undone things, below pity, any
That has a soul and sixpence dares relieve you.
B. & Fl. Wit without Money, iii, 4.

Motley occurs, in this kind of use, so frequently in all our old dramatists, that it is perfectly superfluous to multiply examples.

MOTT, for motto; written also MOT. From the French, *mot*.

Non mærens morior, for the *mott*, inchased was beside.
Warner, Alb. Engl., II, 9, p. 43.

With his big title, and Italian *mot*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, ii.

I cannot quote a *motte* Italianate,
Or brand my satyres with some Spanish terme.
Marst. Sat., *Proœmium* to B. 2.

The word, or *mot*, was this, *untill he cometh*.
Harr. Ariost., xli, 80.

Nor care I much whats'ever the world deeme,
This is my *mott*: "I am not what I seeme."
Hon. Ghost, p. 229.

Also a saying, or apophthegm:

The *mot* of the Athenians to Pompey the Great, "Thou art so much a god, as thou acknowledgest thyself to be a man," was no ill saying.
Braithw. Engl. Gentlew., p. 383, fol. 2d.

†MOVALL. The act of moving.

Whereat he by and by
Put forth his strength, and rous'd it from the root,
And it remov'd; whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing aire. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

MOUCHATO, for moustachio. A lock of hair on the upper lip.

Erecting his distended *mouchatos*, proceeded in this answere. *Hon. Ghost*, p. 46.

†MOUGHT. Might.

S. O poore wretch, is this it I pray thee thou hast enquired after? so *mought* thou live after me and my husband Chremes, as thou art his and mine.
Terence in English, 1614

After I had gathered togither this simple worke (which lay far abroad), and had so finished this treatise, I mused with my selfe unto what patron I *mought* best direct the same.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

There was no cave-begotten damp that *mought*.
Abuse her beams. *Quarles's Emblems*.

MOULDIWARP. See MOLD-WARP.

MOUNT-SAINT, or -CENT. A game at cards; also called *cent*. This dialogue takes place upon it in the Dumb Knight. See CENT. Thought to be piquet.

Q. Come, my lord, take your place, here are *cards*, and here are my crowns. *P.* And here are mine; at what game will your majesty play? *Q.* At *mount-saint*.

Soon after it is said,

It is not *saint*, but *cent*, taken from hundreds.
O. Pl., iv, 483.

Four kings are afterwards mentioned as of value in the same.

Were it *mount-cent*, primero, or at chesse,
It want with most, and lost still with the lasse.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 419

In Spanish called *cientos*, or a hundred, the number of points that win the game. *Strutt's Sports*, p. 293.

MOUNTAINEER. Robbers and outlaws often having their haunts in mountainous countries, this word seems to have been almost a synonymous term.

Who called me traitor, *mountaineer*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
No savage fierce, bandite, or *mountaineer*,
Will dare to soil her virgin purity. *Comus*, 426.

Mr. Todd cites also Blount's Voyage for it.

MOUNTANT. Rising up, a real, or mock, term of heraldry; *montant*, French. Still an heraldic term in that language.

Hold up, ye sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*, you'r not oathable,
Although I know you'll swear. *Timon*, iv, 3.

MOUNTENANCE, or MOUNTANCE, *s.* The value, height, length, or distance of any object. From the old French *montance*, of the same meaning: a word belonging to the age of Chaucer,

Gower, &c., but retained by Spenser.

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenance*
Retir'd their steeds, to run in even race.
F. Q., III, viii, 18.

So also "the *mountenance* of a shot" in III, xi, 20; and "the *mountenance* of a flight," that is, of a flight-arrow, or flight-shot, in V, vi, 36. Chaucer has used both *mountenance* and *mountance*.

†MOUNTERE. A sort of cap. See MONTERO.

There frugally weare out your summer suite,
And in frize jerkin after beagles toote,
Or in *mountere* caps at field far shoot
Covent Garden Drolery. 1672, p. 14.

MOUNTIE. In hawking, the act of rising up to the prey, that was already in the air; *montée*, French.

But the sport which for that day Basilius would principally shew to Zelmane, was the *mountie* at a hearne, which getting up on his wagling wings with paine, &c. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 108.

Also a military man.

MOUNTURE. See MONTURE.

MOURNE of a lance. *Morne*, French. The part where the head unites with the wood.

Yet so were they coulour'd, with hookes near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep-hookes. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 179.

MOURNIVAL. A term at the game of gleek, meaning four cards of a sort, as four aces, &c. Perhaps from *mornifle*, French, a trick at cards, according to Cotgrave; but which now means only a slap on the face.

A *mournival* is either all the aces, the four kings, queens, or knaves, and a gleek is three of any of the aforesaid. *Compleat Gamester*, 12mo, 1680, p 68.

In Poole's English Parnassus, the elements, from being four, are called:

The messe of simple bodies;
Nature's first *mournival*,———
The diatessaron of nature's harmony,
Nature's great tetrarchs. Voc. *Elements*.

See MESS.

A *mournival* of protests, or a gleek at least.
B. Jons. Staple of News, 4th intermean.

Give me a *mournival* of aces, and a gleek of queens.
Greene's Tu Quoq., O. Pl., vii, 44.

See *Murnival*, in Kersey's Dictionary. As a *mournival* and a *gleek* make up seven, a singularly quaint writer, applying the terms of card-playing to religious use, has advised that we should

Even every common day
So gratiously dispose, that all our weeks
Be full of sacred *murnivals* and *gleeks*.
G. Tooke, Annæ Dicata, p. 102.

†What may wise men conceive, when they shal note,
That five unarm'd men, in a wherry boate,
Nought to defend, or to offend with stripes,
But one old sword, and two tobacco-pipes;
And that of constables a *murnivall*,
Men, women, children, all in generall,
And that they all should be so valiant, wise,
To feare we would a market towne surprise.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*Murnival* of knaves, or Whiggism plainly displayed, a satirical poem, 1683.

†It can be no treason to drink or to sing
A *mournifal* of healths to our true crowned king.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

MOUSE. Used as a familiar term of endearment, from either sex to the other.

What's your dark meaning, *mouse*, of this light word?
L. Lab. L., v, 2.

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.
Hamlet, iii, 4.

Come, *mouse*, will you walk?
Julia to Lazarillo, in *B. & Fl. Woman Hater*, v, 2

Shall I tell thee, sweet *mouse?* I never looke upon thee but I am quite out of love with my wife.
Menæchmus, 6 pl., i, 118.

God bless thee, *mouse*, the bridegroom said, and smakt her on the lips. *Warner's Alb. Eng.*, p. 47

And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past,
From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*.
N. Breton, in Ellis, Specim., ii, p. 248.

Mouse piece of beef, a particular joint so called to this day. It is the piece below the round, as appears by that learned work, the Domestic Cookery.

But come among us, and you shall see us once in a morning have a *mouse* at a bay. *M.* A *mouse?* unproperly spoken. *Cr.* Aptly understoode, a *mouse of beef*. *Lyly's Sapho & Phaon*, i, 3.

†*Mouspece* of an oxe, *mousle*. *Palsgrave*

†There is a certain piece in the beef, called the *mouse-piece*, which given to the child, or party so affected, to eat, doth certainly cure the thrush.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 144

MOUSE-HUNT, *s.* A hunter of mice; but evidently said by lady Capulet with allusion to a different object of pursuit; such as is called *mouse* only in playful endearment:

Aye, you have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you from such watching now.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 4

On which Capulet exclaims, "A jealous hood!" The commentators say that in some counties a weasel is called a *mouse-hunt*. It may be so; but it is little to the purpose of that passage.

†MOUSE-PIECE. See MOUSE.

MOWE, *s.* A grimace. See MOE.

MOWE, *v.* To make faces like a monkey. See MOP, and MOE.

O idiot times,
When gaudy monkeys *mowe* ore sprightly rhimes!
Marston, Sc. of Vill., Sat. 9.

Ape great thing gave, though he did *mowing* stand.
Pembr. Arc., p. 399.

MOY, *s.* A piece of money; probably a contraction of *moidore*, or *moedore*,

a Portuguese piece of gold, value one pound seven shillings.

Moy shall not serve, I will have forty *moys*.
Hen. V, iv, 4.

And in the same scene:

Fr. O pardonnez *moy*.
Pist. Say'st thou me so? is that a ton of *moys?*

I have not seen it elsewhere, as a separate word.

MOYLE. See MOILE.

MUBBLEFUBBLES. A cant term for any causeless depression of spirits. An undefined disorder similar perhaps to that described by the more modern terms *mulligrubs*, or rather *blue devils*.

Melancholy is the creast of courtiers armes, and now every base companion, being in his *mublefubles*, says he is melancholy. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
Whether Jupiter was not jovial, nor Sol in his *mubblefubbles*, that is long clouded, or in a total eclipse. *Gayton's Festiv. Notes*, p. 46.
Our Mary Gutierez, when she was in the *mubblefubles*, do you think I was mad for it? *Ibid.*, p. 145.

A remedy for this disorder is prescribed by the same author:

He that hath read Seneca and Boethius is very well provided against an ordinary mishap, but to have by heart Argalus or Parthenia, or the dolorous madrigals of old Plangus in the Arcadia, or the unfortunate lover, or Pyramus and Thisbe, shall be sure never to die of the *mubblefubles*. *Ibid.*, p. 16.

One authority gives *mumble-fubbles*:

And when your brayne feeles any payne,
With cares of state and troubles,
We'el come in kindnesse to put your highnesse
Out of your *mumble-fubbles*.
Misc. Antiq. Angl. in X. Prince, p. 55.

†MUCE. See MUSE.

For having gotten licence to nominate whom he would, without respect of calling and degree, as tainted with unlawfull and forbidden arts, like to an hunter skilfull in marking the secret tracts and *muces* of wild beasts, enclosed many a man within his lamentable net and toyle
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

MUCH, THE MILLER'S SON. One of the companions or attendants of Robin Hood. In Jonson's Sad Shepherd he is called, "Robin Hood's bailiff or acater." In the ballads of Robin Hood he is called *Midge*.

As I am *Much*, the miller's son,
That left my mill to go with thee.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 41.

MUCH, *adv.* A sort of contemptuous interjection of denial.

What with two points on your shoulder? *much!*
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

That is, far from it, by no means.

To charge me bring my grain unto the markets,
Aye, *much!* when I have neither barn nor garner.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., i, 3.

See other passages quoted by Steevens.

Hence also the adjective *much* is similarly used:

How say you now? Is it not past two o'clock?
And here's *much* Orlando! *As you l. it*, iv, 3.

That is, here is no such person! So,

Much wench! or *much* son!
B. Jons. Every Man in H., iv, 4.

And to solicit his remembrance still
In his enforced absence. *Much*, 'i faith!
True to my friend in cases of affection,
In women's cases, what a jest it is.
Ibid., Case is Altered, iii, 1.

†*So*-MUCH. Enough; sufficient.

But I had *so much* wit to keepe my thoughts
Up in their built houses.
Tourneur's Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

MUCH-WHAT, *adv.* For the most part, or almost; very much. Like MOST-WHAT.

This shews man's power, and its way of operation to be *much-what* the same in the material and intellectual world. *Locke*, II, xii, § 1.

See the examples in Johnson.

MUCHELL, *a.* The same as *mickle*, or *muckle*; from the Saxon *mochel*, much or great. *Much* is only an abbreviation of it.

I learnt that little sweet
Oft tempered is, quoth she, with *muchell* smart.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 46.
Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did engrave, and *muchell* blood did spend.
Ibid., III, vii, 32.

The second and third folios, we are told, change this into, "much ill blood."

†MUCK. A jocular term for money.

Not one in all Ravenna might compare
With him for wealth, or matcht him for his *muck*.
Turberville's Tragicall Tales, 1587.
He married her for *mucke*, she him for lust;
The motives fowle, then fowly live they must.
Davies. Scourge of Folly, 1611.

MUCKINDER, *s.* A jocular term for a handkerchief; from *muck*, dirt.

Be of good comfort, take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, iii, 1.
We'll have a bib, for spoiling of thy doublet,
And a fringed *muckender* hang at thy girdle.
B. & Fl. Capt., iii, 5.
†They will bring me my cradle, my *muckinder*, and my hobbyhorse garnished with pretious stones, which will add faith to the nobility of my race.
History of Francion, 1655.

MUCKITER, *s.* Seems to be a corruption of the same word.

Onely upon his *muckiter* and band he had an F,
By which I did suppose his name was Ferdinand.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. I 2 b.

Mucketer, wiping thing.
Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Dict.

In Baret's Alvearie, *mucketter* is referred to *bib*; but Cotgrave says, a "muckender is a bavarette, or *mucketer*."

†MUDDING.

Or like a carpe that is lost in *mudding*,
Nay more, like to a black-pudding,

For as the pudding the skin lyes within
So doth my mistriss beauty in a taffity gin.
Academy of Compliments, 1654.

†**MUFF.** A fool.

Those stiles to him weare strange, but thay
Did feofe them on the bace-borne *muffe*, and him as
king obay. *Warner's Albions England.*

MUFFLER, *s.* A sort of veil, or wrapper, worn by ladies in Shakespeare's time, chiefly covering the chin and throat.

He might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a kerchief, and so escape. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 2.

Mons. Thomas, in the comedy of that name, disguising himself as a female, says,

Tho. On with my *muffler*.

To which his sister says,

Ye're a sweet lady! come let's see your courtesie.
Act iv, sc. 6.

Mufflers of several kinds are delineated in Mr. Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare, some of which show only the eyes. See vol. i, p. 75.

†**MUG-HOUSES.** Pot-houses. The mug-houses of London were very celebrated in the political agitation of the earlier part of the last century.

On king George's accession to the throne, the Tories had so much the better of the friends to the Protestant succession, that they gain'd the mobs on all publick days to their side. This induced a set of gentlemen to establish *mugg-houses* in all the corners of this great city, for well affected tradesmen to meet and keep up the spirit of loyalty to the Protestant succession, and to be ready upon all tumults to join their forces for the suppression of the Tory mobs. Many an encounter they had, and many were the riots, till at last, the parliament was obliged by a law to put an end to this city-strife, which had this good effect, that upon the pulling down of the *mugg-house* in Salisbury-court, for which some boys were hanged on this act, the city has not been troubled with them since. *Journey through England*, 1724.

†**MUGGLE.** The following is a very curious description of the drinking practices at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

I myselfe have seen and (to my grief of conscience) may now say have in presence, yea and amongst others, been an actor in the businesse, when upon our knees, after healthes to many private punkes, a health have been drunke to all the whoores in the world. . . He is a man of no fashion that cannot drinke supernaculum, carouse the hunters hoop, quaffe upsey-freese croose, bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo, with healthes, gloves, numpes, frolicks, and a thousand such domineering inventions, as by the bell, by the cards, by the dye, by the dozen, by the yard, and so by measure we drink out of measure.—There are in London drinking schooles; so that drunkennesse is professed with us as a liberall arte and science. . . . I have seene a company amongst the very woods and forests [he speaks of the New Forest and Windsor Forest], drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to trie their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinkes a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh sixe. Then the first beginneth againe and taketh seven, and in this manner they drinke thrice a peece round, every man taking a glasse more than his fellow, so that he that dranke least, which was the first, drank one and twentie pints, and the sixth man thirty-six. *Young's England's Bane*, 1617.

MULCT, *s.* In the sense of blemish or defect.

No *mulct* in yourself,
Or in your person, mind, or fortune.
Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 2.

†**MULE.** *To shoe one's mule,* to help oneself out of the funds trusted to one's management.

He had the keeping and disposall of the moneys, and yet *shod not his mule* at all.
History of Francion, 1655.

†**MULL.** A popular name for a cow.

Tedious have been our fasts, and long our prayers;
To keep the Sabbath such have been our cares,
That Cisly durst not milk the gentle *mulls*,
To the great damage of my lord mayors fools.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

MULLED. Softened, like *mulled* wine.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy; *mull'd*, deaf, sleepy, insensible. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

†**MULTILOQUY.** Talkativeness. Lat.

Multiloquy shews ignorance: what needs
So many words when thou dost see the deeds?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†**MUM.** A sort of strong beer, introduced from Brunswick, and hence often called *Brunswick mum.*

The clamorous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all, tun'd equal, send a general hum. *Pope.*

†**MUMBLE-FUBBLE.** Low spirits. See MUBBLEFUBBLES.

†**MUMBLEMENT.** Muttering and grudging?

Such his *mumblement* being overheard came afterwards in question to his danger, as seeming to proceede of a treasonable discontent with the present state.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

MUM-BUDGET. A cant word, implying silence. It is the watch-word proposed by Slender in the Merry Wives of Windsor:

I come to her in white, and cry *mum*; and she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.
Merry W. W., v, 2.

But *mumbouget* for Carisophus I espie.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 191.

Nor did I ever winch or grudge it,
For thy dear sake: quoth she, *mum budget*.
Hudib., I, iii, v. 207.

MUM-CHANCE. A sort of game, played with cards or dice.

But leaving cardes, lett's go to dice awhile,
To passage, treitrippe, hazarde, or *mum-chance*.
Machiavell's Dogg., 1617, sign. B.

Silence seems to have been essential at it; whence its name:

And for *mumchance*, howe'er the chance do fall,
You must be *mum* for fear of marring all.
Ibid., cited in O. Pl., xii, 423.

I ha' known him cry, when he has lost but three shillings at *mumchance*. *Jovial Crew*, O. Pl., x, 383.

Cardes are fetcht, and *mumchance* or decoy is the game. *Decker's Bellman*, sign. F 3.

Used, in later times, as a kind of proverbial term for being silent.

†Whoso listeth not to put much in hazard playeth at *mum-chance* for his crown with some one or other.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†I am so lame, every foot that I set to the ground went to my heart; I thought I had been at *mum-chance*, my bones rattled so with jaunting.
Westward Hoe, 1607.

[At a later period the word was used to signify a person who stood dumb, and had not a word to say for himself.]

†Why stand ye like a *mum-chance?* What are ye tongue-ty'd? *Plautus made English*, 1694.

†*Mut.* (*holds up his stick*) Sarrah, you will not leave your prating till I set old crabtree about your shoulders.
Chav. What, would you have a body stand like *mum-chance*, az if I didn't know better than your old mouldy chops how to car my zelf to a gentlewoman.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

To MUMM, MUMMING, MUMMERY. See Johnson.

MUMMY, *s.* Egyptian mummy, or what passed for it, was formerly a regular part of the Materia Medica. The late dean of Westminster, in his Commerce, &c., of the Ancients, says that it was medical, "not on account of the cadaverous, but the aromatic substance." Vol. ii, p. 60, n. This is true, so far as it can be supposed to have real efficacy, but its virtues seem to have been chiefly imaginary, and even the traffic fraudulent. Chambers thus speaks of it in his Encyclopædia:

Mummy is said to have been first brought into use in medicine by the malice of a Jewish physician; who wrote, that flesh thus embalmed was good for the cure of divers diseases, and particularly bruises, to prevent the blood's gathering and coagulating. It is, however, believed that no use whatever can be derived from it in medicine; and that all which is sold in the shops, whether brought from Venice or Lyons, or even directly from the Levant by Alexandria, is factitious, the work of certain Jews, who counterfeit it by drying carcasses in ovens, after having prepared them with powder of myrrh, caballin aloes, Jewish pitch, and other coarse or unwholesome drugs.

See also the excellent account, taken from Dr. Hill's Materia Medica, in Johnson's Dictionary.

Hence the current idea that bodies might be rendered valuable, by converting them into *mummy*. Shakespeare speaks of a kind of magical preparation under that name:

And it was dy'd in *mummy*, which the skilful
Conserv'd of maiden's hearts. *Othello*, iii, 4.
Make *mummy* of my flesh, and sell me to the apothecaries. *Bird in a Cage*, O. Pl., viii, 214.
And all this that my precious tomb may furnish
The land with *mummy*. *Muse's L. Gl.*, O. Pl., ix, 214.

†*To* MUMP. To be sulky.

Ther's nothing of him that doth hanging skip,
Except his eares, his nether teeth, and lip;
And when he's crost or sullen any way,
He *mumps*, and lowres, and hangs the lip, they say.
That I a wise mans sayings must approve,
Man is a tree, whose root doth grow above.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

To beg.

Here Wharton wheels about, till *mumping* Lidy,
Like the full moon, hath made his lordship giddy.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†MUMPER. A beggar. A cant term.

Since the king of beggars was married to the queen of sluts, at Lowzy-hill, near Beggars-bush, being most splendidly attended on by a ragged regiment of *mumpers*. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

Here, said I, take your *mumper's* fee,
Let's see one; thank you, sir, said she.
Hudibras Redivivus, Part 4, 1705.

MUMPSIMUS, *s.* An old error, in which men obstinately persevere; taken from a tale of an ignorant monk, who in his breviary had always said *mumpsimus*, instead of *sumpsimus*, and being told of his mistake said, it might be so for what he knew, but *mumpsimus* was what he was taught, and that he should continue to say. Often used in controversy.

Some be so obstinate in their old *mumsimus*, that they cannot abide the true doctrine of God.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 326.

Henry VIII is said to have told the above story.

†MUNDICATIF. A cleansing medicine.

For a wound in the head a good *mundicatiffe*.—Take hony of roses, two unces, oyle of roses an unce, meddle them together, and put it warme into the wound with lint, and a plaister upon it: it is good a *mundicatiffe*. *Pathway of Health*, bl. l.

†MUNDIFY. To make oneself clean or adorn oneself.

Or at least forces him, upon the ungrateful inconveniency, to steer to the next barber's shop, to new rig and *mundifie*.
Country Gentleman's Vade-mecum, 1699.

†MUNDUNGO. A name for tobacco.

Now steams of garlick whifling through the nose,
Stank worse than Luther's socks, or foot-boys toes.
With these *mundungo's*, and a breath that smells
Like standing pools in subterranean cells.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

†MUNGY. Damp and cloudy.

For neither we the light of starres did see,
No nor the starrie pole discern'd could be:
But *mungy* clouds o'respread the skie most black,
And the dark night made us moon-light to lack.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

Disperse this plague-distilling cloud, and clear
My *mungy* soul into a glorious day.
Quarles's Emblems.

†*To* MUNIFY. To fortify.

But now (it being proper to tyrants to feare) they minde nothing but the building of fortresses, to *munifie* cittadells and (gold prevailing above either the force of many or the sword) to lay up treasures.
The Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MURDERING PIECE, *s.* A very destructive kind of ordnance, calculated

to do much execution at once, having a wide mouth, and discharging large stones. In Rabelais, B. ii, ch. 1, *Canon pevier* is translated by sir T. Urquhart, "*murdering piece.*" Now *pevier*, says Du Chat, "is synonymous with *perrier*, or *pierrier*, more modern terms; that is, pieces for discharging great stones. The stones would often break into many fragments by the explosion, and consequently murder in many places, as Hamlet says." Du Chat adds, that it is the περρόβολον of the Greeks. He forgot that they had no cannons; but it shows his meaning sufficiently. They had engines which threw stones with almost equal force.

O, my dear Gertrude, thus
Like to a *murdering piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
And, like a *murdering piece*, aims not at one,
But all who stand within that dang'rous level.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage, iv, 2.
There is not such another *murdering piece*
In all the stock of calumny.
Middleton & Rowl. Fair Quarrel, 1622.

In Middleton's Game of Chess, brass guns are called "brass *murtherers.*" H 2 b. But this is merely a poetical phrase.

Kersey defines *murderers*, or *murdering pieces*, "Small cannon, chiefly used in the fore-castle, half-deck, or steering of a ship;" and there they were used, but not exclusively.

And like some *murdering peece*, instead of shot,
Disperses shame on more than her alone.
Saltonstall's Mayde, p. 4.
†But we having a *murtherer* in the round house, kept the larbord side cleere, whilst our men with the other ordnance and musquets playd upon their ships.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

MURE, *s.* A wall; an affected Latinism, not very common.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Has wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through, and will break out.
2 Henry IV, iv, 4.
Gilt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood's Golden Age, 1611.
But yet, to make it sure,
He girts it with a triple brazen *mure.*
Ibid., Britaine's Troy, iv, 78.

To MURE, *v.* To inclose, or merely to shut up.

He took a muzzle strong
Of surest yron, made with many a lincke,
Therewith he *mured* up his mouth along.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 34.

Mr. Todd found it in the English Bible, and elsewhere.

†MURGION. Soil from the bed of the river.

Many fetch moore-earth or *murgion* from the river betweene Colebrooke, and Uxbridge, and carry it to their barren grounds in Buckinghamshire, Harfordshire, and Middlesex, eight or ten miles off. And the grounds wherupon this kind of soile is emploied, wil indure tilth above a dozen yeeres after.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

MURNIVAL. See MOURNIVAL.

MURR, *s.* A violent cold, similar to the pose, but more characterised by hoarseness. See POSE.

The *murr*, the head-ach, the catarr, the bone-ach,
Or other branches of the sharpe salt rhewme
Fitting a gentleman.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act ii, Anc. Dr., iii, 383.

In Woodall's Surgery, some stanzas in praise of *sulphur*, speak of that drug as salutary in the *murr:*

The flowres serve 'gainst pestilence,
'Gainst asthma and the *murr.* P. 223.

See Kersey, in *Mur.* In Higins's Nomenclator also, *Gravedo* is thus rendered:

A rheume or humour falling downe into the nose, stopping the nostrells, hurting the voice, and causing a cough, with a singing in the eares; the pose, or *murr.* P. 428 b.

"Disease of hoarseness through cold distillation." *Wilkins, Real Ch. Alph. Dict.*

†Deafe eares, blind eyes, the palsie, goute, and *mur*,
And cold would kill thee, but for fire and fur.
Rowlands, Knaves of Sp. and Di., 1613.

MURREY, *s.* A dark reddish brown, the colour by heralds called *sanguine.* See Holme's Academy of Armory, B. i, p. 18.

After him followed two pert apple-squires; the one had a *murrey* cloth gown on.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 420.
†The cover of the booke was of *murrey* colour, with strings in the mids and at both ends, of the same colour. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†MURRINALL. A corruption of, or a misprint for, *murnivall.*

My counsell is that you take him and his ape, with his man and his dog, and whip the whole messe or *murrinall* of them out of the towne.
Taylor's Wit and Mirth, Workes, 1630, p. 194.

MURRION, or MORION. *Morion*, French. A steel cap, or plain, open helmet.

The soldier has his *murrion*, women have tires,
Beasts have their head-pieces, and men have theirs.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 391.
And next blow cleft his *morion*, so he flies.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 481.
And burn
A little Juniper in my *murrin*, the maid made it
Her chamber-pot. *B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, iv, 1.

Also jocularly, for a night-cap:

Never again reproach your reverend night-cap,
And call it by the mangy name of *murrion.*
Ibid., Scornf. Lady, iv, 1.
†Morion, bonet de fer, testiere. A *murrion:* a steele cap: a scul: such a head peece as had no crest, as some say: some take it for an helmet.

[The murrion was not, however, necessarily of steel, but sometimes of leather:]

†His helm, *tough and well tanned*, without a plume or crest,
And called a *murrion*. *Chapm. Il.*, x, 227.

MUSCADEL, or MUSCADINE. A rich sort of wine. *Vin de muscat*, or *muscadel*, French. "Vinum muscatum, quod moschi odorem referat; for the sweetnesse and smell it resembles muske." *Minsh.*

Quaff'd off the *muscadel*, and threw the sops
All in the sexton's face. *Taming of Shrew*, iii, 2.
The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church,
The priest and Hymen's ceremonies tend
To make them man and wife.
Two Maids of Moreclacke, 1609.

Cited by Mr. Steevens, who takes occasion from it to illustrate the custom of having wine and sops at marriages. Sometimes the wine was Hippocras, sometimes other kinds.

†MUSCAT. A sort of grape.

That the *muscats* he did eat were so great, that only one grain of them was enough to make all England to be perpetually drunk. *History of Francion*, 1655.
He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscatt*, but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

†MUSCOVY GLASS. Isinglass.

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass*. *Malecontent, Anc. B Dram.*, ii, p. 13.

MUSE, MUSET, or MUSIT, *s.* The opening in a fence or thicket through which a hare, or other beast of sport, is accustomed to pass. *Muset*, French.

'Tis as hard to find a hare without a *muse*, as a woman without a scuse. *Greene's Thieves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc.*, vol. viii, p. 387.
And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch to overshut his troubles,
How he out-runs the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand doubles.
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth, to amaze his foes.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, p. 487.

Mr. Malone's note on this word is erroneous. *Muset* is by Cotgrave rendered in French *troué*. Gerv. Markham says,

We terme the place where she [the hare] sitteth, her forme, the places through the which she goes to releefe, her *muset*. *Gentl. Academie*, 1595, p. 32.

This proverb is in Fuller's collection:

Find you without excuse,
And find a hare without a *muse*. No. 6081.

In Howell's it is,

Take a hare without a *muse*,
And a knave without excuse,
And hang them up. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 12 a.

Metaphorically, for a pass leading into a besieged town:

So what with these, and what with martial art,
Stopt is each *meuse*, and guarded is each part.
Fansh. Lus., iii, 79.

As when a crew of gallants watch the wild *muse* of a bore,
Their dogs put in after full crie, he rusheth o before.
Chapm. Hom. Il., p. 150 [xi. 368].
You hear the horns,
Enter your *muse* quick, lest this match between 's
Be crost ere met. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, iii, 1.

This is the emendation of Mr. Seward and Theobald on the passage, which in the folio stands "enter your musick." They are undoubtedly right, as to the sense. Palamon appears "as out of a bush," and Arcite has just said to him,

Be content,
Again betake you to your *hawthorn house*

I only doubt about the word *quick*. Probably the original was, "Enter your *musit*."

We find even a sheep going through a *muset*:

Who had no sooner escaped out of our English sheepfold, but straightway he discovers the *muset* thorow which he stole, thinking thereby to decoy the rest of the flock into the wilderness.
Chisenhale's Cath. Hist. in *Cens. Lit.*, x, 382.

To MUSE, *v.* In the sense of to wonder. It is thus used several times in Shakespeare, but is sufficiently exemplified by Dr. Johnson. In Ayscough's Index there are eight instances of it.

MUSHRUMP, *s.* A mushroom.

But cannot brook a night-grown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down of the nobility.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 335.

†MUSK. This perfume was at one time used very extravagantly, and was made up into various shapes, some of which are indicated in the following receipts.

To make *musk-bags* to lay among your cloaths.—Take the flowers of lavender-cotton six ounces. storax half an ounce, red rose-leaves two ounces, rhodium an ounce; dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag wherein musk has been, and they'll cast an excellent scent, and preserve your cloaths from moths or worms. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.
Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place.—Let the ground-work be fine flower of almonds, and Castle-soap, each a like quantity. scare the soap thin, and wet them with as much rose-water as will make them into a paste, with two drops of chymical oil of cinnamon, and two grains of musk, which will be sufficient for six ounces of each of the ground-work; then make all up into little balls. but let them not come near the fire in doing it, lest the essences evaporate, and the balls loose much of their scent and vertue.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.
To make *musk-cakes*.—Take half a pound of red roses, bruise them well, and add to them the water of basil, the powder of frankincense, making it up with these a pound, add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes, and dry them in the sun. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

We have here a good description of some of the secrets of the toilette.

She (God bless her) 's cloy'd with 'em
I've wash'd my face in Mercury water, for
A year and upwards; lain in oyl'd gloves still;
Worn my pomatum'd masks all night; each morning
Rang'd every hair in its due rank and posture;
Laid red amongst the white; writ o'r my face.
And set it forth in a most fair edition;
Worn a thin tiffeny only o'r my breasts;
Kept *musk-plums* in my mouth continually.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†MUSK-MILLION. A sort of gourd or pumpkin.

So being landed, we went up and downe and could finde nothing but stones, heath and mosse, and wee expected oranges, limonds, figges, *muske-millions*, and potatoes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

MUSKET, *s.* The male young of the sparrow-hawk; *mosket*, Dutch; *mousquet*, Fr. See EYAS-MUSKET. Isaac Walton, in his enumeration of hawks, gives us, the "sparhawk and the *musket*," as the old and young birds of the same species. P. 12, ed. *Hawkins*. The word occurs in Dryden.

One they might trust their common wrongs to wreak,
The *musquet* and the coystrel were too weak
Hind and Panth., p. 3

As the invention of fire-arms took place at a time when hawking was in high fashion, some of the new weapons were named after those birds, probably from the idea of their fetching their prey from on high. *Musket* has thus become the established name for one sort of gun. A *saker* was also a species of cannon (see SAKER), but before that it meant a hawk. *Falcon* was another sort of cannon; whence a hand-gun, which is a small cannon, easily obtained the name of *musquet*, or small falcon. See FALCON.

†MUSKLE. Used to signify the sinewy part of the flesh.

Musculus, Plin. μῦς. Muscle. A *muskle* or fleshie parte of the bodye, consisting of fleshe, veines, sinewes and arteries, serving specially to the motion of some parte of the bodie by meanes of the sinewes in it.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Muskely, or of muscles, hard and stiffe with many muscles or brawnes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 404.

MUSS, *s.* A scramble, when any small objects are thrown down, to be taken by those who can seize them. Cotgrave has *mousche*, French, which probably is the reading of some editions of Rabelais.

Of late, when I cry'd, ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth
And cry, your will. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 11.
The monies rattle not, nor are they known,
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors
B. Jons. Magn. Lady, iv, 3.

They'll throw down gold in *musses*.
Span. Gips. by Middl., 1655.

'Twas so well, captain, I would you could make such another *muss*, at all adventures.
A Mad W., O. Pl., v, 360.

Also a cant term of endearment, probably for mouse:

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *muss*. *B. Jons. Every Man in h. H.*, ii, 3.

The *musse* is one of Gargantua's games, B. i, ch. 21, and is mentioned again, iii, 40, "a *muscho* inventore." The original is *mousque*, which may also be the origin of the English *muss*. See Ozell's edit., 1740. Dr. Grey has quoted it in his notes on Shakespeare. Some particulars of *musse* are also mentioned in Ozell's Rabelais, vol. iii, p. 268.

MUSSERS, *s. plur.* Hiding places for game; a term used in hunting. From the French, *musser*, to hide.

Nay we can find
Your wildest parts, your turnings and returns,
Your traces, squats, the *mussers*, forms, and holes
You young men use, if once our sagest wits
Be set a hunting. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 433

†MUST. New wine.

Mustum, Plinio. . . . Moust. *Must* or newe wine.
Nomenclator.

They are all wines, but even as men are of a sundry and divers nature, so are they likewise of divers sorts: for new wine, called *muste*, is hard to digest.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

MUTCHATO, *s.*, for mustacho. The part of the beard growing on the upper lip; the whiskers.

Of some the faces bold and bodies were
Distained with wood, and Turkish beards they had,
On th' over lips, *mutchatoes* long of haire.
Higins's Induct to Mirr. Mag.

Possibly a misprint.

To MUTE, *v.* A term of falconry; said of the hawks when they drop their dung. Applied also to other birds. [As in the book of Tobit, "The sparrows *muted* warm dung in mine eyes."]

Upon the oake, the plumb-tree, and the holme,
The stock-dove and the black-bird should not come,
Whose *muting* on those trees doe make to grow
Rot-curing Hyphea and the missel-toe.
Browne. Brit. Past., i, p. 17.

For her disport, my lady could procure
The wretched wings of this my *muting* mind,
Restlesse to seeke her emptie fist to find.
Mirr. Mag., p. 215.

But though the allusion is to hawking, I should conceive that it is here used for changing; from *muto*, Latin.

†For you, Jacke, I would have you imploy your time till my comming, in watching what houre of the day my hawke *mutes*. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606

MUTINE, *s.* A mutinous or rebellious person; used twice by Shakespeare.

For this, and the verb to *mutine*, see Todd. Of the latter he has found three examples; of the former only those in Shakespeare. Mr. Malone found it as an adjective also.

Suppresseth *mutin* force and practicke fraud.
Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

†MUTIVE. Perhaps a misprint for *mutine*.

Where while on tray tor sea, and mid the *mutive* windes.
A Herrings Tayle, 4to. 1598.

MUTTON, *s.* A loose woman; from what allusion it is not easy to say; unless, as suggested before, from being considered as a *lost sheep*. See LACED MUTTON.

The duke, I say to thee again, would eat *mutton* on Friday. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 2.

The allusion here is double, both to breaking the fast, and to incontinence; but the latter notion is more particularly pointed out by the rest of the speech.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton*, better than an ell of Friday [or fried] stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery.
Doctor Faustus, 1604, Anc. Dr., i, 38.

Baa, lamb, there you lie, for I am *mutton*.
Bellafront, in *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 365.

Mutton's mutton now. *V.* Why, was it not so ever? *C.* No, madam, the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it, 'twas so cheap and common; but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning; the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.
Webster's Appius and Virg., act iii, Anc. Dr., v, 400.

MUTTON-MONGER, from the above. A debauched man. This cant phrase is said, by some writers, to be still in use.

Your whorson bawdy pries! You old *mutton-monger*.
Sir J. Oldc., ii, 1, Malone's Suppl., ii. 294.

Is 't possible that the lord Hipolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger?* *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, p. 406.

"A *mutton-monger*, scortator." *Coles' Diction*, in loc.

As if you were the only noted *mutton-monger* in all the city. *Chapm. May-Day*, act ii, p. 38.

MYSTERY. See MISTERY.

N.

NÆVE. A spot, a fault. A pedantic word, arbitrarily derived from *nævus*, Latin.

So many spots, like *næves* on Venus' soil,
One jewell set off with so many a foil.
Dryd. Verses on Lord Hastings.

Mr. Todd has shown that it was a favorite word with Aubrey, a contemporary of Dryden; but that is no great authority. See Todd. Phillips, and of course Kersey, have the word in its Latin form.

†NAGGON. A familiar name for a horse.

My verses are made, to ride every jade, but they are forbidden, of jades to be ridden, they shall not bee snaffled, nor braved nor baffled, wert thou George with thy *naggon*, that foughtst with the draggon, or were you great Pompey, my verse should bethumpe ye, if you, like a javel, against mee dare cavill.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*On the* NAIL. Ready money.

When they were married, her dad did not fail
For to pay down four hundred pounds *on the nail*.
The Reading Garland, n. d.

To hit the nail on the head, a well-known proverb.

You *hit the naile on the head*, rem tenes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 460.

Venus tels Vulcan, Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the naile o' the head*.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

S'nails, a corruption of God's nails.

Jer. Well, and you were not my father,—*s'nailes*, and I would not draw rather then put up the foole.
Trugedy of Hoffman, 1631.

NAKE, *v.* To make naked.

Come, be ready, *nake* your swords; think of your wrongs. *Revenger's Trag.*, O. Pl., iv, 397.

Naked is the regular participle from this verb:

Thrise the green fields
Hath the *nak'd* sythman barb'd.
Aminta, 1628, 4to. sign. C 3.

But seeing one runne *nakt*, as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cride, hoe sirra, back.
Har. Ariost., xix, 52.

NAKED AS MY NAIL, *prov.* A proverbial phrase, formerly common. It is not among Ray's Proverbial Similies.

Did so towse them and so tosse them, so plucke them and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my naile*, pinioned some of them like fellons
Heyw. Engl. Trav., ii, 1, 1633, S C 3 b.

And tho' he were as *naked as my nail*,
Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.
Drayton, Moonc., p. 510.

NAKED BED, *phr.* A person undressed and in bed, was formerly said to be in *naked bed*. The phrase, though a little catachrestical, was universally current. It may be observed that, down to a certain period, those who were in bed were literally naked, no night linen being worn.

Who sees his true love in her *naked bed*,
Teaching the sheets a whiter hue than white.
Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, Malone, Suppl., i, 422.

In going to my *naked bed* as one that would have slept. *Par. of Dainty Dev.*, p. 42.

When in my *naked bed* my limbes were laid.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 611.

Then starting up, forth from my *naked bed*.
Ibid., p. 757.

Hence *naked rest* is also met with:

With feare affrighted from their *naked rest*.
Ibid., p. 831.

And such desire of sleepe withall procured,
As straight he gat him to his *naked bed*.
Harringt. Ariost., xvii, 75.

So in the often ridiculed Jeronymo:

Who calls Jeronymo from his *naked bed*.

There was nothing peculiarly ridiculous in this expression, but that it was too familiar for tragedy.

I meet with the expression so late as in the very odd novel, by T. Amory, called John Buncle, where a young lady declares, after an alarm, "That she would never go into *naked bed*, on board ship, again." Octavo ed., vol. i, p. 90.

N'AM, *v.* Am not; formed after the analogy of *nill* and *nould*, &c.

I *n'am* a man, as some do think I am;
(Laugh not, good lord) I am in dede a dame.
Gascoigne's Steel Glas.

†NAMELY. Especially, particularly.

In the time of king Richarde the seconde, all unlawfull games were forbidden universally, and *namely* diceplaying. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

NAMES, FAMILIAR. In the hearty familiarity of old English manners, it was customary to call all intimates and friends by the popular abbreviations of their Christian names. It may be, therefore, considered as a proof at once of the popularity of poets, and of the love of poetry, that every one who gained any celebrity was almost invariably called *Tom*, *Dick*, &c. Heywood, in a curious passage, rather complains of this as an indignity:

Our modern poets to that passe are driven,
Those names are curtal'd which they first had given,
And, as we wisht to have their memories drown'd,
We scarcely can afford them half their sound.
Greene, who had in both academies ta'ne
Degree of master, yet could never gaine
To be call'd more than *Robin*; who, had he
Profest ought but the muse, serv'd and been free
After a seven yeares prentiseship, might have
(With credit too) gone *Robert* to his grave.
Marlo, renown'd for his rare art and wit,
Could ne'er attain beyond the name of *Kit*;
Although his Hero and Leander did
Merit addition rather. Famous *Kid*
Was call'd but *Tom*. *Tom Watson*, though he wrote
Able to make Apollo's self to dote
Upon his muse; for all that he could strive
Yet never could to his full name arrive.
Tom Nash (in his time of no small esteeme)
Could not a second syllable redeeme.
Excellent *Bewmont* in the formost ranke
Of the rar'st wits, was never more than *Frank*.
Mellifluous *Shakespeare*, whose inchanting quill
Commanded mirth or passion, was but *Will*.
And famous *Jonson*, though his learned pen
Be dipt in Castaly, is still but *Ben*.
Fletcher and *Webster*, of that learned packe
None of the mean'st, yet neither was but *Jacke*,
Decker's but *Tom*, nor *May*, nor *Middleton*.
And hee's now but *Jacke* Foord, that once was *John*.
Hierarchie of Blessed Angels, B 4.

Soon after, however, he appears to recollect himself, and attributes the custom to its right cause:

I, for my part,
(Think others what they please) accept that heart
That courts my love in most familiar phrase;
And that it takes not from my paines or praise,
If any one to me so bluntly com;
I hold he loves me best that calls me *Tom*. *Ibid.*

NAPERY, *s.* Linen of any kind, but chiefly table linen; from *nappe*, French. Johnson (after Skinner) says from *naperia*, Italian; but there is no such word in the Italian of any age. *Naperii*, in low Latin, was made from this. See Du Cange. Cotgrave indeed has *napperie*, in the plural, for "all manner of *napery*;" but he is no authority, against that of the Italian Dictionaries.

The pages spred a table out of hand,
And brought forth *nap'ry* rich, and plate more rich.
Harring. Ar., lxii, 71.

Tis true that he did eat no meat on table cloths;—— out of meer necessity, because they had no meat nor *napery*. *Gayt. Fest. Notes*, p. 93.

So many napkins, that it will require a society of linnendrapers to furnish us with the *napery*.
Ibid., p. 275.

And the smirk butler thinks it
Sin in's *nap'rie* not to express his wit.
Herrick, p. 130.

Here rather improperly or jocularly used:

A long adue to the spirit of sack, and that noble *napery*, till the next vintage. *Lady Alim.*, 1659, A 3.

2. Linen worn on the person:

Thence Clodius hopes to set his shoulders free
From the light burden of his *napery*. *Hall, Sat.*, V, 1.
Prythee put me into wholesome *napery*.
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, 302.

†Thus shee dresses a husband for herselfe, and after takes him for his patience, and the land adjoining, yee may see it in a servingmans fresh *naperie*, and his legge steps into an unknown stocking, I neede not speake of his garters, the tassell shewes itself.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

NAPKIN, *s.* A pocket handkerchief. Of this use of the word, Dr. Johnson has given only one instance, which is from Othello; but it was very common, and occurs in many other passages of Shakespeare:

And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*. *As you l. it*, iv, 3.
And tread on corked stills a prisoner's pace,
And make their *napkin* for their spitting place.
Hall, Sat., IV, vi, l. 11,

Baret, in his Alvearie, has *napkin*, or handkerchief, rendered accordingly; and *table napkin* is there a distinct article.

A *napkin*, the diminutive of *nappe*, in its modern sense, was the badge of office of the *maître d'hôtel* or, as we

should call him, the butler, in great houses:

The hour of meals being come, and all things are now in readiness, *le maitre hostel* takes a clean *napkin*, folded at length, but narrow, and throws it over his shoulder, remembring that this is the ordinary mark and a particular sign and demonstration of his office; and to let men see how credible (sic) his charge is, he must not be shamefaced, nor so much as blush, no not before any noble personage, because his place is rather an honour than a service, for he may do his office with his sword by his side, his cloak upon his shoulders, and his hat upon his head; but his *napkin* must always be upon his shoulder, just in the posture I told you of before.

Giles Rose's School of Instructions for the Officers of the Mouth, 1682, p. 4.

†NAPPY. Strong, that makes you sleep.

M. P. wisheth happy
Successe and ale *nappy*,
That with the one's paine
He the other may gaine.

Harry White's Humour, 1659.

NARE, *s.* A nose; from *nares*, the nostrils, Latin. A word never much in use, nor at all, except in a jocular way of affectation.

For yet no *nare* was tainted,
Nor thumb nor finger to the step acquainted.

B. Jons. Epig., 134, p. 288, Wh.

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not. *Hudibr.*, I, i, 742.

It is fortunate for me that the word was never common, as it would have exposed my name to many bad puns.

†Between the mouth and eyes th' expanded *nare*
Doth carnal with spiritual things compare.

Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

NARRE. Nearer; *naer*, Dutch.

To kerke the *narre*, from God more farre.

Spens. Sh. Kal., July, 97.

So explained in Spenser's Glossary subjoined.

Eftsoones of thousand billowes shouldred *narre*.

Ruines of Rome, l. 213.

So did Uran, the *narre* the swifter move.

Pembr. Arcad., vol. i, p. 92.

Minshew's Dictionary refers from *narre*, to near. "*Narr*, nearer, propior." *Coles*. Hence the phrase "never the near," is formed from, *never the narre*, i. e., the nearer. See NEARE.

NASHE, THOMAS, or more commonly TOM. A writer of the Elizabethan age, whose works are now collected for their rarity, rather than any other merit. Whoever would see a good specimen of his style without the trouble and expense of obtaining his works, may see his Lenten Stuff, in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. vi, p. 143. There they will see that, in his ambition to be superlatively witty, he never says anything in a common way, so that every sentence is an enigma, and must have been so even in his own days. For the same reason, however, his works are an ample storehouse of quaint phrases, and popular allusions.

†NASKIN. A cant term for a prison. It occurs in Higden's Modern Essay on the Tenth Satyr of Juvenal, 1686, p. 38.

†NATHE. The nave of a wheel.

And let the restlesse spokes, and whirling *nathes*,
Of my eternal chariot on the proud
Aspiring back of towring Atlas rest.

Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

NATHELESSE, *adv.* Not the less, or nevertheless

Yet *nathelesse* it could not doe him die.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 54.

It is more commonly contracted to *nath'less*.

NATHEMORE. Not the more.

But *nathemore* would that corageous swayne
To her yeeld passage, 'gainst his lord to go.

F. Q., I, viii, 13.

So also I, ix, 25.

Both this, and the preceding word, properly belong rather to an earlier period, but are common in Spenser, and his imitators. They are used also by Fairfax in his Tasso.

NATURAL, *s.* Native disposition.

And yet this much his courses doo approve,
He was not bloody in his *naturall*.

Dan. Civ. Wars, iv, 42.

A buffonne or counterfet foole, to heare him speake wisely, which is like himself, it is no sport at all, but for such a counterfet to talke and looke foolishly, it maketh us laugh, because it is no part of his *naturall*. *Puttenham*, III, 24, p. 243.

See also the examples in Johnson.

NAVE, for navel; as the *nave*, or centre of a wheel.

And ne'er shook hands nor bid farewel to him,
Till he unseam'd him from the *nave* to the chops,
And fix'd his head upon our battlements. *Macb.*, i, 2.

The commentators would fain substitute *nape*; but besides that a cut from the nape of the neck to the jaws would not meet with any of the seams, or sutures of the skull, and that it would be a strange wound to give, when he "faced the slave," a head so cut would be, as Capell observes, in an awkward state to place upon the battlements. He surely ripped up his bowels, and then cut off his head. *Nave* is the reading of both folios. Shakespeare also has it in the common acceptation.

NAUGHT, *a.* Bad, naughty; from *ne aught*, not anything: therefore good for nothing, or worthless. [From the A.-S. *na-wiht*, no thing.] A custom has prevailed of writing *naught*, when bad is meant; but *nought*, in the sense of nothing. The familiar word *naughty* probably aided this mistaken distinction; but the words are precisely the same. *Be naught*, or go and be naught, was formerly a petty execration of common usage, between anger and contempt, which has been supplanted by others that are worse, as, *be hanged, be curst*, &c.; *awhile*, or *the while*, was frequently added, merely to round the phrase. Mr. Gifford has abundantly confirmed this usage, and put an end to the puzzle of the commentators upon the following passage:

Marry, sir! be better employed, and *be naught awhile*.
As you like it, i, 1.

Mr. Gifford quotes,

Come away, and *be naught awhile*.
Storie of K. Darius.

Get you both in and *be naught awhile*. *Swetnan.*

With several other instances, in a note on the words, "Be curst *the while;*" in B. Jons. Barth. Fair, act ii, p. 421.

†But for those of the standing waters, beleeve me they are starke *naught*, even as also every idle creature is. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

NAUGHTY-PACK. A term of reproach to male or female, occurring almost always in this compound form.

She's a varlet—a *naughty-pack*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, p. 20.

Having two lewde daughters, no better than *naughty packs*. *Apprehens. of Three Witches.*

He call'd me punk, and pander, and doxy, and the vilest nicknames, as if I had been an arrant *naughty-pack*. *Chapm. May-day*, act iv, p. 88, repr.

Applied also to a man:

Got a wench with childe,
Thou *naughty packe*, thou hast undone thyself for ever. *Rowley's Shoomaker a Gent.*, G 4.

The editor of a reprint of the May-day says it is still used in the northern counties, but gives no proof. *Anc. Dr.*, iv, p. 88.

†Doest thou still speake ambiguously to me, thou *naughtie packe?* *Terence in English*, 1614

NAWL, *s.* An awl; by a familiar and easy transmutation, *a nawl*, instead of *an awl*. So, probably, *a nidyet*, for *an idiot*, and others.

There shall be no more shoe-mending;
Every man shall have a special care of his own soal,
And in his pocket carry his two confessors,
His lingel and his *nawl*.
B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1

Tusser spells it *nall*:

Whole bridle and saddle, whit-leather and *nall*,
With collars and harness. *Husbandry*

[So a *nawger*, for an *auger*.]

†They bore the trunk with a *nawger*, and ther issueth out sweet potable liquor.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†NAY. *To say nay*, to deny. A common phrase.

And you *say not nay*, but that he is prisoner for all that. *Sir T. More's Workes*, 1557.

NAY-WARD, *a.* Towards a negative, or a *nay*. *Ward*, as an adjunct implying tendency, was added at this period to almost all words. Thus we have in the authorised version of the Scriptures, to *God ward*, to *us-ward*, &c.

You would believe my saying
Howe'er you lean to the *nay-ward*.
Winter's Tale, ii, 1.

NAY-WORD, *s.* A watch-word.

And, in any case, have a *nay-word*, that you may know one another's mind. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

A proverb, a bye-word.

Let me alone with him, if I do not gull him into a *nay-word*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.
Twel. N., ii, 3.

†NAZOLD. A fool.

I know some selfe-conceited *nazold*, and some jaundice-fac'd ideot, that uses to deprave and detract from mens worthinesse, by their base obloquy.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†NEALED. For anealed; tempered.

He'l fit his strength, if you desire,
Just as his horse, lower or higher,
And twist his limbs like *nealed* wyer.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

NEAF. See NEIF.

NEARE, or NEERE, for nearer. Substituted for *narre*, when that began to grow obsolete. See NARRE.

Better far off, than near be *ne'er the near*.
Shakesp. Rich. II, v, 1.

Of friends, of foes, behold my foule expence,
And *never the neere*. *Mirror for Mag.*, p. 364.

But welaway! all was in vayne, my neele is *never the neere*. O. Pl., ii, 15.

Much will be said, and *ne'er* a whit *the near*.
Drayton, Ecl. 7.

Look upon the matter yourself. Poore men put up bils every day, and *nothing the neere*.
Latimer, Serm. to K. Edw., p. 117.

In the following passage it is used alone:

Pardon me, countess, I will come no *near*.
Edw. III, i, 2, Prolus, p. 2, pag. 14.

NEAT, *s.* Horned cattle of the ox species. Pure Saxon. In Scotland corrupted to *nolt* and *nowt*. See Jamieson.

And yet the steer, the heifer, and the calf
Are all call'd *neat*. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 2.

Shakespeare there puns upon it; the same word afforded a quibble also to sir John Harrington:

The pride of Galla now is grown so great,
She seeks to be sirnam'd Galla the *neat*.
But who her merits shall and manners scan,
May think the term is due to her good man.
Ask you, which way? Methinks your wits are dull,
My shoomaker resolve you can at full,
Neat's leather is both oxe-hide, cow, and bull.
Epigrams, B. iii, 49.

That is, he was to be considered as a *neat*, a horned beast.

Here thou behold'st thy large sleek *neat*
Unto the dewlaps up in meat. *Herrick, Hesp.*, p. 270

The word is now obsolete, but is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. *Neat-herd* is also well known, but not equally its female,

NEATRESSE, *s.* A servant to a neat-herd; a female attending upon cattle.

The *neatresse*, longing for the rest,
Did egge him on to tell.
Percy's Ballads, ii, 249, from *Warner's Albion's Engl.*, B. iv, ch. 20

It occurs again at line 259, Percy.

NEAT-HOUSE, *s.*, that is, cow-house. Also the name of a celebrated garden, and place of entertainment, at Chelsea, in the time of Massinger. The garden was famous for melons.

The *neat-house* for musk-melons, and the gardens
Where we traffic for asparagus, are to me
In the other world. *Massing. City Mad.*, iii, 1.

The *Neat-houses*, near Chelsea bridge, are noticed in Dodsley's London and its Environs, 1761, and remained within my own recollection, probably on the same spot. There was also *Neat-house-lane*, on upper Milbank, in the same vicinity.

NEB, *s.* The bill of a bird. Saxon. Also metaphorically used for the projecting point of anything.

How she holds up the *neb*, the bill, to him,
And arms her with the boldness of a wife,
To her allowing husband. *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.
The amorous wormes of love did bitterly gnawe and teare his heart, wyth the *nebs* of their forked heads.
Painter's Pal. of Pl., cited by Steevens.

Nib is only another form of the same word, and is principally applied to the point of a pen:

Rostrum—the bill, beake, or *nib*.
Higins's Nomencl., p. 53.

†NEB-TIDE. The neap tide.

Bold ocean foames with spight, his *neb-tides* roare,
His billowes top and topmost high doe soare.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†NECENESS. Fastidiousness, coyness?

I then could haunt the market and the fayre,
And in a frolicke humour leape and spring,
Till she whose beautie did surpasse all fayre,
Did with her frosty *necenesse* nip my spring.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†NECESSARY WOMAN.

The admittance being denied him, and the passage
Kept strict by thee, my *necessary woman*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 59

NECK-VERSE, *s.* The verse read by a malefactor, to entitle him to benefit of clergy, and therefore eventually to save his life. Generally the first verse of the 51st Psalm. See MISERERE.

Within forty foot of the gallows, conning his *neck-verse*. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, 368.
And it behoves me to be secret, or else my *neck-verse* can [con]. *Promos & Cass.*, iv, 4.
Madam, I hope your grace will stand
Betweene me and my *neck-verse*, if I be
Call'd in question for opening the king's letters.
Histor. of K. Leir, 1605, 6 Old Plays, ii, p. 410
Have not your instruments
To tune, when you should strike up, but twang it perfectly,
As you would read your *neck-verse*.
Mass. Guard., iv, 1.

It is alluded to here, in the song of a prisoner:

At holding up of a hand,
Though our chaplain cannot preach,
Yet he'll suddenly you teach,
To read of the hardest psalm.
Ac. of Compl., &c., 1713, p. 208.

This passage seems to imply, that a particularly difficult psalm might be proposed.

†NECK-WEED. Hemp.

Some call it *neck-weed*, for it hath a tricke
To cure the necke that's troubled with the crick.
For my part all's one, call it what you please,
'Tis soveraigne 'gainst each common-wealth disease.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†NECKERCHER. A kerchief for the neck.

A *neckercher* or partlet, amiculum vel amictorium
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

†NECOCIANUM. Tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630. See NICOTIANA.

NED WHITING. A famous bear, in the time of Ben Jonson, known probably by the name of his keeper; as there was one also called *George Stone*, another *Sackerson*.

Then out at the banqueting house window, when *Ned Whiting* or *George Stone* were at the stake.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 1

See STONE, and SACKERSON.

NEEDAM'S SHORE. An indigent situation. An allusion chiefly to the first part of the word, namely *need*.

Soon less line host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's boone. *Tusser*, 1672, p. 128.

Thus *Lothbury* is often introduced to signify unwillingness, from *loth*; and many similar allusions were

common and proverbial. See LOTHBURY.

NEEDLE, *phr.* *To hit the needle*, the same as to cleave the pin, in archery, exactly to hit the small point at the centre of the mark.

Indeede she had *hit the needle* in that devise.
Pembr. Arc., 305.

NEEDLY, *adv.* Necessarily.

Or if sour woe delights in fellowship,
And *needly* will be rank'd with other griefs.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 2.

But soldiers since I *needly* must to Rome.
Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War, 1594, sig. E 2.

NEELD, or NEELE, *s.* A needle.

We, Hermia, like two artificial gods,
Have with our *neelds* created both one flower.
Mids. N. D., iii, 2.

Their thimbles into armed gantlets change.
Their *neelds* to lances. *K. John*, v, 2.

The old copies read *needl's*, but it is certain that *neeld* was then used; and the verse, in these places, demands it:

Deep clerks she dumbs, and with her *neeld* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.
Pericles, v, 5, Chorus.

See, he cride,
This shamelesse whore, for thee fit weapons were
Thy *neeld* and spindle, not a sword and speare.
Fairf. Tasso, xx, 95.

The commentators cite many more instances. In Gammer Gurton, it is most frequently *neele*, and rhymes to *feele*, &c. O. Pl., ii. Yet *needle* is also used, as p. 37.

To NEESE, or NEEZE, *v.* To sneeze. It is entered in Minshew, as well as *sneeze*.

And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze*, and swear.
Mids. N. D., ii, 1.

Oh, sir, I will make you take *neesing* powder this twentie dayes. *Menæchmus*, 6 pl., i, 149.

In the authorised version of the Scriptures it formerly occurred twice; but in one of the passages (2 Kings, iv, 35) it has been tacitly changed, in the modern editions, to *sneezed;* in the other (Job, xli, 18) the old word is retained. Probably because it appears to have some difference in signification. It is said of the Leviathan,

By his *neesings* a light doth shine.

Miss Smith, however, in her translation, changed it to *sneezings*.

Niezing root, or *niese-wort*, is the white hellebore in Minshew, and *neesing-root* in Wilkins.

Henry More seems to have used *neezings*, for exhalations:

You summer *neezings*, when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings. *Philos. Poems*, p. 323.

NEGATIVE. The duplication of the negative did not always, in our earlier writers, destroy its force, but rather strengthened it; nor was this peculiar to one or two, but general.

But I, who never knew how to entreat,
Nor never needed that I should entreat.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3

There is no harm intended to your person,
Nor to *no* Roman else. *Jul. Cæs.*, iii, 1.

Where see the note. The instances in Shakespeare are innumerable. But see other authors:

You, Frederick,
By *no* means be *not* seen. *B. & Fl. Chances*, iii, 4.
Nor have *no* private business. *Ibid., Wife for M.*, i, 1
For needlesse feare did *never* vantage *none*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 49.
Aske not for me, *nor* add *not* to my woes.
Browne. Brit. Past., II, v, p. 176.
Nor would she stay for *no* advice,
Until her maids that were so nice,
To wait on her were fitted.
Drayton's Nymphidia, p. 456.

Nothing could be easier than to multiply these examples to a great extent. It was the genuine language of the time.

†NEGLECTIVE. Negligent; neglectful.

If assured profit cannot perswade you, but that you will still be *neglective* and stupid, then am I sorry that I have written so much, to so little purpose.
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

NEIF, *s.* Fist, or hand. Still current in the north, according to Grose. Coles also calls it northern. *Engl. Dict.* Accordingly we find it in Gavin Douglas's Æneid:

And smytand with *neiffis* his breist, allace!
4th Æn., p. 123, l. 45.

See Junius, Etymol., and Ruddiman's Gloss. Also Jamieson's Dict., v. *Neive*. *Neyve* is also in Tim Bobbin, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

Give me your *neif*, monsieur Mustard-seed.
Mids. N. D., iv, 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Also written *nuef:*

I wu' not, my good two-penny rascal; reach me thy *neuf*. *B. Jons. Poetast.*, iii, 4.

Thy *neif* once again.
Rowl. Witch of Edmonton.

NEMPT, *part.* Named; from an old verb to *nempne*, used by Chaucer. *Nemnan*, Saxon.

As must disdeigning to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 29.

NEPHEW, *s.* Grandson; as *nepos*, in Latin.

And your young and tall
Nephews, his [your son's] sons, grow up in your embraces. *B. Jons Masq. of Aug.*, vol. vi, p. 135.

Pass on, and to posterity tell this,
Yet see thou tell but truly what hath been;
Say to our *nephews* that thou once hast seen
In perfect human shape, all heav'nly bliss.
Drayton, Idea xvii.

Used also by Spenser in the general sense of descendant:

This people's vertue yet so fruitfull was
Of vertuous *nephews*. *Ruins of Rome*, viii, 6.

See Johnson, who notices and exemplifies both these senses, adding "out of use." For the former he quotes Hooker and Dryden.

NERE, *v.* Were not, or, had they not been; like the other verbs formed by the negative, *nill*, *nould*, &c.

He trembled so, that, *nere* his squires beside,
To hold him up, he had sunk down to ground.
Fairf. Tasso, xii. 81.

†NESCIO QUID.

A bark of a tree, which apothecaries call *nescio quid*; itt was first brought over to bee used by dyers; but not answering expectation in their facultie, itt was made use of to scent tobacco: itt gives a fine fragrant scent. *Ward's Diary.*

†NESCOCK. A fondling.

Nescock, nesticock, a wanton fondling, that was never from home. See *Cockney*.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

NESH, *a.* Tender, weak, soft; *nesc*, Saxon. It was used by Chaucer.

Of cheese,—he saith it is too hard; he saith it is too *nesh*. *Choise of Change*, 1585, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 436.

I presume that it is still used as a provincial word, for it not only appears in Grose's Provincial Glossary, but is employed by Mr. Crowe, in his Lewesdon Hill:

The darker fir, light ash, and the *nesh* tops
Of the young hazel join. Ver. 31.

NESS, *s.* From *nese*, Saxon, a nose, or projecting promontory of land. Often found in composition, as *Sheerness*, *Black-ness*, &c.; but also separately:

Without bridge she venters,
Through fell Charibdis and false Syrtes' *nesse*.
Sylv. Du Bart.

†NET-SHORES.

Net shores: litle forkes wherewith nets are set and borne up for wild beasts. *Nomenclator.*

NETHER-STOCKS, *s.* Stockings; that is, *lower stocks*. The breeches were the *upper stocks*. Thus, *haut-de-chausses*, and *bas-de-chausses*, were the old French names for those two parts of dress; the latter having retained the abbreviated name of *bas*. The reason is, that the whole was originally in one, like the present pantaloons, under the name of *chausse*, made *hose* in English. See Hose. Thus Cotgrave:

Chause; f. A hose, a stocking, or *nether-stock* (*bas de chause*), also a breck, or breech, in which sense it is most commonly plural (*haut de chausses*).
When a man is over-lusty at legs, than he wears wooden *nether-stocks*. *King Lear*, ii, 4.

That is, he is set in the *stocks*.

An high paire of silke *nether-stockes* that covered all his buttockes and loignes. *Puttenh.*, p. 237.
Then have they *neyther-stockes* to these gay *hosen* not of cloth (though never so fine) for that is thought too base, but of jarsey, worsted, crewell, silke, thred, and such like, or els at the least of the finest yawn that can be got, and so curiously knit, with open seame down the legge, with quirkes and clockes about the anckles, and sometime (haplie) interlaced with golde or silver threds, as is woonderfull to beholde.
Stubbes's Anat of Abuses, p. 31.
The *nether-stocke* was of the purest Granado silke.
Greene's Quip, &c., B 3.

We see what a luxury silk stockings were at first esteemed. Here we have *upper* and *nether-stocks* together; the latter being, as in the first example, an allusion to the *stocks* for confining the legs:

Thy *upper*-stocks, be they stuff with silke or flocks,
Never become thee like a *nether paire of stocks*.
Heywood's Epigr.

Sometimes also the *upper-stocks* were called Over-stocks. See that word.

NETTLE. To water one, in a peculiar manner, was said proverbially to cause peevish and fretful humour. See Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 397. See Howell's English Proverbs, P 4 b.

†NETTLE-CHEESE.

The third profit which ariseth from the dairy is cheese, of which there are two kinds, morning-milk-cheese, *nettle cheese:* But the morning-milk-cheese is for the most part the fattest, and the best cheese that is ordinarily made in the kingdom.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†NETTLE-PORRIDGE.

There we did eat some *nettle porridge*, which was made on purpose to-day for some of their coming, and was very good. *Pepys' Diary*, Feb., 1661.

†NEW-ACQUAINTANCE. A disease very similar to the influenza, which appeared in England in 1562, and is described under that name in a letter printed in Wright's Queen Elizabeth, i, 113.

†NEWALTY, or NEWELTY. News.

Novella, a tale, a parable, or a *neweltee*.
Thomas's Rules of Italian Grammer, 1562.
1 *Cit.* Good Gorel, stand back, and let me see a little: my wife loves *newalties* abominationly, and I must tell her something about the king.
The Young King, 1698.

NEW-CUT. A sort of game at cards.

F. You are best at *new-cut*, wife; you'll play at that.
W. If you play at *new-cut*, I'm soonest hitter of any here, for a wager. *Woman k. with K.*, O. Pl., vii, 296.

†*New-cut* at cardes brings some to beggarie,
But this new-cut brings most unto destruction.
Lane's Tom Tel-Troth's Message, 1600.

†They are deeply engag'd
At *new-cut*, and will not leave their game,
They swear, for all the dons in Sevil.
Adventures of Five Hours, 1663.

NEW-FANGLED, *a.* This word cannot be deemed obsolete; but see FANGLE, and FANGLED. A Dr. Th. Henshaw wished to derive it from *new evangells*, new gospells, which, according to Lye, Skinner much approved; but to me it seems clear that Skinner sneers at it, as well he might. He says, "sed *gratiis omnibus litavit vir eximius* Doct. Th. H. qui dictum putat quasi *new evangells*, (i. e.) nova evangelia." But he gives a different derivation of his own, "forte ab Ant. *fangles* cœpta; hoc a verbo *fengan*;" and this is clearly right.

†NEWS-BOOK. A newspaper.

This *news-book*, upon Mr. Moore's showing L'Estrange captain Ferrers's letter, did do my lord Sandwich great right as to the late victory. *Pepys' Diary.*
I met this noon with Dr. Barnett, who told me, and I find in the *news-book* this week, that he posted upon the 'Change, &c. *Ibid.*
This day in the *news-booke* I find that my lord Buckhurst and his fellows have printed their case.
Ibid., 1662

†NEW YEAR. A complimentary address, which it was formerly customary for scholars to present on New-year's-day.

A scholler presented a gratulatorie *new yeere* unto sir Thomas Moore in prose, and he reading it, and seing how barraine and senceless it was, ask'd him whether hee could turne it into verse? He answered yes. With that sir Thomas Moore deliver'd it him againe so to alter. Who, within a two dayes after, came and brought it him all in verse; which sir Thomas Moore reading and noting the rime, said, I, marie, now is heere rime I see, where as before was neither rime nor reason.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614

†NEXT-DOOR. A near approach, or the nearest approach. "He is *next door* to a fool," *i. e.*, he is not far from being a fool.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door* to the being convinc'd.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 90.

NIAS, or NIAISE. A young hawk; from *niais*, French; and from this, if my conjecture be right, *an eyas* is only a corruption. See EYAS. Also Minshew, under "a *nias* hawk." Skinner, however, in *Nyas*, doubts which is from which.

Laught at, sweet bird, is that the scruple? come, come,
You are a *niaise*. *B. Jons. Devil is an Ass*, i, 6.

I need not say that *niaise* means also a simpleton, in French.

Mr. Gifford thinks *a niase* a corruption from *an eyas;* but it would be extraordinary if *eyas*, from *ey*, and *niais*, from *nid*, had been separately formed in the two languages. Besides, many of our terms in falconry come from the French. It may be observed, too, that *ey* means an egg, not a nest.

†NIBLES. The nipples.

The heades or extuberancies whence the milke is sucked out, are called *nibles*.
Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

NICE, in one passage of Shakespeare, seems to signify foolish, trifling. It certainly had that meaning in Chaucer's time, and was supposed to be formed from the French *niais*. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. Also in Gower.

By my brotherhood!
The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge
Of dear import; and the neglecting it
May do much danger. *Romeo & Jul.*, v, 2.

Probably it meant the same in this passage also:

Old fashions please me best; I am not so *nice*
To change true rules for odd inventions.
Tam Shr, iii, 1.

This removes all difficulty from the passage, which has puzzled several critics.

NICHOLAS, SAINT. The patron of scholars, being a learned bishop, but more particularly of school-boys, as he was remarkable for very early piety. So Chaucer:

But ay, whan I remembre on this matere,
Seint Nicholas stant ever in my presence,
For he so yong to Crist did reverence.
Prioresse's Tale, Stan. 2.

On his day, the 6th of December, in some cathedrals, a *boy-bishop* was chosen, who continued in office till Innocents' day, the 28th of the same month. J. Gregory gives this account of it in his tract entitled Episcopus Puerorum:

The *episcopus Choristarum* was a chorister bishop chosen by his fellow children upon *S. Nicholas* daie. Upon this daie rather than anie other, because it is singularly noted of this bishop, (as S. Paul said of his Timothie) that hee had known the scriptures of a childe, and led a life *sanctissimè ab ipsis incunabulis inchoatam.*—From this daie till Innocents' daie at night (it lasted longer at the first) the *episcopus puerorum* was to bear the name, and hold up the state of a bishop, answerably habited with a crosier or pastoral-staff in his hand, and a *miter* upon his head, and such an one too soon had as was *multis episcoporum mitris sumtuosior* (saith one), verie much richer than those of bishops indeed

The rest of his fellows, from the same time being, were to take upon them the style and counterfait of prebends, yielding to their bishop (or els as if it were) no less than canonical obedience.
And look what service the verie bishop himself with his dean and prebends (had they been to officiate) was to have performed, the mass excepted, the verie same was don by the chorister bishop and his canons upon the *eve* and *holiedaie*.
J. Gregorii Opusc., 1650, p. 113.

Strype gives a more particular reason why *St. Nicholas* was celebrated by children:

The memory of this saint and bishop *Nicolas* was thus solemnized by a child, the better to remember the holy man, even when he was a child, and his child-like vertues when he became a man. The popish festival tells us, that, while he lay in his cradle, *he fasted Wednesdays and Fridays, sucking but once a day on those days.* And his meekness and simplicity, the proper vertues of children, he maintained, from his childhood, as long as he lived. And therefore saith the festival, *children don him worship, before all other saints.* *Strype's Memorials*, vol. iii, p. 206.

See also Brady's Clavis Calendaria, vol. ii, on Dec. 6.

So Puttenham:

Methinks this fellow speaks like bishop *Nicholas:* for on *saint Nicholas'* night commonly the scholars of the country make them a bishop, who, like a foolish boy, goeth about blessing and preaching, with such childish terms, as maketh the people laugh at his foolish counterfeit speeches. *Art of Poetry*, p. 228.

There is an article on this subject in Bourne's Popular Antiquities, edited by Brand, p. 362, 8vo. It was probably observed in all cathedrals, as bishop Lyttelton conjectures in his account of Exeter (p. 11), and in most schools. In Hearne, Liber Niger, he is called the *barne-bishop*, *i. e.*, child-bishop.

But a very different person was also jocularly called *St. Nicholas*, now converted into *Old Nick;* the same person whom sir J. Harington has called *saunte Satan*, in his introduction to the Blacksaunt.

The real saint, the patron of scholars, is principally alluded to in the following passage; though, perhaps, with a sly reference also to the false one:

S. Come, fool, come try me in this paper.
L. There, and *St. Nicholas* be thy speed.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.

But it was clearly the latter who gave a name to *St. Nicholas clerks*, when used to signify thieves, highwaymen, and the like. Tanner, in a letter to T. Hearne, has supposed that title to be derived to them from the unlucky pranks of the young clerks attending on the *boy-bishop*. *Letters from the Bodl.*, vol. i, p. 302. But their childish tricks were little applicable to the practices of villains of the worst description, whose patron might properly be saint Satan.

G. Sirrah, if they meet not with *saint Nicholas's clerks*, I'll give thee this neck. *C.* No, I'll none of it: I prythee keep that for the hangman; for I know thou worship'st *saint Nicholas* as truly as a man of falsehood may. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1
I think yonder come prancing down the hills from Kingston a couple of hur tother cozens, *saint Nicholas's clerks.* *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 353.

Ben Jonson compliments N. Machiavel with this title:

He that is cruel to halves (said the said *St. Nicholas*) [i. e. *Machiavel*, who had been mentioned before] loseth no less the opportunity of his cruelty than of his benefits. *Discoveries*, p. 108, Wh

Butler pretends that the devil was called *Nick* from Machiavel:

Nick Machiavel had no such trick,
Though he gave name to our *Old Nick.*
Hudibr., III. i, 1313.

This has been supposed to be an error of Butler's, the name of *Nick* for the devil being much older than Machiavel; but it is clearly a mere sarcasm. If it be asked how the old gentleman *did* obtain that name, we must answer, from the northern languages, Islandic, Swedish, or Dutch; where *Nicka*, *Nicken*, and *Nicker*, have that sense. Dr. Grey makes it Saxon also; but that seems to be a mistake, unless Lye's Saxon Dictionary be defective. "*Old Nicka*," says sir W. Temple, "was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water;" that is, among the Runic nations. *Sir W. Temple, on Poetry*, vol. iii, p. 431. "De hoc *Nicca*, seu *Nicken*, ut et aliis septentrionalium idolis, compendio disserit Jo. Wasthovius, in præfatione ad vitas sanctorum," says Olaus Wormius, Mon. Dan., I, c. 4. There is no doubt, therefore, that *Nick* was a very old name for the devil; and the jest of making him a saint, must have arisen after the Reformation, in profane ridicule of the popish saint.

†NICK. A deceptive bottom in a beer-can, by which the customers were cheated, the nick below and the froth above filling up part of the measure.

We must be tapsters running up and downe
With cannes of beere (malt sod in fishes broth),
And those they say are fil'd with *nick and froth.*
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

Since a conscientious hostess, a sister of ours, knowing honesty to be no policy in her way of life, resolved to leave off business some little time before her death, in order to prepare for her passage over Madge Moor. But when she purposes to depart this life is to us a secret, all we know of the matter is, that she still continues the *nick and froth* trade as usual. *Poor Robin*, 1741.

†NICK. *In the nick*, at the right moment.

And see where Nerea comes just *in the nick*.
Phillis of Scyros, 1655.

†*To* NICK. To hit exactly. From the preceding phrase.

He intreated him to be ready very early at the door before the waggon was to go out of town. This dream truly disturb'd him it seems very much, and made him get up very early; he *nicked* the time, and met with the waggoner just at the very door, and asked him what he had in his cart.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 50.

She *nickt* it, you'l say, exactly.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

To nickname.

Believe me, sir, in a little time you'll be *nick'd* the town-bull. *Princess of Cleve*, 1689.

†NICKERS. Disorderly people and debauchees who, like the Roaring Boys, insulted passengers and attacked the watch. London was formerly infested with these desperados. They amused themselves especially with breaking people's windows with halfpence.

†NICOTIAN. Tobacco.

To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobaco, so called of the kn. sir *Nicot*, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that begets many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

NIDDICOCK, *s.* A noodle, a foolish person; possibly quasi *nestling cock*, or the same as *niding*, which see, and NIDGET.

Oh, Chrysostome thou . . . deservest to be stak'd, as well as buried in the open fields, for being such a goose, widgeon, and *niddecock*, to dye for love.
Gayton's Festivous Notes, p. 61.

They were never such fond *niddicockes* as to offer any man a rodde to beate their owne tayles.
Holinsh. Descr. of Irel., G 3, col. 1 a.

Gayton has once made it *niddecook*, for the sake, as it seems, of applying it to a woman:

Shee was just such another *niddecook* as Joan Gutierez. *Fest. Notes*, p. 27.

NIDGERIES, *s.* Trifles. *Skinner* and *Coles*. But rather fooleries. See NIDGET.

NIDGET, NIGGET, or NIGEOT. A fool. *Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton*, &c. Camden seems to interpret it a coward:

It [that is, the old word *niding*] signifieth, as it seemeth, no more then abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget*. *Camd. Remains*, p. 31.

This derivation would never have been adopted, but on the authority of so great a man as Camden; since it is neither probable in itself, nor does it give the real sense of the word. He is doubtless right, as to the sense of *niding*; but *nidget* has no relation to it. It is formed, probably, from *ideot*, currently pronounced *idgeot*; and *a nidget*, or *nigeot*, is no more than *an ideot*, carelessly spoken; and that is its exact meaning:

Fear him not, mistress, 'tis a gentle *nigget*, you may play with him. *Changeling*, Anc. Dr., iv, 267.

NIDING, *s.* A coward, a base wretch; *nithing*, Saxon, from *nith*, vileness. Camden says of this word, that it has had more force than *abracadabra*, or any word of magical use, having levied armies and subdued rebellious enemies:

For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus . . . he proclaimed that all subjects should repare to his campe, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides, in such numbers, that he had in few dayes an infinite armie, and the rebells therewith were so terrified that forthwith they yeelded. *Remains*, p. 31.

The other example I must borrow from Mr. Todd.

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven,—who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple *Howell on For. Travels*, p. 229.

NIECE, if the following passage be correct, means there, a relation in general. It has been shown, that *nephew* sometimes meant a grandson, or more remote descendant. See NEPHEW.

Myself was from Verona banished,
For practising to steal away a lady,
An heir, and *niece*, ally'd unto the duke.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 1.

NIFLE, *s.* A trifle. Used by Chaucer, Cant. T., 7342, but not disused after his time. From a Norman word *Nifle*. See Kelham's Norman Dict., and that perhaps from *niflo*, a drop hanging at the nose. *Dict. du Vieux Langage*, vol. ii. We find in a proverb, given in Withals' Dictionary, 1616, 12mo,

Munus levidense, as good as *nifles* in a bag. P. 536.

Coles has, "A *nifle*, titivilitium." *Lat. Dict.* See also Howell's Lex. Tetr.

Here the gu-ga-girles gingle it with his neat *nifles*.
Clitus's Cater-Char., 1631, p. 19.

The subject of it was not farr to seeke,
Fine witts worke mickle matter out of *nifles*.
Misc. Ant. Angl. in Xs. Prince, p. 40.

NIFLING, *a.* Trifling; from the former.

For a poor *nifling* toy, that's worse than nothing.
Lady Alimony, E 3 b.

A *niffling* fellow is sometimes said even now, in contempt, and means probably the same. The expression is current in Devonshire. *Niffy-naffy* may have a similar origin.

†NIGARDISE. Greediness; avarice.

And hence it appeared plainely, that this was done upon fraudulent malice rather than *nigardize*.
Amnianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†NIGGISH. Stingy; mean.

A most *niggish* and miserable man.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614, p. 130.

Asclepiad, that gredie carle,
By fortune founde a mouse,
As he about his lodgyng lookt
Within his *niggishe* house.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

And yet knowing them to be suche *nigeshe* pennyfathers, that they be sure as long as they live, not the worthe of one farthinge of that heape of gold shall come to them. *More's Utopia*, 1551.

NIGGLE, *v.* To trifle, or play with.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience and religion.
Mass. Emp. of the East, v, 3.

Also to squeeze out, or bring out slily:

I had but one poor penny, and that I was obliged to *niggle* out, and buy a holly wand, to grace him through the streets. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 422.

†NIGHTERTAILE. Night-time. Saxon.

4. And that yee do provide, that at all times convenient covenable watch be kept, and that the lanthornes with light by *nightertaile* in old manner accustomed be hanged forth, and that no man go by *nightertaile* without light, nor with visard, on the peril that belongeth thereto.
Calthrop's Reports, 1670.

NIGHT-MARE, *s.* The fanciful name for that oppression which is sometimes felt in disturbed sleep; supposed to be a demon, or incubus. For the derivation, see Todd. Drayton has poetically made queen Mab herself the agent in it:

And Mab, his merry queen, by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
(In older times the *mare* that hight)
Which plagues them out of measure.
Nymphidia, p. 453.

See MARE.

In one of Beaumont and Fletcher's plays we have a spell against the *night-mare*, which seems to be connected with the lines quoted from K. Lear:

Have at you with a night-spell then!
St. George, St. George, our lady's knight,
He walks by day, he walks by night;
And when he had her found,
He her beat and her bound,
Untill to him her troth she plight,
She would not stir from him that night.
Mons. Thomas, iv, 6

The same is cited, with a few variations, in R. Scott's Discovery of Witchcraft, p. 48, ed. 1665.

NIGHT-RAIL, *s.* A sort of loose robe, or pendent vest, thrown over the other dress; still in use in the time of the Spectator. Kersey explains it as a sort of gorget, or whisk, but erroneously. They were sometimes very costly. Among the extravagances of fine ladies are mentioned,

Sickness feign'd,
That your *night-rails* of forty pounds a-piece,
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Mass. City Mad., iv, 4

Addison mentions a *night-rail* in his treatise on medals.

†*Lon* Upon her toilet lay the overplus of her complexion, in the print of three red fingers upon the corner of a callico *nightrail*.
Cibber, Woman's Wit, 1697.

†Here every night they sit three hours for sale,
With dirty *night-rail*, and a dirtier tayl.
Gould's Poems, 1689, p. 162.

†*Q.* What's the necessary stock of our profession?
A. A tatter'd *nightrail*, a red top-knot, and a pair of French ruffles, but one smock, and a clean one, every day; a quartern of grounds, a paper of patches, a pot of Tower-hill, and a pennyworth of scochaneel.
The Town Misses Catechism, 1703.

†And to make short of this long story,
I'll let you see the inventory.
Two *night-rails*, and a turbelow,
To tempt you to the thing you know;
A gown of silk, which very odd is,
A pair of stays instead of bodies.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

NIGHT-RULE, *s.* Night-revel, or rather night-work. Mr. Steevens and Mr. Douce agree in thinking *rule* in this and *misrule*, a corruption of revel; but misrule clearly does not mean *mis-revel*, but misgovernment, or misconduct; exemption from all common rule and order. Night-rule therefore may, I think, better be interpreted, such conduct as generally *rules* in the night.

How now, mad spirit!
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

†NIGITING. To go a nigiting, *i. e.*, to go to fetch midwives, nurses, and gossips. See a tract called Low Life, 1764, p. 29.

To NILL. Not to will, to be averse to. This remnant of the still older language remains only at present (it it can be said to remain) in the phrase "will he *nill* he;" and in Shakespeare it occurs no otherwise. In Chaucer's time there was *nis* for is not, *nould* for would not, &c.

And wil you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

Will he, *nill* he, he goes. *Haml.*, v, 1.

But others have it in a more general way:

I taste in you the same affections
To will or *nill*, to think things good or bad.
Catiline, i, 3.

If new, with man and wife, to will and *nill*,
The self same things, a note of concord be.
Ibid., Epigr., 237.

Men's vaine delights are wondrous to behold,
For that, that nature *nils*, nor nature sowes.
They take in hand on science far too bold.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 56.

He *nild* the regent hence dispatcht in many daies.
Ibid., p. 487.

Willy-nilly is sometimes said, or even written, for the other.

We have also *nilt* for wilt not:

Or comest thou to work me grief and harm?
Why *nilt* thou speak, why not thy face disarm?
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 31.

†Which Pentheus her sonne to slay could bee content,
Because hee *nilde* to Bacchanalis assent?
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

‡Who takes a thing, *nilling* his lord, 's a thief;
But what if's lordess in that act be chief?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

†Gifts to them go, none from them come again;
Then I *nill* ask them, lest I ask in vain. *Ibid.*

To NIM, for to steal, is pure Saxon; *niman*, to take, though Dr. Johnson goes to the Dutch for it. To *nim* became afterwards a familiar term for to pilfer. Hence Shakespeare called one of his rogues *Nym*.

NINE-FOLD. By some corruption or licence, apparently put for *nine-foals*, in Lear, iii, 4. The first and second folio agree in the reading.

St. Withold (Vita is) footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare and her *nine fold*.

The lines are probably a fragment of some old ballad, and therefore likely enough to be corrupt. The folio reads, "Swithin footed thrice the old." Dr. Farmer, therefore, proposed to read *oles* and *foles: oles* being provincial for *wolds*. Mr. Malone says it means *nine familiars*.

NINE-HOLES, *s.* A rural game, played by making nine holes in the ground, in the angles and sides of a square, and placing stones and other things upon them, according to certain rules.

Playing at coytes, or *nine-holes*, or shooting at buttes.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 256.

Th' unhappy wags which let their cattle stray,
At *nine-holes* on the heath while they together play.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 930.

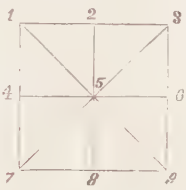
Down go our hooks and scrips, and we to *nine-holes* fall.
Ibid., Muses' Elys., vi.

Raspe playes at *nine-holes*, and 'tis known he gets
Many a tester by his game, and bets. *Herrick*, p. 178

NINE-MEN'S MORRIS. Evidently only another name for the same sport. The plan of the game is particularly described and illustrated by a wood-cut in the variorum notes on the following line of Shakespeare:

The *nine-men's morris* is fill'd up with mud.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 2.

I am inclined to think that the simpler form here represented, which



I have also seen cut on small boards, is more like the rural game in question.

NINE-WORTHINESS, *s.* Having worth equal to that of the celebrated nine. See WORTHIES-NINE. From the fame of these personages, Butler formed this curious title; meaning, I presume, that his hero was equal in valour to any or all of those nine. Ralpho thus addresses him:

The foe, for dread
Of your *nine-worthiness*, is fled.
Hud., Part I, c. ii, v. 990.

NINEVEH. A motion, or puppet-show, which seems to have been more famous than any other, being mentioned by almost all the authors of Ben Jonson's time. It included the history of Jonas and the whale.

They say there is a new motion of the city of *Nineveh*, with Jonas and the whale, to be seen at Fleet-bridge.
Every Man out of his H., ii, 3.

Several others are enumerated with this in his Barth. Fair:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master Pod died! Jerusalem was a stately thing, and so was *Ninive*, and the city of Norwich, and Sodom and Gomorrah; with the rising of the prentices, and pulling down the bawdy-houses there upon Shrove Tuesday; but the Gunpowder-plot, there was a get-penny! I have presented that to an eighteen or twenty-penny audience nine times in an afternoon. Act v, sc. 1.

C. Nay by your leave Nel, *Ninivie* was better. *W. Ninivie*, O that was the story of *Joan* and the *wall* [Jonas and the whale], was it not George?
B. and Fl. Knight of B. P., iii, 1.

Again, Wit at several Weapons, act i.

Visus, I wonder that amongst all your objects, you

presented us not with Plato's ideas, or the sight of *Nineveh*, Babylon, London, or some Sturbridge-fair monsters. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 186.

NINGLE, i. e., *an ingle*, or *mine ingle*, used originally in a very bad sense, but afterwards more commonly in the mere signification of a favorite. We have both forms of the word in the speeches of the same wise personage (Asinius) in Decker's Satiromastix:

Horace, Horace, my sweet *ningle* is always in labour when I come; the nine Muses be his midwives.
Orig. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 103.
I never saw *mine ingle* so dashed in my life before.
Ibid., p. 118.

And *passim*.

When his purse gingles,
Roaring boys follow at 's tail, fencers, and *ningles*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 70

See also Lady Alimony, C 2 b.

†NINNY-BROTH. A popular name for coffee.

How to make coffee, alias *ninny-broth*: a new invention of buttering turneps: to make a loaf of bread to dance about the table, intermixed with profit and delight. *Poor Robin*, 1696.
Which makes some saints low-teachers chuse
Not for their doctrine, but their news.
But when they're in a fit of zeal,
Their wounded consciences they heal
With *ninny-broth*, o'er which they seek
Some new religion ev'ry week.
Hudibras Redivivus, Part I, 1708.

NIP, *s.* A satirical hit, a taunt.

Will, didst thou heare these ladies so talk of mee,
What ayleth them? from their *nippes* shall I never be free? *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 182.
Euphues, though he perceived her coie *nip*, seemed not to care for it, but taking her by the hand, said. *Euph.*, D 3 b.
Wherwith, thought the flie, I have geven him a *nyp*. *Heywood's Spider and Flie*, 1556.

2. A thief, or pick-pocket; a cant term:

They allot such countries to this band of foists, such townes to those, and such a city to so many *nips*.
Decker, Belm., sig. H 3.
One of them is a *nip*, I took him in the two-penny gallery at the Fortune. *Roaring G.*, O. Pl., vi, 113.
Of cheaters, lifters, *nips*, foists, puggards, curbers,
With all the devil's black guard. *Ibid.*, 115.
Pimps, *nips*, and tints, prinados, highway standers,
All which were my familiars. *Honest Ghost*, p. 231.

To NIP, *v.* To taunt, or satirise.

There were some, which on the other side, with epigrams and rymes, *nipping* and quipping their fellowes. *Stowe's Hist. Lond.*, 4to, 1599, p. 55.

†*To* NIP. To vex.

These cogitations did so *nippe* him, that he could not so well dissemble his greef. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.
Julina, somethyng *nipped* with these speeches. *Ibid.*

†*To* NIP. In cant language, to steal.

Take him thus, and he is in the inquisition of the purse an authentick gypsie, that *nips your bung* with a canting ordinance; not a murthered fortune in all the country, but bleeds at the touch of this malefactor. *Cleveland's Works.*

†NIPPERKIN. A small measure.

By that time we had sip'd off our *nipperkin* of my grannums aqua mirabilis, our airy ladys grew so very mercurial, they no longer could contain their feign'd modesty. *London Spy*, 1698.

NIPPITATE, *s.* and *a.* A sort of jocular epithet, or title, applied in commendation, chiefly to ale; but also to other strong liquors. It seems always to imply, that the liquor is peculiarly strong and good. The derivation of so whimsical a word, it is perhaps idle to inquire; but as it is most frequently joined with ale, I cannot help surmising that it is in some way connected with *nappy*, quasi *nippy-nappy*.

Well fare England, where the poore may have a pot of ale for a penny, fresh ale, firme ale, nappie ale, *nippitate* ale *Weakest goes to W.*, B 2.
'Twill make a cup of wine taste *nippitate*.
Chapman's Alphonsus, F 1.
He was heere to-day, sir, and fil'd two bottles of *nippitate* sack. *Look about you*, F b.
And ever quited himself with such estimation, as yet too tast of a cup of *nippitati*, his judgement will be taken above the best in the parish, be his nose near so read. *Lancham's Letter.*

NIPPITATUM, or NIPPITATO. Strong liquor; a mock Latin word, formed from the preceding.

We shall find some shift or other to quench the scorching heat of our parched throtes, with the best *nippitatum* in this towne, which is commonly called huffcap. *Ulp. Fulwell's Art of Flattery*, H 3.
My father oft will tell me of a drink
In England found, and *nipitato* call'd,
Which driveth all the sorrow from your hearts.
R. Lady, 'tis true, you need not lay your lips
To better *nipitato* than there is.
B. & Fl. Knight of B. P., iv, 1.
Then when this *nippitatum*, this huffe cappe, as they call it, this nectar of life, is set abroach, well is he that can get the soonest to it, and spend the most upon it. *Stubbes's Anat of Abuses.*

Describing church-ales.

NIS, *v.* Is not; formed of the negative particle and *is*: as nill, nould, &c. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, in his Eclogues:

Leave mee those hills where harbrough *nis* to see,
Nor holy bush, nor brere, nor winding ditch.
Shep. Kal., *June*, v. 19.

Also Sidney:

For nothing can indure where order *nis*.
Pembr. Arc., p. 398.

†NISEY, or NIZEY. A simpleton.

To crown the show, we 'ad tumbling, vaulting,
Mimick'd by Merry Andrew haulting;
And many other quaint devices,
To win applause from gaping *niseys*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.
And thus the females of all sizes
Go in the devils new disguises,
All to delude fools, fops, and *nizes*.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.
So our zealots who put on most sanctify'd phyzzes,
That their looks may deceive the more credulous *nizies*. *The Galloper*, 1710, p. 1.

NITER. Seems to mean a smart person, but wants further exemplifica-

tion; possibly from *nittie*, quasi *shiners*. See NITTIE.

He that was admired by *niters* for his robes of gallantry. *Hog has lost his Pearl*, O. Pl., vi, 382.

†NITID. Brilliant. Lat. This word occurs in Reeve's Plea for Nineveh, 1657.

NITTIE seems to be used for splendid, shining, as if from *nitidus*, Latin; but it also means filthy, from a *nit*.

O dapper, rare, complete, sweet, *nittie* youth. *Marston's Satires*, Sat. 3d.

Next night therefore these *nittie* haxters intend with strong hand to breake his glass windows. *Cleus's Whimzies*, 1631, p. 134.

NO. Ironically used, to signify the contrary to what seems to be asserted.

This is *no* cunning queen! 'slight, she will make him
To think that, like a stag, he has cast his horns,
And is grown young again. *Mass. Boudm.*, i, 2.

See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage, and the article HERE'S NO, above.

†NOCENT. Injurious. Lat.

We will examine wisely what the foe sent,
And whether he be innocent or *nocent*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NOCK, *s.* A notch; most commonly applied to the notch of an arrow, where it rests upon the string; or those of the bow, where the string is fastened. See Minshew. Hence a Law Latin Dictionary, dated 1701, has, "the nock, in horn, of a *bow*, or *arrow*, crena, æ. f." *Nick* is only a corruption of it.

He took his arrow by the *nocke*, and to his bended breast,
The oxy sinew close he drew, even till the pile did rest
Upon the bosome of the bowe.
Chapm. Hom. Il., p. 53.

The *nocke* of the shaft is diversely made, for some be great and full, some handsome and little.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 167.

Be sure alwayes that your stringe slip not out of the *nocke*, for then all is in jeopardy of breakinge.
Ibid., p. 201.

Of the shepe is caste awaye nothynge,
His horne for *nockes*, to haftes go his bone.
A lytell Treatyse of the Horse, &c., n. d.

2. Also a man's posteriors, from being cleft:

But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off drop't the sympathetic snout. *Hudib.*, I, i, l. 285.

See NOCKANDRO.

To NOCK, *v.* To place the notch of the arrow upon the string.

Then took he up his bow
And *nock't* his shaft. *Chap. Hom. Il.*, p. 53.
And the wild Tartar does no danger feare,
His arrow *nockt*, and string drawn to his eare.
Heyw. Pleas. Dial., p. 280.
God is all-sufferance here; here he doth show
No arrow *nockt*, only a stringlesse bow
Herrick's Noble Numb., p. 23.

"*Nocke* your arrow," is a word of command, in Grose's Military Antiq., ii, 275.

2. To form with a notch: applied also to the *notch* in the bow which receives the string at each end:

Moreover, you must looke that your bowe be well *nocked*, for feare the sharpnesse of the horne shere asunder the string. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 141.

NOCKANDRO, *s.* The posterior part of man; probably a burlesque composition of *nock*, a notch, and the Greek *ἀνδρὸς*, of a man.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching.
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nock-andro* from breeching. *Gaunton's Fest. Notes*, p. 14.
My foul *nockandrow* all bemerded.
Rabelais, by Ozell, vol. i, p. 194.

See NOCK.

†NODDIPOL. A fool.

Viz tandem sensi stŏlidus. I now yet scarse perceive it, foole that I am: I now at length hardly understand with much adoe, whorson *nodipol* that I am.
Terence in English, 1614.

†NODDLE. The nape of the neck.

After that fasten cupping glasses to the *noddle* of the necke. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

NODDY, *s.* A fool; because, says Minshew, he nods when he should speak.

S. She did nod, and I said, I.
P. And that set together is *noddy*.
S. Now you have taken the pains to set it together, take it for your pains. *Two Gent. V.*, i, 1.
Ere you come hither, poore I was somebody,
The king delighted in me, now I am a *noddy*.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

As we find of Irus the begger, and Thersites the glorious *noddie*, whom Homer makes mention of.
Puttenham, B. i, ch. 20.

2. A game on the cards. Mr. Reed conjectured that it was the game now called cribbage; but merely from the knave being called *knave noddy*, which it is also at *One-and-thirty*, and other familiar games. In a play of Middleton's, Christmas, speaking of the sports of that time as his children, says,

I leave them wholly to my eldest son *Noddy*, whom, during his minority, I commit to the custody of a pair of knaves and one and thirty.
Inner Temple Mask.

Now pairs, and one and thirty, belong to the game of one and thirty, as well as to cribbage; but in a passage quoted from Shirley, it seems as if fifteen was the game at *noddy*:

He is upon the matter then fifteen,
A game, at *noddy*. *Hide Park.*

It was, therefore, more like *quinze*, which has fifteen the game, in other respects the same as one and thirty.

Master Frankford, you play best at *noddy*.
Wom. killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 295

Here the speaker means to pun on the word.

In another place it seems as if twenty-one was the game; bringing it to *vingt-un*. All, however, are the same, except in the number which wins the game:

A young heire is a gamester at *noddy, one and twenty* makes him out; if he have a flush in his hand, expect him shortly to shew it, without hiding his cards.
W. Saltonstall's Picturæ. Char. 9.

It is probable, therefore, that it was played all the three ways, as 15, 21, and 31, at the choice of the players It is not noticed in that *learned* work, the Complete Gamester. *Noddy-boards* are mentioned by Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 340; but they could not belong to this game, which required no particular board.

†To descend lower to more familiar examples, I have knowne a great man very expert on the Jewe-harpe; a rich heire excellent at *noddy*, a justice of the peace skilfull at quoytes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
†He trains by the book, and reckons so many postures of the pike and musket as if he were counting at *noddy*. *Overbury's Characters.*
†Some folks at cards and dice do sit,
To lose their money, and their wit.
And when the game at cards is past,
Then fall to *noddy* at the last. *Poor Robin*, 1755.

NODGECOCK, *s.* Simpleton. Of *noddy* and *cock*.

This poore *nodgecock* contriving the time with sweete and pleasaunt woordes with his dareling Simphorosia.
Painter, Pal. Pleas., i, E e 5.

NODOCK, *s.* In the only passage where I have found it, appears to mean the back of the head. It is thus employed, speaking of the various fashions for the hair:

An entire grove of haire the skull did shade;
Now the north side alone's depriv'd of haire,
And now the south side appeares only bare;
Now the east parts the front of time present,
Whilst the blind *nodock* wants its ornament;
Why now the fore-part's bald, &c.
Bulwer, Verses pref. to Man Transf., p. 1.

By the east parts, he evidently means the front of the head, which in this instance, he says is bushy, like the front of Time, according to the old verse,

Fronte capillata, at post est occasio calva.

While the contrary part, the *nodock*, either the back or the west, is unornamented. *Nodock*, possibly, means *no-dock*, i. e., having no tail.

NOIE, *v.* To hurt, or annoy.

His cat, his rat, his blood-hound had not *noied*
Such liegemen true, as after they destroyed.
Mirr. for Mag., 468.

†*To* NOINT. To anoint. Is a word of not unfrequent occurrence. It is thus used by Chapman, Odyss., iv.

NOISE, *s.* A set, or company of musicians.

And see if thou canst find Sneak's *noise;* mistress Tear-sheet would fain hear some music.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Heywood has alluded to this very passage:

We shall have him in one of Sneak's *noise*,—with—will you have any music, gentlemen? *Iron Age.*
The king has his *noise* of gypsies, as well as of bearwards, and other minstrels.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gyps., vi, 102.
Have you prepared good music?
G. As fine a *noise*, uncle, as heart can wish.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.
Press all *noises*
Of Finsbury in our name. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, i, 4.
What's your fellow's, whose *noyse* are you?
F. Rubert's *noyse*, and please you. *Kn. in Graine*, H 2.

It is abundantly exemplified by Mr. Steevens, in his note on the passage of Shakespeare. Milton applied it to a heavenly concert, Ode on Solemn Music, l. 18.

But it was also applied to voices:

On the south side was appoynted by the citie a *noyse* of singing children.
Passage of our most drad Sov., p. 23; *Nichol's Progresses*, vol. i, sheet D 4.

NOISED, *part.* Played, or accompanied with music.

A gitterne ill played on, accompanied with a hoarse voice, who seemed to ring maugre the muses, and made them looke the way of the ill-*noysed* song.
Pembr. Arc., p. 203.

NOLE, *s.*, or **NOULE.** A head; as in the compound *jobbernoul*, &c.

Then came October full of merry glee,
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must
Which he was treading. *Spens. F. Q.*, VII, vii, 39.
I meane the bastard law-brood, which can mollifie
All kinds of causes in their craftie *noles*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 407.

NOLT, *v.* Know not; analogous to *nill*, and *nould*, &c., prefixing the negative to the verb. Strictly it should be *n'ote*, which is contracted from *ne wot*, not know. But Fairfax has written it *nolt*, at least it stands so in all the editions; perhaps from some mistake as to its origin:

But loe, (from whence I *nolt*) a faulcon came,
Armed with crooked bill and talons long.
Tasso, xviii, 50.

NOMENTACK. The name of a native Indian chief, who was brought over from Virginia, which country was first effectually colonized in 1609; but had been attempted many years before.

Yes sir, of *Nomentack*, when he was here, and of the prince of Moldavia, &c. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, v, 1.

That play was first acted in 1609, so

that probably this American was then a recent wonder.

NONCE, *s.*, or NONES. Purpose, or design [occasion]; of doubtful etymology. Sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson. Used several times by Shakespeare, and still provincially current.

I have cases of buckram for the *nonce*, to insconce our noted outward garments. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

Sometimes written *nones*:

The maske of Monkes, devised for the *nones*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 515.

And cunningly contrived them for the *nones*.
In likely rings of excellent devise.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1572.

There is a king in Christendome, and it is the king of Denmarke, that sitt-th openly in justice, thrice in the werke, and hath doores kept open for the *nonce*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 116 b.

NONINO. A kind of rustic burden to a ballad; equivalent to *hey nonny nonny*, of which it is only a variation.

With a hey, and a ho, and a hey *nonino*.
As you like it, v, 3.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.
Drayt. Ecl., 3, edit. 1593, sign. C 3.

NONNY, or HEY NONNY, NONNY. A kind of burden to some old love songs, as that in Shakespeare. Such unmeaning burdens are common to ballads in most languages.

Converting all your sounds of woe
Into hey *nonny, nonny*. *Much Ado ab. No.*, ii, 3.

Also another fragment, sung by Ophelia:

She bore him bare-fac'd on the bier,
Hey ho, *nonny, nonny*, hey *nonny*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

Therefore used by some writers to signify a mistress, or a love passion:

That noble mind to melt away and moulder,
For a hey *nonny, nonny*. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iv, 2.

It appears from Florio's Dictionary, that the word had not always a decorous meaning.

NOONSHUN, written also NUNCHION, *s.* A repast taken at noon, usually between other meals.

Harvest folks, with curds and clouted creame,
With cheese and butter cakes, and cates enow —
On sheaves of corne were at their *noonshuns* close.
Browne. Brit. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Nunchion is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

NOONSTEAD, *s.* The point or period of noon; from *stead*, place; as *girdlestead*, &c.

Beyond the *noonstead* so far drove his teame.
Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 9.

Such as high heav'n were able to affright,
And on the *noonsted* bring a double night.
Drayt. Mooncalf, p. 486.

Till now it nigh'd the *noonstead* of the day,
When scorching heat the gadding herds do grieve.
Ibid., 1574.

†Meridies .... *Noonested*, or midday. *Nomenclator.*

NOORY, or NOURIE, *s.* A boy, a stripling; conjectured to be from *nourisson*, French.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strain'd,
Whereat the boy began to strive agood.
Turbero. in *Ellis' Spec.*, ii, p. 152: also in *Chalm. Poets*, p. 599. *a.*

NOPE, *s.* A bull-finch. "Rubicilla, a bull-finch, a hoop, and bull spink, a *nope*." *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 176. One of many provincial names given to that bird.

The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren. *Drayt.*, xiii, p. 915.

To philomel the next, the linet we prefer,
And by that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The red-sparrow, the *nope*, the red-breast, and the wren.
The yellow-pate. *Ibid., Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 915.

By the *red-sparrow* he probably meant what is now called the *reed-sparrow*. The *yellow-pate* is the *yellow-hammer*.

NORGANE. Norwegian.

Most gracious *Norgane* peers. *Alb. Engl.*, B. iii, p. 71.
The king's and *Norgane* ladies ship was tossed to the coast. *Ibid.*, p. 72.

NORTH-EAST PASSAGE. Speculations have certainly been entertained, at various times, for finding a north-east passage to India, round the northern extremity of Asia; but the attempts so ably made by Frobisher and Davis, under queen Elizabeth, and the company set up under James, had all the north-*west* passage for their object. In both the following examples, therefore, we should read only *north* passage. In the first it stands so in the quarto, and has been restored by Mr. Gifford; in the second the verse requires it, though printed north-east in both the folios. The common editions of both poets have the false reading.

I will undertake
To find the *north-east passage* to the Indies sooner.
Mass. City Madam, ii, 3.

That everlasting cassock, that has worn
As many servants out, as the *north-east passage*
Has consum'd sailors. *B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed*, ii, 2.

†NOSE. *To put the nose out of joint*, to supplant one in another's favour.

Who....was verie well assured that it could bee no other than his owne manne that had thrust *his nose so farre out of joynte*. *Riche's Farewell*, 1581.

Standing on tip toe, looking toward the door to behold a rivall, that he would *put his nose out of joint*.
Armin. Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

And why so, I pray you, but that you love him better then me? And fearing now least this wench which is brought over hither should *put your nose out the joynt*, comming betweene home and you, and so have such a trimme fellow her selfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

To wipe any one's nose of anything, to rob or deprive him of it.

A. What hast thou done?
G. I have *wiped the old mens noses* of the money.
Terence in English, 1614.

But loe, nowe comes forth the very destruction of our substance: who *whipes our noses* of all that we should have. *Ibid.*

Strange children, *to wipe her husbands owne childrens nose* of their share in his goods.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

To wipe the nose, or *to nose*, was also used in the sense of to affront.

Shee was soe *nose-wip't*, slighted, and disdain'd,
Under honour's cloak soe closely muffled,
And in my rare projects soe shuffled. *Reference lost.*
Dip. And I must tell you y'are an arrant cockscomb
To tell me so. My daughter *nos'd* by a slut?
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646

To take pepper in the nose, to take offence.

A man is teisty, and anger wrinckles his nose, such a man takes *pepper in the nose*.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

Alas, what take ye *pepper in the nose*
To see king Charles his colours worne in pose?
Rump Songs.

NOSE OF WAX, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for anything very mutable and accommodating; chiefly applied to flexibility of faith.

But vows with you being like
To your religion, *a nose of wax*,
To be turned every way. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, v, 2.

As the judge is made by friends, bribed or otherwise affected, as *a nose of wax*. *Burton, Introd.*, p. 34.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,
But I can soon conform myself unto it.
Yea of my faith *a nose of wax* I make,
Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.
Honest Ghost, p. 225.

It should be noticed, however, that the similitude was originally borrowed from the Roman Catholic writers, who applied it to the Holy Scriptures, on account of their being liable to various interpretations; which was their argument for taking the use of them from the people.

Sed addunt etiam *simile* quoddam non aptissimum: eas [S. Scripturas, scil.] esse quoddammodo *nasum cereum*, posse fingi, flectique in omnes modos, et omnium instituto inservire.
Juelli, Apologia Eccl. Angl., § 6.

NOSE-THRIL, *s.* The nostril; the original and etymological form of the word: from *nose*, and *thirl*, a perforation, Saxon. It is so spelt in the first editions of Shakespeare.

That flames of fire he threw forth from his large *nose-thrill*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 22.

Seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster mouth and *nose-thrils* wide.
Browne, Br. Past., P. 2, p. 16.

Will shine bright, and smell sweete in the *nose-thrills* of all young novices. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. L 1.

NOT, *negative adv.* Used for not only.

Given hostile strokes, and that *not* in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but on the ministers
That do distribute it. *Sh. Coriolan.*, iii, 3.

So in the authorised version of the New Testament:

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man but God. 1 *Thess.*, iv, 8.

NO'TE, *v.* Know not; from *ne wot*.

Great be the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
That I *no'te* whether praise or pitty more.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 17.

Such manner time ther was (what time I *no't*)
When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only won'd with such as beast begot.
Pembr. Arc., p. 498.

Whose glittring gite so glimsed in mine eyes,
As yet I *no'te* what proper hew it bare,
Ne therewithal my wits can wel devise.
Gasc. Phylomene.

I am not certain that this is so in the original edition.

†NOTHING. Used in several phrases. "Nothing hath no savour," Howell, 1659, *i. e.*, there is no savour in want.

Flash, when thou'rt drunk, then in thy own conceit
Thou'art valiant, wise, great, honest, rich, discreet.
Troth, Flash, be always drunk! for well I know
When you are sober, you are *nothing so*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

He did his message: Jove bid him sit downe,
As nothing moved with the dismall sounde.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., 1, 46.

My hearty condemnations I send forth
Unto a crue of rascals *nothing worth*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

NOTT, for notted, shorn, cut close, or smooth; from to *nott*, to shear or poll: which is from the Saxon *hnot*, meaning the same.

Imagining all the fat sheep he met to be of kin to the coward Ulisses, because they ran away from him, he massacred a whole flocke of good *nott* ewes.
Metamorph. of Ajax, Prologue, p. 2.

He caused his own head to bee polled, and from thenceforth his beard to be *notted* and no more shaven. *Stowe's Annals*, 1535

Sweet Lirope, I have a lamb,
Newly weaned from the dam,
Of the right kind, it is *notted*.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., Nymph. 2.

Where a marginal note says, "without horns." It is doubtless the old term for such sheep as were without horns. It is to be found also in Chaucer's Prologue, in the character of the *yeman*. See Junius, Minshew, Baret's Alvearie, Ray's South and East Country Words, &c. It is extraordinary, that Mr. Tyrwhitt has mistaken its origin in Chaucer, iv, p. 195.

NOTT-PATED, or NOTT-HEADED, *a.*, from the above. Having the hair close cut.

Wilt thou rob this leathern jerkin, crystal button, *nott-pated*, agat-ring, &c. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Only your blockheadly tradesman, your honest-meaning citizen, your *nott-headed* country gentleman, &c. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 150.

Beardless wheat has also been called *not wheat*. See Todd.

NOVELL, *s.* News; *nouvelle*, French. Also anything new.

We intreat you possesse us o' th' *novell*.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., C 4 b.

[They] loving *novells*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, cited by Todd.

†He would in ship again depart more countries for to range,
Among the heathen for to view such *novels* as were strange. *History of Fortunatus.*

†NOVIST. A novice.

Yea, tell the boy his angry father comes
To teach a *novist* both to die and dare.
Misfortunes of Arthur, 1587.

NOUL. See NOLL.

NOULD. Would not, *ne would*; like the rest of that class.

For grief whereof the lad *n'ould* after joy.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 17.

NOURICE, or NORICE, *s.* Nurse. French.

The nest of strife and *nourice* of debate.
Gascoyne's Works. 1587, sig. V 7.

A *norice*
Some dele ystept in age. *Ordin.*, O. Pl., x, 235.
Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.

Mr. Steevens here sufficiently shows that *nourish* was often written for nourice; which destroys Warburton's conjecture of *marish*.

†But putting aside flatterie, the very *nourice* of vices, set your mind upon justice, the most excellent vertue of all others. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†*To* NOURRIE. To nurse.

And *nourried* with the same milke of infidelitie that their prince was, trained up in the same schoole, and fostered with the same ayre. *Knolles' Turks*, 1610.

†NOURRITURE. Nourishment.

Which, as in all other sublunary bodies that have internall principles of heat, useth to transpire, breath out, and wast away through invisible pores, by exercise, motion, and sleep, to make room still for a supply of new *nourriture*. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

NOVUM, or NOVEM. A kind of game at dice, in which it appears that five or six persons played. Mr. Douce says, that the game was properly called *novem quinque*, from the two principal throws being *nine* and *five*; and that it was called in French *quinquenove*. *Illustr. of Sh.*, i, p. 243. He prefers the reading of the old copies, in the first passage cited: "Abate a throw at *novum*." Prevost gives this account of it: "Nom d'un jeu, qui se joue à deux dés, formé de deux mots latins, qui signifient *cinq* et *neuf*." *Manuel Lexique.*

The pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy—a bare throw at *novum*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Change your game for dice; we are a full number for *novum*. [Namely, 1. *Spendall*; 2. *Scattergood*; 3. *W. Rash*; 4. *Ninnihammer*; 5. *Longfield*; 6. *Staines*.]
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 46.

†The principal use of langrets is at *novum*; for so long as a payre of bard cater treas be walking, so long can you cast neither 5 nor 9; for without cater treay 5 or 9 can never come. *Decker's Bellman*, 1640.

The *bard cater tray* was the contrary to the *langret*. See LANGRET.

†NOWNE. A familiar corruption of *own*.

There into th' hands of her *nowne* daddy
Having deliver'd her, thus sayd he.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

NOWS, for noose. Crashaw, quoted by Johnson.

NOWT, *s.* Cattle; for *neat*.

Goodly *nowt*, both fat and bigge with bone.
Churchyard Worthiness of Wales.

NOY, *s.*, for annoy, or annoyance; perhaps only an abbreviation.

'Tis not the want of any worldly joy,
Nor fruitlesse breed of lambes procures my *noy*.
Lodge's Forbonius & Prisceria, cited *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 283.

So also the verb to *noy*. See Todd.

NOYANCE, *s.* Annoyance; similarly formed.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*. *Haml.*, iii, 3.
A cloud of cumbrous gnattes do him molest,
All striving to infix their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

See also Todd. Spenser also has, several times, *noyous*:

But neither darknesse fowle, nor filthy bands,
Nor *noyous* smell, his purpose could withhold.
F. Q., I, viii. 40.

†That be so troblesome and *noyous* in peace.
More's Utopia, 1551.

†NUN. An old name for the titmouse.

A litle titmouse, called a *nunne*, because his heade is filletted as it were nunlike. *Nomenclator.*

†NUNCION. The intermediate meal, at or after noon. See NOONSHUN.

His conserves or cates, when he hath well dined; his afternoones *nuncions*, and when he goeth to bedde, his posset smoaking-hote. *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

When then, is there nothing in the sacrament but bread and wine, like an hungry *nunscion?*
Smith's Sermons, 1609.

NUNCLE, *s.* A familiar contraction of *mine uncle*; as *ningle*, &c. It seems that the customary appellation of the licensed fool to his superiors was *uncle*, or *nuncle*, which is abundantly exemplified in Lear, act i, sc. 4 and 5. In the same style, the fools called each other cousin." So Gayton, in telling a story of two fools, of whom one was sent to find the other, says, "Fooles are soon intreated, especially the servant telling him that his *couzen* had been missing many daies."

Accordingly he goes about, calling *coz, coz. Festivous Notes*, page 179. In Beaumont and Fletcher's Pilgrim, when Alinda assumes the character of a fool, she uses the same language. She meets Alphonso, and calls him *nuncle;* to which he replies, by calling her *naunt:* by a similar change of *aunt. Pilgr.*, iv, 1.

†NUNGEREL. Perhaps for mongrel.

With the white starch of your firme constancy, you will stiffen the weakenesse of my feeble and limber labours, that it may be able to stand like a stout mastiffe dogge, against the opposition of all detracting *nungerels*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630

NUP, or NUPSON. A fool; of doubtful origin.

'Tis he indeed, the vilest *nup;* yet the fool loves me exceedingly. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 150.

Who having matched with such a *nupson*.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, ii, 2.

I say Phantastes is a foolish transparent gull; a mere fanatic *nupson*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 238.

I find this word in Grose's Classical Dictionary, &c., recorded as still in use.

†NURITURE. Breeding.

His two brethren, . . he caused to be brought up in good *nuriture* and vertuous exercise. *Holinsh.*, 1577.

To NUSLE, or NUZLE. To nurse; quasi to nursle.

Borne to all wickednesse, and *nusled* in all evil.
New Custom, O. Pl., i, 284.

And *nusled* once in wicked deeds, I feard not to offend.
Promos & Cass., ii, 6.

From paganism, wherein
Their unbelieving souls so long had *nuzled* been.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1126.

Though it be a hard thing to change and alter the evill disposition of a man, after he is once *nuselled* in villainy. *North's Plut.*, 1050, A.

A prodigall is a profuse fellow, puft up with affectation, and *nusled* in the same by vaine glorie.
Lenton's Leasures. Char. 19.

Spenser writes it *nousled:*

Whom, till to ryper years he gan aspyre,
He *nousled* up in life and manners wilde.
F. Q., I, vi, 23.

†This Eutherius being principall chamberlaine, now and then would seeme to reforme even Julian also, *nuzzled* and engrafted in the manners of Asia, and therefore vaine and unconstant.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Surely I take almost every one to be of that quality, wherein he is *nusled*, and afterwards taught by anothers example. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

†NUTGALL. An excrescence on the oak.

Take vineger and musterd, pouder of pepper, and pellitory of Spaine, and the curnell of a *nutgall*, and boile them all together, and put it in the hollow teeth.
The Pathway to Health, f. 17.

NUT-HOOK, *s.* Literally a hook to pull down the branches of nuts, in order to gather them.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.
Match me in London, Comedy, 1631.

I will make this verse like a *nut-hooke*, like a *nut-hooke*—and then pull downe—pull downe the moone with it. *Technogamia*, I, 1.

2. Metaphorically, a bailiff, who hooks or seizes debtors or malefactors, with a staff or otherwise:

Doll Tear-sheet says to the beadle, *Nuthook, Nuthook*, you lie. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 4.

I will say marry-trap with you, if you run the *nut-hooks* humour on me. *Merry W. of W.*, i, 1.

I fancy he means, if you try to bring me to justice, like a bailiff or beadle. Some suppose it to be a name also for a thief, from his seizing articles with a hook; but I see no direct example of it. Cleveland says of a committee-man,

He is the devil's *nut-hook*, the sign with him is always in the clutches. *Char. of a Country Cunn. Man.*

NUTMEG. A gilt nutmeg was a common gift at Christmas, or festive times.

A. The armipotent Mars, of lances the almighty,
Gave Hector a gift.
D. A *gilt nutmeg*. *L. L. Lost*, v, 2.

And I will give thee ——
A *guilded nutmeg*, and a race of ginger.
Affection. Sheph., C 2.

NUZZLE, *v.*, for nursle. To nurse. See NUSLE.

These noble Saxons were a nation hard and strong,
On sundry lands and seas in warfare *nuzzled* long.
Drayt. Poly., xi, p. 864.

See Todd on this word.

NYAS, *s.* A young one, a cub. See NIAS.

Then like a *nyas-dragon* on them fly,
And in a trice devour them greedily.
Fasciculus Florum, p. 48.

NYMPHAL, *s.* An eclogue consisting of nymphs, or relating to them. Drayton's Muses' Elysium contains ten *nymphals*, and the arguments to them are in this style:

This *nymphal* of delight doth treat,
Choice beauties, and proportions neat.
Nymph. 1st.

O.

O, *s.* This single vowel for some time enjoyed the dignity of being used as a substantive.

1. To signify anything circular, as the stars, or round spots of any kind, spangles, &c.:

Fair Helena, who more engilds the night,
Than all these fiery *o's* and eyes of light.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

The purple canopy of the earth, powderd over and beset with silver *oe's*, or rather an azure vault, &c.
Parthenia Sacra, 1633, cited by Steevens.

In D'Ewes's Journal is mentioned a patent to make spangles and *o'es* of gold. *Tollet, ibid.* It seems to have

been a common name for a spangle. See Bacon, cited by Todd. Also for the globe of the earth, Ant. and Cleop., v, 2; the circle of a theatre, Hen. V, i, Chorus. Also for spots in a person's face, L. L. L., v, 1.

2. For a lamentation, or exclamation of sorrow:

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 3.
And *O* shall end I hope. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
Like to an *O*, the character of woe.
Hymen's Triumph, cited by Steevens.
With the like clamour, and confused *O*,
To the dread shock the desp'rate armies go.
Drayt. Barons' Wars, ii, 35.

3. For the arithmetical cipher, called by the French *zero:*

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. *Lear*, i, 4.

Consequently, worth nothing; the Fool adds,

I am better than thou art now; I am a fool, thou art nothing. *Ibid.*

O YES, for *oyez*, the usual exclamation of a crier, is used in the following passage as a substantive, in the sense of exclamation.

On whose bright crest, Fame, with her loud'st *O yes*,
Cries, this is he. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 5.
Fairy, hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes*.
Merr. W. of W., v, 5.

OAF, *s.* A fool. This word, which is hardly enough disused to require insertion here, is well illustrated and exemplified in Todd's Johnson.

†**OAKS, FELLING OF.** A popular term for sea-sickness.

The word signifieth to bee provoked, or to have apetite or desire to vomit properly upon the sea, or in a ship. They call it *felling of oakes* merilie.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 39.

†**OAR.** *He loves to have an oar in every one's boat*, i. e., he likes meddling with other people's business. *Howell*, 1659.

Lodge for his *oare in every paper boate*,
He that turnes over Galen every day,
To sit and simper Euphues legacie.
Return from Pernassus, 1606.

†**OATS, WILD.** A term applied commonly to a very extravagant fellow.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfy the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to new fangleness. *Becon's Works*, ed. 1843, p. 204.
Well, go to, *wild oats!* spendthrift! prodigal!
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

OAT-MEAL, *s.* Seems to have been a current name for some kind of profligate bucks, being mentioned with the Roaring Boys, in a ballad by Ford or Decker:

Swagger in my pot-meals,
D—n me's rank with,
Do mad prank with
Roaring boys and *oatmeals*,
Sun's Darling, i, 1

No trace of this odd appellation has yet been found, except that the author of a ludicrous pamphlet has taken the name of Oliver *Oat-meale*. See Weber's Ford, ii, 335.

OATH. A burlesque one, like that administered by old custom at Highgate, was a species of humour practised on other occasions. In Gammer Gurton's Needle, the Bayly administers this oath to Diccon:

Thou shalt take an *othe* of Hodge's leather breache.
First for master doctor, upon paine of his curse,
Where he will pay for all, thou never draw thy purse.
And when ye meete at one pot, he shall have the first pull;
And thou shalt never offer him the cup but it be full.
To good wife Chat, thou shalt be sworne, even on the same wyse.
If she refuse thy money once, never to offer it twise, &c. &c. O. Pl., ii, 74.

OBARNI, *s.* A liquor apparently factitious, and composed of some preparation of mead, with the addition of spices.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath, and *obarni*. *Devil is an Ass*, i, 1.
With spiced meades (wholsome but dear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse, by pesants drunk.
Pymlyco, or Runne Redcap, cited by Gifford in B. Jons., vii, 241.

Qu. Can *quasse* have any reference to the drug now called quassia? *Obarni* seemed likely to be Welch, being joined with mead, or metheglin; but on consulting Welch dictionaries, no such word appeared.

†**OBDURE** To become hard.

Sencelesse of good, as stones they soone *obdure*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†*To* **OBFUSCATE.** To obscure. Used also as an adjective, dull, obscure.

E. The daughters beautie is the mothers glory; light becomes more *obfuscate* and darke in my hands, and in yours it doth atchieve the greater blaze.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.
It is hard to digest, *obfuscates* the sight, generates bad humours, it hurts the head. *Ibid.*

OBIT, *s.* A funeral celebration, or office for the dead; from the Latin verb *obiit*, he died. Sometimes an anniversary celebration in honour of the dead. Coles has, "An *obit*, [funeral obsequies] epicedium, feraliorum dies anniversariæ," &c.

The queene enterde, and *obit* kept, as she in charge did give. *Warner's Alb. Eng.*, B. ii, 42.

My-selfe, my trustie friends, will with my dearest blood,
Keepe *obite* to your happie ghostes.
Alb. Engl., B. iii, p. 84.
Will not my bitter bannings, and sad plaints, &c.
Prevail, thou glorious bright lampe of the day,
To cause thee keep an *obit* for their soules,
And dwell one monthe with the Antipodes.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., L 1.

OBLATRATION, *s.* Barking at; *oblatro*, Latin. Met. Railing at any one. T. Churchyard wrote what he entitled, "A playn and final confutation of Camel's corlyke [cur-like] *oblatration*." *Life of Churchyard, by G. Chalmers*, p. 12. Mr. C. shows that the word was acknowledged by most of our old dictionaries. With many other Latinisms, it has been disused.

†OBLECTATION. Taking delight in.
The third in *oblectation* and fruition of pleasures and wanton pastimes. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

†OBLIGEE.
Ther's not an art but 'tis an *obligee*.
Nuptialls of Peleus and Thetis, 1654.

†OBNOXIOUS. Exposed or liable to.
As I am a man to honour, I have brought him successively off from a hundred of these, to the perrill of my life, and yet am dayly *obnoxious* to new assaults for him. *Marmyon, Fine Companion*, 1633.

OBS AND SOLS. A quaint abbreviation of the words *objectiones et solutiones*, being frequently so contracted in the margins of books of controversial divinity, to mark the transitions from the one to the other.
Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode, as a vast ocean of *obs and sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricable questions. *Burton, Anat. to the Reader*, p. 70.
The youth is in a wofull case;
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in some simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.
Loyal Songs, vol. ii, p. 217.
Hence Butler has coined the name of *Ob-and-Sollers*, for scholastic disputants:
To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *Ob-and-Sollers:*
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.
Hudibr., III, ii, 1241.
†Minerva does not all her treasures rivet
Into the scrues of *obs and sols*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

OBSCENOUS, *a.* Obscene, indecent.
Were both *obscenous* in recitall, and hurtfull in example. *Haringt. Apolog. of Poetr.*, p. 10.
Yet with modest words, and no *obscenous* phrase.
Ibid.

OBSCENOUSNESS, *s.* Obscenity.
There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*. *Ibid.*

OBSEQUIOUS, *a.* Belonging to a funeral, or obsequies.
And the survivor bound
In filial obligation for some term
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Haml.*, i, 2.
Absorbed in funeral grief:
My sighing breast shall be thy funeral bell,
And so *obsequious* will thy father be,
Sad for the loss of thee, having no more,
As Priam was for all his valiant sons.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 5.
How many a holy and *obsequious* tear,
Hath dear religious love stoln from mine eye,
As interest of the dead. *Shakesp., Sonnet* 31.

OBSEQUIOUSLY. In celebration of a funeral.
While I awhile *obsequiously* lament
Th' untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Rich. III, i, 2.

OBSEQUY, *s.* Obsequiousness.
Our's had rather be
Censur'd by some for too much *obsequy*,
Than tax'd of self-opinion.
Massing. Bashf. Lover, Prol.
'Tis true, that sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforc'd to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy*. *B. Jons. Volp.*, iii, 2.

OBSERVANT, *s.* A person who observes; an obsequious attendant.
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*,
That stretch their duties nicely. *Lear*, ii, 2.

OBSTACLE, for obstinate. Intended as a blunder of ignorance.
Fie, Joan! thou wilt be so *obstacle*.
1 *Hen. VI*, v, 5.

OBSTRUCT, *s.* Obstruction; a conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, instead of *abstract*, in the following passage, and adopted by the later editors.
Which soon he granted,
Being an *obstruct* 'tween his lust and him.
Ant. & Cleop., iii, 6.
The emendation, however, has been doubted, and *abstract* defended.

†*To* OBTEST. To implore; to beseech.
Wherein I have to crave (that nothing more hartily I can *obtest* than) your friendly acceptance of the same. . . . . I humblie *obtest* your friendlie countenance, and be my strong bulwarke against the fuming freates and belching ires of saucie sicophants.
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.
Also written *obtestate:*
Dido herself with sacred gifts in hands,
One foot unbound, cloathes loose, at th' altar stands
Readie to die, the gods she *obtestates*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

OCCAMY, or OCKAMY, *s.* A compound metal, meant to imitate silver; a corruption of the word alchemy. Skinner says, "Metallum quoddam mistum, colore argenti æmulum, sed vilissimum, corruptum à nostro *alchymy*."
Pilchards—which are but counterfets to herring, as copper to gold, or *ockamie* to silver.
Nash's Lenten Stuffe, Harl. Misc., vi, 165.
The ten shillings, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster. *Steele, Guardian*, No. 26.
See ALCHYMY.

†OCCASION. Need; business.

He makes his time an accomptant to his memorie, and of the humours of men weaves a net for *occasion*; the inquisitor must looke through his judgement, for to the eye onely he is not visible.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

Though 'twas the multiplicity of his *occasions* often hindered him from coming home betimes, shee'd scould, and say his drunken companions had made him stay bowzing in some scurvy cabaret.
History of Francion, 1655.

†OCCUPATION. Trade. Tenure or occupation in old leases.

OCCUPANT, *s.* (from the indecent sense of the following word). A prostitute.

He with his *occupant*
Are cling'd so close, like dew-wormes in the morne,
That he'll not stir. *Marston's Satires.*
Whose senses some damn'd *occupant* bereaves. *Ibid.*

OCCUPY, [sensu obsc.] To possess, or enjoy.

These villains will make the word captain, as odious as the word *occupy*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For 's whore: Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.
B. Jons. Epigr., 117.

Many, out of their own obscene apprehensions, refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.
Ibid., Discoveries, vol. vii, p. 119.

It is so used also in Rowley's New Wonder, Anc. Dr., v, 278.

[To use.]

†Inke made of soote, such as printers *occupie*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†OCCUPIER. A merchant.

Waste paper, or other stuffe, wherein *occupiers* wrap their severall wares. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

OD'S-PITIKINS. A diminutive adjuration, corrupted from *God's pity*, quasi *God's little pity*.

Od's-pitikins! can it be six miles yet. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

It occurs also in other dramatic writers, as in Decker and Webster's Westward Hoe, and the Shoemaker's Holiday, referred to by Steevens.

ODD, *adj.* The only one.

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully, whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, *Joannes Sturmius*.
Ascham, Scholemaster, p. 124.

†ODD. Peerless; without an equal.

The servants al do sobbe and howle with shrill and heavy cryes,
Beweeping Hector thus they say: On this *odde* knighte, alacke!
We never shall set eye's again.
A. Hall's Homer, 1581, *Il.*, vi.

I cried out, envying Virgils prosperitie, who gathered of Homer, that he had fallen into the *oddest* mans hands that ever England bred. *Ibid., Preface.*

ODE, or OADE, *s.* A peculiar orthography, for *woad*, the herb used in dying. Coles has, "*oad* to dye cloth, glastum."

Must relish all commodities alike, and admit no difference between *ode* and frankincense.
B. Jons. Poetaster, ii, 1.

ODIBLE, *a.* Hateful; from the Latin. Exemplified by Todd from Bale.

ODLING, *s.* The meaning of this word has not yet been discovered, though it must have some relation to tricking and cheating. It occurs only in B. Jonson's description of the character of Shift, prefixed to his Every Man out of his Humour. He describes him as,

A thread-bare shark; one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings. His profession is skeldering and *odling*; his bank Paul's, and his warehouse Pict-hatch.

Mr. Gifford says, "Of *odling* I can say nothing with certainty, having never met with the word elsewhere." *Ibid.*

ŒILIAD, *s* A glance of the eye, an ogle; from *oeillade*, French. Thus the commentators agree to write this word, which was variously misspelt in the early editions of Shakespeare. See EYLIAD.

I know your lady does not love her husband;
I am sure of that; and at her late being here,
She gave strange *œiliads*, and most speaking looks,
To noble Edmund. *Lear*, iv, 5.

Mr. Steevens found the word in Greene also:

Amorous glances, smirking *oeiliades*.
Disputation between a He and She Conneycatcher.

OF was very anomalously used in some ancient phrases; as, *of bless beseech*, for "whom I pray to bless."

I blesse thee in his blessed name, whom I *of blesse beseech*. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 105.

So *command of*:

His ghost, whose life stood in thy light, *commandeth me of ayde*. *Ibid.*, p. 67.

That is, commands me to give him aid.

I shall desire you *of* more acquaintance.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 1.

See the instances there quoted by Steevens.

I humbly do desire your grace *of* pardon.
Merch. Venice, iv, 1.

Also the examples quoted at As you like it, v, 4.

And wills me that my mortal foe I do *beseke of grace*.
Surrey, on False Affect., &c.

"*Of pardon you I pray*," occurs very often in Spenser.

OF ALL LOVES. By all means; a most earnest form of intercession. See LOVES.

OFFICES, *plur. n.* The parts of a house appropriated to the servants. This sense is by no means disused, but yet has been disputed by modern com-

mentators. The lower parts of London houses are always called the *offices;* nor is it confined to London, as every advertisement for the sale of a mansion will show.

The king's abed;
He hath been in unusual pleasure, and
Sent forth great largess to your *offices*. *Macb.*, ii, 1.

This is the original reading, for which some have absurdly proposed *officers*. Largess was given to servants, not to officers.

Alack, and what shall good old York there see,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones. *Rich. II*, i, 2.

That is, a complete picture of desolation. Rooms untenanted and unfurnished, *offices* without attendants, and the very stones untrodden. Thus also:

When all our *offices* have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Timon*, ii, 2.

The speaker means to say, that the offices below were full of riot, while the apartments above were occupied with ruinous luxuries. As the only doubt respecting this word has reference to the interpretation of Shakespeare, it is sufficient to bring his several passages together, to clear up the meaning of them all. See FEEDERS.

OFFSPRING. Very peculiarly used for origin.

Nor was her princely *off-spring* dammified,
Or ought disparaged by those labours base.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 18

OFTEN, as an adjective, frequent.

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities. 1 *Tim.*, v, 23.
His mother's *often* 'scapes, though truly knowne,
Cannot divert him. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, p. 77.
†As many brookes, foords, showres of rain and springs,
Unto the Thames their *often* tribute brings.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†For whom I sighed have so *often sithe*.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†OIL-OF-BASTON. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308. We find *oil of whip*, similarly used

Now for to cure such a disease as this,
The *oyl of whip* the surest medicine is.
Poor Robin, 1693.

OIL OF TALC. See TALC.

†OILSTONE. A whetstone.

An *oylestone*, or a barbars whetstone smeared with oyle or spittle. *Nomenclator*

†OINTED. For anointed.

Mis. Thou shalt sit
Queen of that kingdom in a chair of light,
And doves with *ointed* wings shall hover o'r thee,
Shedding perfumes. *Cartwright's Siedge*, 1651.

OLD, *s.*, for *wold*. So read in the original edition of Lear, iii, 4. Spelman also has *olds* for *wolds;* and other writers.

OLD, *a.* In the sense of frequent, abundant; a burlesque phrase, which it has been thought necessary to illustrate in our early writers, but which is by no means disused at this hour.

Here will be an *old* abusing of God's patience and the king's English. *Merry Wives of W.*, i, 4.
If a man were porter to hell-gate, he would have *old* turning the key. *Macb.*, ii, 3.
I imagine there is *old* moving among them.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 163.
Here's *old* cheating. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 109.

See also the notes on those passages. See Todd, in *Old*, 9.

†OLD-RELIGION. So the Roman Catholic religion was called long after the Reformation.

OLD SHOE. *To throw an old shoe after a person.* See SHOE, OLD.

†OLD-SHOW. "The play called king by your leave, or the *old shewe*." *Nomenclator*, 1585, p. 298.

ONE, as a substantive. An individual, a single person.

There's not a *one* of them, but in his house
I keep a servant feed. *Macb.*, iii, 4.
Not a *one* shakes his tail, but I sigh out a passion.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 155.

One was sometimes pronounced, and even written, *on*. Thus the Echo, in the Arcadia:

What salve, when reason seeks to be gone? *One.*
Pembr. Arc.
V. Not mine, my gloves are *on*.
Sp. Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 1.

The quibble here intended depends upon the word being so pronounced. The original editions of Shakespeare frequently have *on* for *one*. Thus in King John:

If the midnight bell
Did, with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night. Act iii, sc. 3.

See the abundant proofs adduced by Mr. Malone, in the note upon that passage. It is so written in the older writers still more frequently, as in Chaucer. See Tyrwhitt's Glossary. So in Holland's Suetonius:

He caught from *on* of them a trumpet. P. 14.

Spenser too has it:

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.
Ruines of Time, ver. 1.

†And his learn'd guide, no difference know,
But find it *one*, to reap, and sow. *Cartwr. Poems*, 1651.

†ONE-EARED. A term applied to wine.

This wine is still *one-eard*, and brisk, though put
Out of Italian cask in English butt.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†ONE-PENNY. An old name of a game.

Basilinda. Cum sortitò ductus rex facienda præcipit, ministrique jussa tenentur facessere, quod feriis regalibus moris est factitari. βασιλινδα. Polluci. The playe called *one penie, one penie: come after me.*
Nomenclator, 1585.

†ONE-WAY BREAD.

If the grossest part of the bran be separated by a searce, and ric flower, or else barley flower and rie flower together, be added to that which is sifted from the grossest bran, there will be made a browne houshold bread, agreeable enough for labourers. Sometimes onely the grosser part of the bran is by a searce separated from the meale, and a bread made of that which is sifted, called in some places, *one-way bread*, wholsome enough, and with some in very familiar use. *Venner's Via Recta*, 1637.

ONEYERS, *s.*, or ON-YERS. According to Mr. Malone, public accountants. To settle accounts in the Exchequer, he says, is still called to *ony*, from the mark *o. ni*, which is an abbreviation of the Latin form, *oneretur, nisi habeat sufficientem exonerationem*. There is the more propriety in the interpretation, because the persons spoken of were supposed to come from the exchequer. This is chiefly from Cowell's Law Dict.

With nobility and tranquillity; burgomasters and great *oneyers*; such as can hold in. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

ONSAY, *s.* Onset.

First came the New Custome, and he gave the *onsay*.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 275.

ONSLAUGHT, *s.* The same.

I do remember yet that *onslaught*, thou wast beaten,
And fledst before the baker. *B. & Fl. Mons. Tho.*, ii, 2.
Then called a council, which was best
By siege or *onslaught* to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed,
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.
Hudibr., I, iii, v. 421.

OPAL, *s.* This stone was thought to possess magical powers. Thus wrapped in a bay-leaf it produced invisibility.

Nor an *opal*
Wrapped in a bay-leaf in my left fist,
To charm their eyes with. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 6.

Its beautiful variety of colours naturally made it the object of peculiar admiration.

OPE-TIDE, *s.* The early spring, the time when flowers begin to open; the time of opening.

So lavish *ope-tyde* canseth fasting Lents.
Hall, Sat., B. ii, S. 1.

OPERANCE, *s.* Operation, effect.

The elements
That know not what or why, yet do effect
Rare issues by their *operance*.
Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 3.

OPERANT, *a.* Operative, fit for action.

My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Haml., iii, 2.

May my *operant* parts
Each one forget their office. *Heyw. Royal K.*
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

OPINION, *s.* Credit, reputation; *i. e.*, the good opinion held of us by others.

Thou hast redeem'd thy lost *opinion*. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.
And spend your rich *opinion* for the name
Of a night brawler. *Othello*, ii, 3.
What *opinion* will the managing
Of this affair bring to my wisdom?
B. & Fl. Thierry and Th.
I mean you have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman. *Gamest.*, O. Pl., ix, 16.

†OPPORTUNOUS. Opportune.

The *opportunous* night friends her complexion.
Heywood, Troia Britanica, 1609

OPPUGN, *v.* How Butler pronounced this word, which is now softened into *oppune*, it is not easy to say. He certainly made it three syllables, as his verse testifies; perhaps *oppug-en*.

If nothing can *oppugne* love,
And virtue invious ways can prove.
Hudibr., I, iii, 385.

OPUNCTLY, *adv.* Opportunely, at the point of time.

And you shall march a whole day until you come *opunctly* to your mistress.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 94.

OR, *adv.*, in the sense of *ere*. Before; *ær*, Saxon.

And brake all their bones in pieces, *or* ever they came at the bottom of the den. *Daniel*, vi, 24.
And, *or* I wist, when I was come to land.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 19.
I will be revenged, *or* he depart away.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 263.

So in the Psalms, "*Or* ever your pots be made hot," means "ere ever," or before ever.

OR ERE therefore means *ere ever;* that is, "before ever." *Ere* being here a substitute for *e'er*, the contraction of ever.

I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, *or ere*
It should the good ship so have swallow'd.
Temp., i, 2.
To schoole him once *or ere* I change my style.
Hall, Sat., IV, 4.

Milton has used it:

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn.
Hymn on Nativity, l. 86.

ORACULOUS, though used by most of our old writers, and even by Milton and Pope, as appears by Dr. Johnson's quotations, is now completely supplanted by *oracular;* and is therefore becoming obsolete. To the

authorities for it we may add Massinger:

We submit,
And hold the counsels of great Cosimo
Oraculous. *Great D. of Fl.*, i, 1.

See Johnson.

†ORANGE-BUTTER. An old delicacy of the table.

The Dutch way to make orange-butter.—Take new cream two gallons, beat it up to a thickness, then add half a pint of orange-flower-water, and as much red wine, and so being become the thickness of butter, it retains both the colour and scent of an orange
Closet of Rarities, 1706

ORANGE-TAWNY, *s.* A dull orange colour. This colour seems to have been appropriated by custom to the dress of some inferior persons; as clerks, apparitors, &c. Sometimes simply called *tawny*. See TAWNY.

Thou scum of man,
Uncivil, *orange-tawney-coated* clerk.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, iv, 3,

Said to Metaphor, the justice's clerk. It is attributed also to Jews:

They say — that usurers should have *orange-tawny* bonnets, because they do judaïze. *Bacon, Ess.* 41.

†ORANGE-WATER, seems to have been a favorite perfume as far back at least as the reign of James I.

A gentleman seeing a faire gentlewoman at a window, he volted and carabetted upon his horse a good space before her, and at last away he pranced. Anon after he came that way againe, and did as before, and so continued a good while. At last he departed for good and all, and being come home, he sent her two bottles of *orange-water* by his page, which the gentlewoman accepting, said unto the page: Now I pray thee (my lad) thanke thy maister, and tell him that I thought his evening winde would turne to water.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Orange-flower water.—Take two pounds of *orange*-flowers, as fresh as you can get them, infuse them in two quarts of white wine, and so distil them, and it will yield a curious perfuming spirit.
Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

ORDINANCE, *s.* Used for fate.

Let *ordinance*
Come as the gods foresay it. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

ORDINARY, *s.* A public dinner, where each person pays his share. The word, in this sense, is certainly not obsolete; but it is here inserted for the sake of observing, that ordinaries were long the universal resort of gentlemen, particularly in the reign of James I. They were, as a modern writer well observes, "The lounging-places of the men of the town and the fantastic gallants who herded together. Ordinaries were the exchange for news, the echoing places for all sorts of town-talk; there they might hear of the last new play and poem, and the last fresh widow sighing for some knight to make her a lady; these resorts were attended also to save charges of housekeeping." "But a more striking feature in these ordinaries shewed itself as soon as the voyder had cleared the table. Then began the shuffling and cutting on one side, and the bones rattling on the other. The ordinary in fact was a gambling house." *Curios. of Liter.*, vol. iii, 82.

Hence they were often synonymous terms:

Exposing the daingerous mischiefs that the dicyng howses, commonly called *ordinarie* tables, &c.—do dayley breede within the bowelles of the famous citie of London. *G. Whetstone*, cited in *Poet. Dec.*, ii, 240.

A very exact account of the *ordinaries* of those days may be found in a tract published in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. ii, p. 108, 8vo. Park's edition.

In Shakespeare I find them twice mentioned, and they are frequently spoken of by his contemporary dramatists:

I did think thee, for two *ordinaries*, to be a pretty wise fellow; thou didst make tolerable vent of thy travel. *L. L. Lost*, ii, 3.

Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast,
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart,
For what his eyes eat only. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

It was a part of fashionable education:

I must tell you, you are not audacious enough, you must frequent *ordinaries* a month more, to initiate yourself. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, iii, 1.

Mentioned also act ii, sc. 3.

I'll tell you his method;
First he will enter you at some *ordinary*.
Ibid., Alchem., iii, 4.

'Tis almost dinner, I know they stay for you at the *ordinary*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, iv, 1.

In 1608, a common price for a genteel *ordinary* was two shillings:

Why should a gallant pay but *two shillings* for his *ordinary* that nourishes him, and twenty times two for his brothel that consumes him.
Middl. Trick to catch O. One, i, 1.

The latter was, doubtless, enormously dear.

Some ordinaries were cheaper:

No fellows that at *ordinaries* dare
Eat their *eighteen pence* thrice out before they rise.
And yet go hungry to a play. *Ibid.*

Some were much dearer:

When you have done, step to the *ten crown ordinary*.
Ibid., Wildg. Ch., i, 1.

In the numerous writers of characters, we find the same mention of ordinaries:

The *ordinarie* is his [the gamester's] oratorie, where he preyes upon the countrey gull to feede himselfe.
Clitus's Whimz., p. 49.

The cant terms among gamblers at the *ordinaries* were borrowed from *bird-catching;* as those of money-lending sharpers were from the rabbit-warren. See CONEYCATCH.

†I have knowne sundry proclamations, authorising and commanding the justices of peace (at or before the beginning of the Lent time) to convent and call before them all taverners, inne-holders, alehouse-keepers, keepers of *ordinary tables*, and other victualers within the precinct and rule of the said justices; and to take bonds (by recognisance) with sufficient sureties of every of them, and in good summes of money to the kings majesties use, that they shall not dresse any flesh in their houses in the Lent time for any respect, nor to suffer it to be eaten there. *Dalton's Countrey Justice*, 1620.

†ORGAMY. The herb pennyroyal? See ORGANS.

The storke having a branch of *orgamy*,
Can with much ease the adders sting eschew.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

ORGANS, *s.* A name for the herb pennyroyal; a corruption of *origanum*, on which this punning epigram was founded:

A good wife once a bed of *organs* set,
The pigs came in, and eat up every whit;
The good man said, wife, you your garden may
Hog's-Norton call; here pigs on *organs* play.
Witts Recreations, Epigr., p. 85, repr.

A pair of organs was the name for what we now call an organ:

But the great work, in which I mean to glory,
Is in the raising a cathedral church,
It shall be at Hog's Norton; with *a pair*
Of stately *organs*. O. Pl., ix, 212.

See HOG'S NORTON.

ORGILLOUS, *a.* Proud; from *orgueilleux*, French.

From isles of Greece,
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed.
Sh. Tro. & Cr., Prol., l. 2.

His atyre was *orgulous*.
Romance of Rich., quoted by Steevens.

†And these most *orgueilous* and extreme paines are caused of a very moist and maligne vapour, which riseth up from the liver.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

ORIANA. A name given in flattery to queen Elizabeth, in a set of madrigals published in 1601 to celebrate her beauty and chastity at 68. Jonson applied it to Anne, queen of James I, quasi, *Oriens Anna*. *Masque called the Satyr*. See Gifford's Note, vol. vi, p. 475.

ORIOL, or ORIEL, *s.* A portico, or court; also a small room near the hall in monasteries where particular persons dined. *Blount's Glossogr.* Du Cange says, "*Oriolum*, porticus, atrium;" and quotes Matth. Paris for it. Supposed by some to be a diminutive from *area*, or *areola*. In modern writings we meet with mention of *oriel* windows. I doubt the propriety of the expression; but, if right, they must mean those windows that project like a porch, or small room.

At St. Alban's was an *oriel*, or apartment for persons not so sick as to retire to the infirmary.
Fosbrook's Brit. Monachism, vol. ii, p. 160.

I may be wrong in my notion of *oriel* window, but I have not met with ancient authority for that expression. Cowel conjectures that *Oriel* college in Oxford took its name from some such room or portico. There is a remarkable portico, in the further side of the first quadrangle, but not old enough to have given the name. It might, however, be only the successor of one more ancient, and more exactly an *oriel*.

ORK, or ORC, *s.* A marine animal, the nature of which seems not well defined. Poets have spoken of them as monsters, and forming the guard of Neptune. *Orca*, Latin. By Pliny's description of one stranded in the Tiber from its bulk, it seems most like the *narwal*, or *monodon monoceros* of Linnæus. Pliny says it is an inveterate enemy of the whale.

Now turn and view the wonders of the deep,
Where Proteus herds, and Neptune's *orks* do keep.
B. Jons. Masq. of Neptune.

Drayton makes the *orks* court the nymphs; thus implying that they had something of a human shape:

Her marble-minded breast, impregnable, rejects
The ugly *orks* that for their lord the ocean woo.
Polyolb., ii, p. 687

Ariosto's *ork*, which was to devour Angelica, is altogether a fanciful monster. Harington thus gives him:

I call him *orke*, because I know no beast
Nor fish from whence comparison to take.
His head and teeth were like a bore, the rest
A masse, of which I know not what to make.
Or. Fur., x, 87.

Milton mentions *orks*, Par. Lost, xi, 835.

†We are here betwixt hosts and marriners, which are no other but famished *orkes*, whirle-pooles, running cesternes, and greedy lionesses with whelpes.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

[It appears here used for a drinking vessel.]

†One bad them fill an *orke* of Bacchus water.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

†ORNATED. Adorned.

Had I the skill of Homer, Maro, Naso,
Or had I that admir'd *ornated* stile
Of Petrark, or the brave Italian Tasso,
I could not overmuch thy praise compile.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ORNDERN, *s.*, the same as ARNDERN. An afternoon's meal. By Ray stated as a Cambrian word, and explained, "Afternoon's drinkings." *North Country Words*, p. 47. This is so like *undern*, that it is difficult not to suppose them the same; yet Lye explains the latter to mean nine in the morning. See UNDERN.

†ORPHANT. An orphan.

Hee ne'r provok'd the silly *orphants* eryes,
Nor fill'd with teares the woefull widdowes eyes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To those shee seemes a star most shining bright,
Whome fortune makes to seeme more darke then night,
As maye appeare by those twelve *orphants* poore,
Whome shee releeves at charrityes blest dore.
Collier's Alleyn Papers.

ORPHARION, *s.* A sort of musical instrument; doubtless from the name of Orpheus.

Set the cornet with the flute,
The *orpharion* to the lute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayt., Ecl. 3d.

If I forget to praise our oaten pipes,
Such music to the muses all-procuring,
That some learn'd eares prefer'd it have before
Both *orpharyon*, violl, lute, bandore.
Harington's Epigr., iv, 91.

In both these passages it seems to be used as *orpharion*.

The *orpharion* was shaped like a lute, but differed in being strung with wire. In sir John Hawkins's History of Musick is given a figure of it, with this account, from Morley's Introduction to Practical Musick:

The *orpharion* is strung with more stringes than the lute, and also hath more frets, or stops; and whereas the lute is strung with gut stringes, the *orpharion* is strung with wire stringes, by reason of which manner of stringinge the *orpharion* doth necessarilie require a more gentle and drawing stroke than the lute.
Hist. Mus., iii, p. 344.

An instrument called *Orphion*, cannot be the same as this, being said to be invented by Thomas Pilkington, who died in 1660, at the age of 35. He was thus celebrated by sir Aston Cokaine:

Mast'ring all music that was known before,
He did invent th' *orphion*, and gave more.
Hawkins, Hist., iii, p. 345.

†ORPHELIN. An orphan. Fr.

They all love presents, they all seeke for gifts, they do not right to the *orphelin*, and the widdowes complaint commeth not before them.
The Theatre or Rule of the World, n. d.

ORT, *s.* A scrap, or trifling fragment of anything; of obscure derivation. It is sufficiently illustrated by Dr. Johnson, and his last editor, who mark it as obsolete. I think, however, that it is not quite disused. It is seldom used in the singular, but examples may be found; as,

Where should he have this gold? It is some poor fragment or slender *ort* of his remainder.
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Let him have time a beggar's *orts* to crave.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, 531.

Sancho had in a short time choaked himself with the ingurgitated reliques and *orts* of the canon's provision.
Gayt. Fest. Notes, p. 284.

OSPREY, *s.* The sea eagle; which name seems to have been given both to the *falco ossifragus*, and the *falco haliætus* of Linnæus. See Shaw's Gen. Zoology. Besides its destructive power of devouring fish, it was supposed formerly to have a fascinating influence. Both these qualities are alluded to in the following passages:

I think he'll be to Rome
As is the *osprey* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature.
Coriolanus, iv, 7.

But, oh Jove, your actions,
Soon as they move, as *ospreys* do the fish,
Subdue before they touch.
Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsm., i, 1.

The *osprey*, oft here seen, though seldom here it breeds,
Which over them the fish no sooner do espy,
But, betwixt him and them by an antipathy,
Turning their bellies up, as though their death they saw,
They at his pleasure lie, to stuff his gluttonous maw.
Drayton, Polyolb., Song xxv.

I will provide thee with a princely *osprey*,
That, as she flyeth over fish in pools,
The fish shall turn their glittering bellies up,
And thou shalt take thy liberal choice of all.
Battle of Alcazar, 1594.

[Chapman (Hom. Il., xviii, in fin.) calls it the *osspringer*.]

†OSSE. Some sort of omen, from the mouth.

Were permitted to seeke after the answers given by oracles, and the science of peering into beasts bowels, which now and then discover future events: yea, and the faithfull information, where ever it might be found, of birds by singing, of fowles by flying, and of *osses* let fall from the mouth, were with studious affectation of varietie sought for.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

Behold (quoth he) my sonne Gratian, thou hast upon thee imperiall garments, as we all hoped for, conferred with luckie *osses* and acclamations by the judgement of my selfe and our fellow souldiors. *Ibid.*

As if they were to be led unto the place of execution, or, to speake without any evill presaging *osse*, gathering their armor together, where an host is gone before.
Ibid.

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countreymen, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.
Ibid.

OSTENT, *s.* Prodigy; from the Latin *ostentum*.

Prepar'd t' effect these black events,
Presag'd before by proud Spaine's sad *ostents*
Mirr. for Mag., p. 818.

2. Mere show or appearance:

Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam. *Merch. of Venice*, ii, 2.
Giving full trophy, signal, and *ostent*,
Quite from himself to God. *Henry V*, v, Chorus.
†That is the author's epitaph and tomb.
Which when ambitious pyles, th' *ostents* of pride
To dust shall fall. *Randolph's Poems*, 1643.

†**OSTENTFUL**. Prodigious.

All these together are indeed *ostentfull*.
Byron's Tragedy.

OTHERGATES, *adv.* Otherways; as *algates*, all-ways: sometimes made *otherguise*. Both more recently corrupted into *other guess*, which has no real sense, or derivative meaning. Howell's Letters, first edition, have *othergetts*, I, ii, 2, which is nearer the right, though still wrong.

If he had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
When Hudibras, about to enter
Upon an *othergates* adventure.
Hudib., P. I, C. iii, l. 42.

So it should be printed; or else *anothergates*, in one word.

OTTOMITES, for Ottomans, *i. e.*, Turks.

And do undertake
This present war against the *Ottomites*. *Othello*, i, 3.

OUCHE, or **OWCH**, *s.* A jewel, brooch, spangle, or necklace; but which is its primary signification cannot be known, till its etymology shall be found, which is at present very uncertain. Mr. Tyrwhitt, in his Glossary to Chaucer, inclines to think that the true word is *nouche*, from the Italian *nocchia*, which means any kind of bosse, also a clasp, or buckle. *Nouches*, he says, is the reading of the best MSS. at v. 8258, and *nochia*, *nosca*, and *nusca*, are certainly shown by Du Cange to be used in English documents, in the senses of *monile*, a necklace; *fibula*, a broche, &c. In this case *an ouch* will have been substituted for *a nouch;* in the same manner as *an eyas*, for *a nias; a nidget*, for *an ideot*, &c. See those words. In Exodus, xxviii, 11, &c., *ouches* seem to be used for the setting in which precious stones were held:

Engrave the two stones, with the names of the children of Israel: thou shalt make them be set in *ouches* of gold.

See also several succeeding verses, in that place; and chap. xxxix, 16, &c.

Your brooches, pearls, and *ouches*. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Pope says, on that place, that *owches* were bosses of gold, set with diamonds.

What gold I have, pearl, bracelets, rings, or *ouches*,
Or what she can desire, gowns, petticoats, &c.
I am to give her for't. *B. & Fl. Woman's Prize*, iv, 1
His jewels he thus disposed; to his daughter Stafford, an *ouche* called the eagle, which the prince gave him; to his daughter Alice his next best *ouche*.
Dugdale, quoted by Steevens.
Insteed of silkes I will weare sack-cloth; for *owches* and bracelets, leere and caddis.
Lyly's Euphues, II 1 b.

Baret calls it a collar that women used about their necks. *Alvearie*. Skinner explains it a jewel, but doubts of the derivation; Minshew a broche, &c. Bacon, quoted by Johnson, seems to use it for a spangle. Holingshed has *ouches* or eare-rings, vol. i, c. 8. In Fleming's Nomenclator (1585), *monile* is rendered "a jewell to hang about one's necke; a necklace; an *ouch;*" and *monile baccatum*, "a necklace, *owch*, or tablet beset with pearles." Also, metaphorically, a tumour in the skin, such as are usually termed carbuncles, and occasionally *gems*.

Up starts as many aches in's bones as there are *ouches* in his skin.
Chapm. Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 145.
†Gods *ouches*, look your eyes are out,
You will not bird, I trow:
Alas! goe home, or else I thinke
The birds will laugh at you.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

OUCHER. An artist who made *ouches*.

Owchers, skynners, and cutlers. *Cock Lorelles Bote*.

To **OVERCRAW**, *v.* Licentiously used, for the sake of rhyme, instead of *overcrow*, or *crow over*, in triumph.

Then gan the villein him to *overcraw*,
And brought unto him swords, ropes, poison, fire.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 50.

To **OVERCROW**, *v.* The same word, in its regular form.

A base varlet that, being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains. *Spenser, View of Ireland*

This passage is well adduced, by Mr. Todd, to prove that Warton was mistaken in changing the word above cited in the Faery Queen, to *over-aw*. *Hist. Engl. P.*, iii, 262.

Shall I, th' embassadress of gods and men,
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge.
Brewer's Lingua, cited by Todd
†Both these noble men laboured, with tooth and nayle, to *overcrowe*, and consequently to overthrow one another. *Holinshed*, 1577.

†OVERLEER.

Item, x. peces of woode callyd *overleers*, xx.*d.*
MSS. at Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†OVERLIVE. To outlive. Used by Bacon, Essay xxvii.

OVERLY, *a.* Slight, superficial; so interpreted by Coles, and translated *levis, perfunctorius*. Holioke also has "*overly*, vide superficiall."

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.
Hall's Satires, III, iii, 1.

So have wee seene an hauke cast off an heronshaw to looke and flie quite other way, and after many carelesse and *overly* fetches, to towre up unto the prey intended. *Ibid., Quo Vadis?* p. 59.

See Todd, for other examples.

To OVER-PEER, *v.* To peer over, or overhang.

The pageants of the sea
Do *over-peer* the petty traffickers. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 1.
And mountainous error be too highly heap'd
For truth to *over-peer*. *Coriolanus*, ii, 3.
O Rome, that with thy pride dost *over-peer*
The worthiest cities of the conquered world.
Kyd's Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 281.
We will not thus be fac'd and *over-peer'd*.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 325.

Johnson has also illustrated this word.

OVER-SCUTCHED, *part.* Whipped, probably at the cart's tail; seems to be a corruption of *overswitched*, much lashed with a whip.

And sung those tunes to the *over-scutched* huswives, that he heard the carmen whistle. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ray has "*overswitched* housewife;" probably with allusion to this passage. He explains it thus: "A whore; a ludicrous word." *North Country Words*. Mr. Steevens seems to be mistaken in deducing it from *overscotched*, to scotch being rather to score or cut with a knife or sharp instrument, than to slash with a whip or rod.

†OVERSEEN. Deceived; drawn into error.

Clit. Marke this: thou goest about varlet, to get thyselfe praise by the hazzard of my life; where if thou be *overseene* in anything, be it never so little, I shall utterly perish. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Great Julius Cæsar was much *overseene*
With Cleopatra, the Ægyptian queene.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Item, he hates of all humane things to be *overseene* in bread; for he had rather the brewer should thrive than the baker. *Harry White's Humour*, 1659.

The truth is, one of us is much *o'rseen*: 'twas a most improvident thing, whoe'r 'twas did it, to go and beget a fair daughter, and nere aske the advice of the common councel before hand.
Cartwright's Siedge, 1651.

†*To* OVERSILE. To cover over.

Ere I my malice cloke or *oversile*,
In giving Izac such a counsell vile. *Du Bartas.*

†OVERSLIPPED. Wasted.

Yea many of them are of this mind, that the time of their youth is infamously *overslipped*, when they do not rush into their voluptuous and inordinate demeanor, at what time the lustie prime of their age doth somewhat enable and support them.

OVERSTOCKS, *s.*, or UPPER-STOCKS. That is, upper stockings: *haut de chausses*, an old name for breeches. Baret has "Breeches, or men's *overstockes*, femoralia, περισκώματα."

Thy *upper-stocks*, be they stufft with silke or flockes,
Never become thee like a nether paire of stocks.
Heywood's Epigrams.

See NETHER-STOCKS.

OVERTHWART, *a.* Cross, contrary, contradictory. It is rather extraordinary that this word, which appears to have been in great favour with many of his contemporaries, is not once used by Shakespeare.

Never in my life had I more *overthwart* fortune in one day. *Menæchmi*, 6 Plays, i, 146.
I'll make thee curse thy *overthwart* denial.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 40.
Ever more, Philologe, you will have some *overthwarte* reason to drawe forth more communication withall.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 106, repr.
He seemeth so jealous of us all, and becomes so *overthwart* to all others. *Lyly's Court Com.*, Y 1, b.

It occurs in Butler, for across, but contracted:

For when a giant's slain in fight,
And mow'd *o'erthwart*, or cleft downright.
Hudib., I, ii, 29.

†Ossa transversa in temporibus, quæ aures complectuntur. The *overthwart* bones in the temples which compasse the eares. *Nomenclator.*

Many other compounds of *over-* occur, which are not now commonly in use; but in general they are sufficiently intelligible by knowing the meaning of the other part of the word.

OVERTHWART, as a substantive. Contradiction, quarrelling.

What have we here before my face these unseemly and malepart *overthwarts*.
Lyly's Court Com. Endim., act iii, sc. 1.

Thy dull head will bee but a grindstone for my quick wit, which if thou whet with *overthwarts*, peristi.
Ibid., Alex. and Camp., act iii, sc. 2.

†A gent riding on the way ask'd a poore countrie boy whose pigges those were? he answered: My mothers. Who is thy mother? my fathers wife. Who is thy father? he answered: Goe aske my mother? For these witty *overthwarts* the gent entertain'd the boy into his service, and gave him good wages ever after.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†OVERTHWARTLY. Obstinately.

Obstinate operam dat. He deales *overthwartly* with me. He yeeldes not an inch. He stands to his tackling. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†OVERTURE. An opening.

Near the cave's inmost *overture* did lurk
A tortoise. *Chapm., Hom. Hymen to Hermes.*

OUGHT. Used as the preterite of *to owe*, in the sense of *to own*.

But th' Elfin knight, which *ought* that warlike wage,
Disdain'd to loose the meed he wonne in fray.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 39.

Also in the modern sense of *owed:*

The trust he *ought* me, made me trust him so.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 420.
†Lo, hold you: its currant, there wants not a penie of that I *ought* you. *Terence in English*, 1614.

†OUGSOME. Ugly.
The *ougsum* owle Joves bird doth hate.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

OULD, *s.* See WOLD.

OUPH. Fairy, or sprite; said to be from *alf*, the Teutonic word for goblin.
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.
Merry W. W., iv. 4.
Search Windsor castle, elves, within and out:
Strew good luck, *ouphes*, on every sacred room,
That it may stand to the perpetual doom. *Ibid.*, v, 5.
Ouph is probably the proper reading in this line of the Comedy of Errors:
We talk with goblins, *ouphs*, and elvish sprights.
Act ii, sc. 2.
Though the first folio reads *owles*. By the company in which it is found, *ouphs* was doubtless the word, as Theobald conjectured; but later editors, for the sake of contradicting Theobald, as it seems, denied. Capell alone defends Theobald.

OUPHEN, *a.* Belonging to *ouphs*, or fairies.
Ye *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny. *Merry W. W.*, v, 5.
This is the conjectural reading proposed by Warburton, and certainly very probable. The first editions have *orphan*.

OUR, as we now use *ours*. The form is not common.
We rule who live; the dead are none of *our*.
Daniel, Civil War, vi, 61.
Nor want of spirit, that lost us what was *our*
Ibid., 76.
Their is sometimes similarly used.

OUSE, *s.* The liquor in a tanner's vat.
Whereas by the aunciente lawes and statutes of the land, you should let a hyde lye in the *ouse* at least nine months, you can make good leather of it before three months. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 410.

OUSEL, or OUZEL, *s.* The blackbird; the bird *κατ' ἐξοχήν*. *Oisel*, or *oiseau*, old French; or *osle*, Saxon. [The French derivative is not correct.]
The *ousel* cock, so black of hue,
With orange tawny bill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
Drayton writes it *woosel*, but evidently means the same bird:
The *woosel* near at hand, that hath a golden bill.
Polyolb., Song xiii, p. 914.
He has it also *osel*. *Sheph. Garl.*
In the passage of Hamlet (act iii, sc. 2), where some modern editions have read *ouzle*, for ousel; the old editions all read *weasel*, which is now adopted.
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft.
Spens. Epithal., l. 82.

†OUT. Tipsy. A cant term mentioned with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-poet, 1630.

OUT, *adv.* Full, or completely.
For then thou wast not
Out three years old. *Temp.*, i, 2.

OUT, ALAS! A common exclamation of grief, where we should now say *alas* only.
Out, alas!
You'd be so lean that blasts of January
Would blow you through and through.
Wint. T., iv, 3.
Ha! let me see her: *out, alas!* she's cold.
Rom. and Juliet, iv, 5.
And *out*, he cries, *alas*, O worthy wight.
Harr. Ariost., xviii, 90.
O, O, defend us, *out, alas*. *Puritan*, iv, 3.

OUT OF GOD'S BLESSING INTO THE WARM SUN, *prov.* From better to worse. See Burton's Proverbs, No. 3833. *Heywood*, &c. Therefore it is said of Lear, who had deteriorated his own condition,
Good king, thou must approve the common saw;
Thou *out* of *heaven's benediction* comest
To the warm sun. *Lear*, ii, 2.
Holinshed also has it. *Descr. of Brit.* Sir John Harington, who was always on the watch for a quibble, applied it to bishop Marks, who was removed from a real bishoprick here, to a nominal one in a warmer climate:
Marks—removed from Carlisle to Samos in Greece; viz. *out of God's blessing into a warme sunne*, as the saying is. *Catal. of Bishops, Carlyle.* 1608.
See GOD'S BLESSING.

To OUT-BREAST, *v.* To out-vo ce, or surpass in power of voice.
I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear of night,
With their contentious throats, now one the higher,
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by and by *out-breasted*.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 3.
See BREAST.

OUT-CEPT, *adv.*, for except.
Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vii, 50.

OUT-CRY, *s.* An auction; because such a sale was proclaimed by the common crier.
Or else sold at *out-crys*, oh, yes!
Who'll give most, take her.
Parson's Wedd., O. Pl., xi, 441
The goods of this poor man sold at an *out-cry*,
His wife turned out of doors. *Mass. City M.*, i, 3.
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods, under the spear, at *out-cry*.
B. Jons. Catiline, ii, 3.
That titles were not vented at the drum,
Or common *out-cry*. *Ibid., New Inn*, i, 3.

†OUT-FALL. The mouth of a river.

Rivers with greedier speed run neere
Their *out-falls*, than at their springs.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

†OUTLANDISH-MAN. A foreigner.

Advena. A stranger, *outlandish man*, or forrener.
Nomenclator.

Queen Anne left a world of brave jewells behind, but one Piero, an *outlandish man* who had the keeping of them, embeazled many, and is run away.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

OUT-WARD, *s.* Outside, external.

I do not think,
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him. *Cymbel.*, i, 1.

To OUT-WELL, *v.* To pour out, as from a well.

His fattie waves do fertile slime *out-well.*
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 31.

†OUTRANCE. Extremity.

By reason that on both parts they were so stiffely set to fight to the *outrance*. *Ammianus Marcell.*, 1609.

OUTRE-CUIDANCE, *s.* A complete French word, but occurring now and then in our authors; the same as SURQUEDRY, and from the same root. Overweening, presumption.

It is strange *outrecuidance!* your humour too much redoundeth. *B. Jonson, Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 2.
God doth often punish such pride and *outrecuidance* with scorn and infamy. *Eastw. Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 274.
Some think, my lord, it hath given you addition of pride and *outrecuidance*. *Chapman's M. D'Olive*, iv.

The verb *cuider* was used in a similar sense in old French: "Que *le trop cuider* ronge les os de l'esprit;" thus rendered by the English author, "That too much presumption [literally, *presuming too much*] gnaweth the bones of the spirit." *Ulysses against Ajax*, sign. C 8.

†OUTRODE. An excursion.

But as for Africke, ever since the beginning of Valentinian his raigne it was all in combustion through the outrage of barbarous enemies, wholly set upon slaughter and spoile, that they made by bold and adventurous *outrodes*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
For the Isauri, with whom an usuall matter it is, oft times to rest quiet, and as often with suddaine *outrodes* to disturbe and confound all. *Ibid.*

†OUTROPE. A sale by auction.

As at common *outropes*, when housholds-stuffe is to bee solde, they cry, who gives more?
Dekker's Dead Tearme, 1608.

†*To* OUTSHOW. To exhibit.

He blusht to see another sunne below,
Ne durst again his fierie face *outshow.*
England's Helicon, 1614.

OWCH. See OUCHE.

To OWE, *v.*, in the sense of to own, have, or possess.

This is no mortal business, nor no sound
That the earth *owes*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
If now the beard be such, what is the prince
That *owes* the beard? *B. & Fl. Begg. Bush.*, ii, 1.
I will be heard first, there's no tongue
A subject *owes*, that shall out-thunder mine.
Massing. Renegado, iii, 3.
I pray you tell me how come you by this armour? for if it be by the death of him who *owed* it, then have I more to say unto you. *Pemb. Arc.*, p. 37.
And by these marks I will you show,
That only I this heart do *owe*. *Drayt. Odes*, p. 1373.

This sense is extremely common in Shakespeare, and all his contemporaries. So in the authorised translation of the Bible, in Acts, xxi, 11.

So shall the Jews at Jerusalem bind the man that *oweth* this girdle.

This, and many other old words, have been tacitly changed in the modern editions; but I find *oweth* here as late as 1708.

The OWL WAS A BAKER'S DAUGHTER. A legendary tale respecting a baker's daughter transformed into an owl, is alluded to in the following passage:

Well, God 'ield you! They say *the owl was a baker's daughter.* *Haml.*, iv, 5.

The tale which Steevens and Johnson imperfectly recollected, has been recovered by Mr. Douce; and the substance of it is, that a *baker's daughter*, who refused bread to our Saviour, was by him transformed into an owl, as a punishment for her impiety.

OWLE-GLASS, OWL-SPIEGEL, or ULEN-SPIEGLE. The hero of a very popular German tale, often alluded to by various authors. It appears that *Owl-glass* was a Saxon jester, or buffoon.

1. Or what do you think
Of *Owl glass* instead of him?
2. No, him
I have no mind to.
1. O but *Ulen-spiegle*
Were such a name.
B. Jons. Masq. of Fort., vi, 190

Jonson also calls him *Owl-spiegle:*

Thou should'st have given her a madge-owl, and then Thou'dst made a present of thyself; *Owlspiegle.*
Sad Shepherd, ii, 1.

This tale was probably translated into English. There is an old book, in black letter, without date, entitled, "A merye Jest of a Man that was called *Howle-glas.*" In Jonson's Poetaster, Tucca calls Histrio *Owle-glas.* Act iii. He is alluded to in the humorous poem called Grobianus:

Fecit idem quondam vir famigeratus ubique,
Nomina cui *speculo noctua* juncta dedit.

That is, *ule*, owl, and *spiegel*, a looking-glass.

I extracted the following account

of him from an old book of travels, of which I accidentally omitted to preserve the name:

From Lubeck we took our journey to Luneburg, being tenne miles distant, and the first night we lodged in a village called Millen [Mollen] where a famous jester *Oulen-spiegell* (whom we call *Owly-glasse*) hath a monument erected; hee died in the yeere 1350, and the stone covering him is compassed with a grate, least it should bee broken and carried away peece-meal by passengers, which they say hath already been done by the Germanes. The towns-men yeerly keep a feast for his memory, and yet shew the apparail he was wont to weare.

There is a translation of the German tale of Owl-glass, in Latin verse, entitled, Noctuæ Speculum; by which it appears that his history was a tissue of buffoon adventures, and that his real name was *Tylus*. The whole title runs thus: "Noctuæ Speculum. Omnes res memorabiles variasque et admirabiles *Tyli Saxonici* machinationes complectens, plane novo more nunc primùm ex idiomate Germanico Latinitate donatum, adjectis insuper elegantissimis iconibus, veras omnium historiarum species ad vivum adumbrantibus, ante hac nunquam visis aut editis. Authore Ægidio Periandro, Bruxellensi, Brabantino." *Francof. ad Mænum*, 1567.

The *icones* are coarse woodcuts, the hexameters and pentameters of the translator are as coarse as the cuts, and his Latinity of a piece with both. Towards the end is this epitaph:

Siquis ad hæc transis maneas monumenta, viator,
Cum *Speculo Bubo* semisepultus adest.
Hæc sunt vota super vitæ, nos parcite Divæ.
Pro tanto grates munere vulgus habet.

This is in a copy of verses entitled, "Epicedion in obitum *Tyli Saxonici*." It is one of the numerous books that were printed at the expense of Sigismund Feyrabendt and Simon Huter, whose colophon and device is at the end.

†OWL-GLASS. Ride on my best invention like an asse,
To the amazement of each *Owlglasse*.
Till when fare well (if thou canst get good fare);
Content's a feast, although the feast be bare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†OWL-LIGHT. Seems to be equivalent with twilight.

Ned Wimarke appears not in Paul's, but ever since before Christmas hath taken a toy to keep in, saving that now and then he steals out by *owl-light* to the Star and to the Windmill. *Letter dated* 1610.

When straight we all leap'd over-boord in haste,
Some to the knees, and some up to the waste,
Where sodainely 'twixt *owle-light* and the darke,
We pluck'd the boat beyond high-water marke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†OWN. Phrase.

Which so cut his heart, to see a woman his confusion, that hee was never *his owne man* afterward.
Dekker's Strange Horse Race, 1613.

Opinion of the Servingman — "This fellow," said Opinion, "though he be no drunkard, yet he is *none of his owne man*. *The Man in the Moone*, 1609.

My lady Claytone, who, never having had any child of her own, grew to make so much of me as if she had been *an own mother* to me.
Autobiography of Lady Warwick, p. 2.

†*To* OWN. To recognise.

I rode to church, and met my lord Chamberlaine upon the walls of the garrison, who *owned* and spoke to me. *Pepys' Diary*, 1662.

†OWSELL. A slough.

And surely I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and untwineable traine and *owsell* of perdition.
Melton's Sixefold Politician, 1609.

OX, THE BLACK, HAS TROD ON HIS FOOT, *prov.* That is, he has fallen into decay or misfortune. In the following passage it seems to imply age:

When the blacke crowe's foote shall appeare in their eie, or the *black oxe* tread on their foote—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?
Euphues, E 1.

Ray explains it of misfortune:

The black ox never trod on his foot, i. e., he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.
Proverbial Phrases, p. 205.

†OXFORD GLOVE.

Conscience goes like a foole in pyed colours, the skin of her body hanging so loose, that like an *Oxford glove*, thou wouldst swear there wer a false skin within her. *Dekker's Dead Tearme*, 1608.

OX-LIP. The greater cowslip.

Where *ox-lips*, and the nodding violet grows.
Mids. N. D., ii. 2.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxlip* for her meet. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, Song 15.

The *oxelip*—is very like to the cowslip aforesaid, saving that his leaves be greater and larger, and his floures be of a pale or faint yelow colour, almost white, and without savour. *Dodoens*, p. 135.

†OYSTER-PIE. The following may serve as an example of the complicated mixtures our forefathers brought on the table.

To make an *Oyster-Pye*.—This is very curious when oysters are full in season; therefore take the largest, and par-boil them in the water or liquor that comes from them, wash them clean from any gravel or parts of the shells that may stick to them, and having well-seasoned them with beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and a little salt, add currans, minced dates, barberries preserved or pickled, mace in blades, and put between the layings slices of butter and lemons, with about a dozen anchoves in halfs, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away, and when it is baked, pour in butter beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange.
The Accomplish'd Female Instructor

P.

PACE, *v.* Corrupted from *parse*, that is, to resolve a word into its parts and circumstances; *pars*, Latin.

I am no Latinist, Candius, you must conster it. *Can.* So I will, and *pace* it too: thou shalt be acquainted with case, gender, and number

Lyly's Mother Bombie, i, 3.

For the right word, see Johnson. Also Corderius, by Hoole, col. 4 and 14.

PACK, for pact. An agreement, or contrivance.

It was found straight that this was a grosse *packe* betwixt Saturninus and Marius.

North's Plut. Lives, 459 B.

In Daniel the two words follow each other in two succeeding lines:

A. Was not a *pack* agreed twixt thee and me?
C. A *pact* to make thee tell thy secrecy.

Dan. Works, K k 5.

To PACK, seems to be used in a similar manner.

Go *pack* with him, and give the mother gold,
And tell them both the circumstance of all.

Tit. Andr., iv, 2.

But it is also used metaphorically, from *packing* the cards, or putting them together in an unfair manner:

What hath been seen
Either in snuffs, and *packings* of the duke's.

Lear, iii, 1.

With two gods *packing* one woman silly to cozen.

Stanyh. Virgil.

Thus Antony says of Cleopatra, suspecting her to have betrayed him:

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 12.

PACK, *s.* Familiar appellation. See NAUGHTY PACK.

†PACK-PAPER. Another name for cap-paper.

Packe paper, or cap paper, such paper as mercers and other occupiers use to wrappe their ware in.

Nomenclator, 1585, p. 6.

PACK-STAFF, *s.* A pedlar's staff, on which he carried his pack; often introduced by way of proverbial simile. "As plain as a *pack-staff*;" but *pike-staff* is now more common, alluding to the staff of a pike. Both staves being equally plain, there seems little reason for preference between them.

Not riddle-like, obscuring their intent,
But *pack-staffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment.

Hall's Sat., Prol. to B. iii.

So Marston:

A *packstaff* epithet and scorned name.

Scourge of Villanie, ii, 5.

And:

O *pack-staffe* rhimes. *Sat.* 1.

PACKINGTON'S POUND. An old song, the air of which is adapted in the Beggar's Opera to the words, "The Gamesters united in Friendship are found." B. Jonson mentions it as *Paggington's* pound: "To the tune of *Paggington's* pound." *Bart. Fair*, iii, 1. And W. Barley, who published The Guide of the Pathway to Musick, in 1596, gives a lesson for the orpharion, which he calls *Bockington's* pound; but still the same tune. *Hawk. Hist. Mus.*, iii, 344.

PACOLET'S HORSE. An enchanted steed, belonging to Pacolet, a character in the old romance of Valentine and Orson. Thus introduced in the old black letter edition, printed by W. Copland, without date:

In the castell of pleasaunce of the fayre lady Clerymonde was a dwerfe that she had nouryshed from his chyldhode, and sette unto the scole. That same dwerfe was called *Pacolet*. He was full of grece, wytte, and understondynge, the whiche at the scole of Tollette had lerned so much of the arte of nygromancye that above all other he was perfyte, in such manere that by enchauntemente he had made and composed a lytell horse of wodde, and in the hede was artyfycyelly a pynne that was in suche wyse set, that every tyme that he mounted upon the horse for to goo somwhere, he torned the pynne toward the place that he wolde go to, and anone he founde him in the place without harme or daunger, for the hors was of suche facyon that he wente thorougbe the ayre more faster than ony byrde coude flee.

Chapter xxxi.

His horse and himself are thus described, in a modern edition:

Within this castle where Clerimond resided, dwelt a dwarf named *Pacolet*, who was a necromancer, and constructed a wooden horse, in the head of which he affixed a pin, that by turning round to the way he desired, would go through the air, swifter than any bird. Chap. xxi.

As for example, I may speake, though I am here, of Peru, and in speech digresse from that to the description of Calecut; but in action I cannot represent it without *Pacolet's horse*. *Defence of Poesie*, p. 526.

Pacolet's horse is for their lords, and the night-mare or ephialtes for their viragos.

Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 192.

The name of *Pacolet* was borrowed by Steele, for his familiar spirit in the Tatler. See a curious note on similar fictions, in Dr. Henley's Notes to Vathek, p. 299.

†His muse it seemes, with all his loud invocation, could not be wak't to light him a snuffe to read the statute, for I would let his malicious ignorance understand that rogues are not to be imploide as maine ornaments to his majesties revels; but the itch of bestriding the presse, or getting up on this wodden *Pacolet*, hath defil'd more innocent paper, then ever did laxative physicke.

Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†PADDER. A highwayman.

Well might they be so, since the ladder
Has turn'd off many a handsom *padder*,

And left the wretches past all hope
Of mercy, to the fatal rope. *Hudibras Redivivus*, 1707.

This month hedges will have these uses in particular, they will be the leacher's bawdy-house; the *padder's* ambuscade; the vagabond's lodging; the traveller's house of office; the cattle's umbrage; and the farmer's security. *London Bewitched*, 1708. p. 6.

Mercury and Venus are in conjunction this month, but you will say, what does that thief Mercury do with Venus? Why even the very same that hectors and *padders* do with ladies of pleasure.
Poor Robin, 1746.

PADDOCK, *s.* A toad, used by Dryden; but perhaps not since.

Would from a *paddock*, from a bat, a gib,
Such dear concernings hide. *Haml.*, iii, 4.

No certainly; a March [marsh] frog kept thy mother,
Thou art but a monster-*paddock*.
Massinger, Very Woman, iii, 1.

Sometimes a frog:

Paddockes, todes, and watersnakes.
Cæsar and Pompey, Chapm.

Iz. Walton talks of "the *padock*, or *frog-padock*, which usually keeps or breeds on land, and is very large, and boney, and big." Part I, ch. viii.

By Shakespeare it is made the name of a familiar spirit.

Paddock calls; Anon. anon. *Macb.*, i, 1.

PAGLE, or PAIGLE, *s.* A cowslip. Gerard particularly applies the name to the double cowslip, and marks the figure of it, "double *paigles*." He describes it, "Double *paigle*, called of Pena, primula hortensis Anglica, omnium maxima, &c."

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calamiuth.
B. Jons. Masq.

PAINTED CLOTH, as a species of hangings for rooms, is very frequently mentioned in old authors, and has generally been supposed and explained to mean tapestry; but was really *cloth*, or canvas, *painted in oil*, with various devices and mottos. Tapestry being both more costly and less durable, was much less used, except in splendid apartments; nor though coloured, could it properly be called painted.

In the accounts of Corpus Xti. Gild, Coventry, 1 Hen. VIII, is a charge for painting part of the hall, "and for the clothe, and the *peyntyng of the hyngyng* that hongs at the hy deys next the seyd cupburd."

This, and the following information were supplied by the kindness of Mr. T. Sharp, of Coventry, a most accurate and diligent antiquary. "The old council house, at St. Mary's Hall in Coventry, exhibited (says Mr. S.) till 1812 a very perfect specimen of the *painted cloth hangings*. The roof of this curious room is of oak, ornamented with carved figures, of no mean workmanship. Benches, with wainscotting, surround the room to a convenient height, and the space between the wainscotting and a rich cornice of vine-leaves *gilt* was covered with *painted cloth*. The arms of England and of the city, with the prince's plume (which has a peculiar reference to Coventry), formed the principal subjects of the painted cloth, and the whole was surrounded with an ornamental border. At certain intervals, in the upper border, scrolls were painted, inscribed, in black letter, with various texts of scripture, applicable to the destination of the room. This *painted cloth* was put up early in reign of Eliz., and is still preserved, but was removed from its situation in 1812, by the corporation, being much decayed."

Mayster Thomas More, in hys youth, devysed in hys father's house in London, a goodly hangyng of *fyne paynted clothe*, with nyne pageauntes, and verses over every of those pageauntes.
Sir Th. More's Engl. Works, by Rastell.

The verses, mottos, or proverbial sayings, interspersed on such cloths, are often made the subject of allusion:

I. You are full of pretty answers: Have you not been acquainted with goldsmith's wives, and conned them out of rings? *O.* Not so; but I answer you right *painted cloth*, from whence you have studied your questions. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

So in the Match at Midnight, when Bloodhound says that he will have a poesy "which shall savour of a *saw*" (or proverb), he is answered,

When then 'twill smell of the *painted cloth*.
O. Pl., vii, 360.

It was considered as a cheap and vulgar hanging. In Wye Salstonstall's Picturæ Loquentes, a country alehouse is thus described:

The inward hangings is a *painted cloath* with a row of ballets pasted on it. *Pict.* 22d.

G. But what says the *painted cloth?*
"Trust not a woman when she cries,
For she'll pump water from her eyes,
With a wet finger; and in faster show'rs,
Than April when he rains down flowers."

W. Aye but, George, that *painted cloth* is worthy to be *hanged up* for lying.
Hon. Whore, O. Pl., iii, p. 344.

Who feares a sentence, or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted cloth* be kept in awe.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Suppl., i, 487.

Other authorities are quoted by Steevens, in the note on the passage from As you like it.

†PAINTMENT. Paint.

And Nature's *paintments*, red, and yellow, blew,
With colours plenty round about him grew.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622.

PAIR OF CARDS. What we now call a pack of cards; though *pack* was sometimes used. As for instance:

O then! that gentlemen would be so proud to disdayne thease basemynded shifts and cosenages, and to skorne that gayne that is got with a *packe of cardes* and dyce. *Sir J. Harington, on Playe, Nugæ*, vol. i, p. 212, Park.

I ha' nothing but my skin,
And clothes; my sword here, and myself;
Two crowns in my pocket, two *pair of cards*;
And three false dice. *B. & Fl. Sea Voyage*, i, 1.

Ha' you ne'er a son at the groom-porter's, to beg or borrow a *pair of cards* quickly.
B. Jons. Masque of Xs., vol. vi, 6.

A *pair of cards*, Niclas, and a carpet to cover the table. *Woman k. with K.*, O. Pl., vii, 294.

I can shift the moone and the sun, and know by one *carde*, what all you cannot do by a whole *paire*.
Lyly's Gallathea, i, 4.

The price was not ruinous at that time:

He sayd a *payre of cards* cost not past *two-pence*.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 42, repr.

"Fasciculus foliorum, a *pair of cards*." *Higins* and *Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 294.

PAIR OF SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between this and that;" a proverbial metaphor, implying that the things were as much alike as if cut from the same cloth.

There went but a *paire of sheeres* betweene him [an apparatour] and the pursuivant of hell.
Overb. Char., I, 3.

These goes but a *pair of sheers* between a promoter [in ormer] and a knave.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., viii, 367.

PAIR-ROYAL, *s.* (now corrupted into the unmeaning word *prial*.) Three cards of a sort, at commerce, and some other games.

A pair is a pair of any two, as two kings, two queens, &c. A *pair-royal* is of three, as three kings, three queens, &c. *Complete Gamester*, p. 106.

Howell dedicates his particular Vocabulary,

To the *pair-royal* of peers, *Willium* lord marquis of Hartford, &c., *Thomas* earl of Southampton, &c., *John* earl of Clare, &c. *Lexic. Tetraglotton.*

On a *pair-royal* do I wait in death;
My *sovereign*, as his liegeman; on my *mistress*,
As a devoted servant; and on *Ithocles*,
As if no brave, yet no unworthy enemy.
Ford's Broken Heart, v, 3.

It is well illustrated by Butler:

Strickland and his son,
Both cast into one,
Were meant for a single baron;
But when they came to sit,
There was not wit
Enough in both to serve for one.
Wherefore 'twas thought good
To add Honeywood;
But when they came to trial,
Each one prov'd a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*.
Ballad on the Parl. Posth. Works.

As it rhymes here to *trial*, it is perhaps fair to conclude that it was already spoken *prial*. The epigrammatist, Owen, has a quaint epigram on what he calls a *paire-royal of friends*, which, in a foreign edition now before me, is blundered into "a paire of royal friends!" These friends are England, Scotland, and Wales, then united under James I.

Hoc in amicitia mihi *par regale* videtur,
Tres inter quoties exstitit unus amor:
Scilicet ut gemino sit par in amore tuorum,
Unus quisque tuum bis numerandus erit.

With this conceit, he writes his title to it thus:

Ad { Cambro-Anglo- / Anglo-Scoto- / Scoto-Cambro } Britannos.
Epigram. Liber. Unus, Ep. 270.

The *par regale* must puzzle every reader who knew not the term *pair-royal*; particularly foreigners.

In one place I find it printed *perryall*:

Fl. Why two fooles? *Fr.* Is it not past two, doth it not come neere three, sister? [meaning to call her one]. *Pa.* Shew *perryall* and take it.
J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. C 2.

This was a step towards *prial*.

†Hath that great *pair-royal*
Of adamantine sisters [the fates] late made trial
Of some new trade? *Quarles's Emblems.*

To PAISE. To weigh, or poise. See PEIZE.

Though soft, yet lasting, with just balance *pais'd*,
Distributed with due proportion.
Fletch. Purple Isl., ii, 7.

To the just scale of even *paized* thoughts.
Marston, What you w., Induc.

PALABRAS, *s.* Words; pure Spanish. It seems to have been current here, for a time, even among the vulgar; probably, therefore, imported by our seamen, as well as the corrupted form, *pala'ver*.

Comparisons are odorous: *palabras*, neighbour Verges.
Much Ado ab. N., iii, 4.

We have it also in a corrupted form elsewhere:

Therefore *paucas pallabris*: let the world slide, Sessa.
Taming of Shrew, i, 1.

For *pocas palabras*. Thus:

Pocas palabras, mild as the lamb.
Span. Tragedy, O. Pl., iii, 211.

Again, more corrupt:

A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary; disgrace me not; *pacus palabros*, I will conjure for you, farewell. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 114.

Mr. Steevens quotes also the Wise Woman of Hogsden for it, and remarks that it is usually given to low people. In Hieronymo it is introduced, I presume, as being a Spanish tragedy.

PALE, *s.* A division, a place set apart from another; as the English *pale*, the *pale* of the church, &c. The English pale, in Ireland, comprehended four counties; namely, *Louth*, in Ulster, with *Meath*, *Dublin*, and *Kildare*, in Leinster; which were particularly possessed by the English, while the rest of the country was chiefly in the power of the native Irish.

The wild O'neyle, with swarms of Irish kerns,
Lives uncontrol'd within the English *pale*.
Edw II, O. Pl., ii, 351.

For in the last conspiracy of the English *pale*, think you not that there were many more guiltie, than those that felt the punishment.
Spens. View of Irel., Todd's ed., viii, 432.

Why then comes in the sweet o' the year,
For the red blood reigns in the winter's *pale*.
Winter's T., iv, 2.

This seems to be the sense, but the commentators dispute upon it. I have no doubt that a quibble was also intended upon *red* and *pale*.

PALE, *v.* To inclose, as with a pale.

Behold, the English beach *pales* in the flood
With men, with wives, and boys. *Hen. V*, v, Chorus
White'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine, if thou wilt have it *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 7.

2. To make *pale*, in colour:

This will *pale* the dye
Which thy cheek blusheth, when it would clothe modesty
In a rich scarlet. *Nabbes's Hannibal and Scipio*, F 4.

Let not her cheekes,
As red as is the partie-colour'd rose,
Be *paled* with the news hereof.
Tancred and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 208.

Also in page 226.

[*To leap the pale*, to outstrip one's income.]

†Your full feeding wil make you leane, your drinking too many healthes will take all health from you, your *leaping the pale* will cause you looke pale.
The Man in the Moone, 1609.

PALERMO RASORS. Formerly celebrated for their excellence, before Britain had learnt to excel all the world in cutlery.

It is a *raysor*, and that a very good one,
It came lately from *Palermo* [Pallarrime, 4to] it cost me twenty crowns alone.
Dam. & Pith., O. Pl., i, 227.

That your wordes may shave like the *rasors* of *Palermo*. *Lodge's Wounds of Civ. War*, I, 4.

PALL, *s.* A rich mantle; from *palla*, a robe. Also stuff fit for making such robes.

He gave her gold and purple *pall* to weare.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 16.

Then crown'd with triple wreath, and cloth'd in scarlet *pall*. *Fletch. Purp. Ist.*, iv, 17.

In the old ballads *purple and pall*, is a frequent phrase for "purple robes." See Percy, vol. i.

PALL-MALL. A game, of which the most common memorial remains in the street once appropriated to that use, as was afterwards the *Mall*, in St. James's park. It is derived from *pale maille*, French; at which word Cotgrave thus describes the game: "A game, wherein a round box bowle is, with a mallet struck through a high arch of yron (standing, at either end of an ally, one) which he that can do at the fewest blowes, or at the number agreed on, wins." Properly, I believe, the place for playing was called the *mall*, the stick employed *palemail*. So at least it appears in these quotations given by Todd:

If one had *paille-mails* it were good to play in this alley, for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even. *Fr. Garden for Engl. Lad.*, 1621.

A stroke with a *pailmail* bettle upon a bowl makes it fly from it. *Digby on the Soul.*

See Todd in *Pail-mail*, and *Pall-mall*. Evelyn, however, more than once speaks of a *Pall-mall* as a place for playing in:

Sunday, being May-day, we walked up into the *Pall-mall*, very long, and so nobly shaded with tall trees (being in the midst of a greate wood) that unlesse that of Tours I had not seen a statelier.
Memoirs, i, p. 60.

Yet at Tours he calls it *Mall* only:

The *Mall* without comparison is the noblest in Europe for length and shade. Here we play'd a party or two. *Ibid.*, p. 61.

At Lyons he finds a *Pall-mall* again. P. 68.

See also p. 228.

†Others I'l knock *pall-mall*.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PALLIAMENT, *s.* A robe; the white gown of a Roman candidate. Affected as a classical term by the author of Titus Andronicus:

Titus Andronicus, the people of Rome,—
Send thee by me, their tribune, and their trust,
This *palliament*, of white and spotless hue.
T. Andr., i, 2.

PALLIARD, *s.* A vagabond who lies upon straw. *Paillard*, French.

No, base *palliard*,
I do remember yet.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., ii, 2.

A clapper dudgeon is a beggar born, some call him a *palliard*. *Decker, Vil. Disc.*, O 2.

PALM, *s.* The broad part of a deer's horns, when full grown.

Nailing it up among Irish heads of deer, to shew the mightiness of her *palm*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, iii, 1.

†The forehead of the goat

Held out a wondrous goodly *palm*, that sixteen brought. *Chapm. Il.*, iv, 124.

PALM-PLAY. Tennis; *jeu de paulme*, French.

The *palme-play*, where, dispoyled for the game,
With dazed yies, oft we, by gleames of love
Have mist the ball and got sight of our dame.
Surrey's Poems, Prison. at Windsor, &c.

PALMED DEER, is a stag of full growth, that bears the *palms* of his horns aloft.

The proud, *palmed deer*,
Forsake the closer woods. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, 1114.

In the same sense *high-palmed* is used:

While still the lusty stag his *high-palm'd* head up bears. *Ibid.*, xiii, p. 917.

When thy *high-palmed* harts, the sport of bows and hounds. *Ibid.*, xxvi, p. 1169.

And where the goodly herds of *high-palmed* harts did gaze. *Ibid.*, B. vii, p. 792.

High-palmed harts amidst our forests run. *Drumm.*, p. 183, Lond., 1791.

Hence, "the most *high* and *palmy* state," may be so understood. See PALMY.

PALMER, *s.* A wandering votary of religion, vowed to have no settled home. Supposed from gaining the *palm*, or prize of religion, or from carrying a *palm* branch.

I am a *palmer*, as ye se,
Which of my lyfe much part have spent
In many a fayre and farre countrie.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 49

The difference between a pilgrim and a *palmer* was this. The pilgrim had some home or dwelling place but the *palmer* had none. The pilgrim travelled to some certain designed place or places; but the *palme.* to all. The pilgrim went at his own charges; but the *palmer* professed wilful poverty, and went upon alms. *Staveley's Romish Horseleach*, p. 93

Johnson has copied this account.

PALMING DICE. One of the numerous arts of cheating, which seem to have flourished much among us, at the end of the sixteenth century. Full directions for the practice of this branch of art, may be found in the Compleat Gamester (a book often quoted for the ancient games), page 10. As we no longer hear of these tricks, it is probable that having been long exposed, they have ceased to be practicable; or the players are grown too cunning to be so deluded. In a later book, a major Clancy is celebrated for all these arts. When he was not furnished with *high* and *low fullums*, it is said,

Why then his hand supply'd those wants, by *palming* the die; that is, having the box in his hand, he nimbly takes up both the dice as they are thrown, within the hollow of his hand, and puts but one into the box, reserving the other in the *palm*, and observing with a quick eye what side was upward, he accordingly conforms the next throw to his purpose, delivering that in the box, and the other in his hand smoothly together. *Memoirs of Gamesters*, 1714, p. 27.

The expression of *palming anything upon you*, evidently comes from this. So Jonson:

Well said, this carries *palm* with it. *Poetaster*, act v.

And Mr. Gifford's note on it, p. 522. Soon after the expression occurs of "a work of as much *palm*." P. 524.

PALMY, *a.* Grown to full height; in allusion to the *palms* of the stag's horns, when they have attained their utmost growth.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mighty Julius fell. *Haml.*, i, 1.

It might, however, mean no more than glorious, in allusion to the *palms* of victory; and it must be allowed, that a contemporary of Shakespeare has so employed it:

These days shall be 'bove other far esteem'd,
And like Augustus' *palmy* reign be deem'd.
Drummond's Forth Feasting, p. 181, ed. 1791.

See PALM, above, and PALMED.

†PALPED. Palpable?

And bring a *palped* darknesse ore the earth
Heywood's Brazen Age, 1613.

†*To* PALT. To pelt.

Tell not tales out of schoole,
Lest you be *palted*.
Ballad on D. of Buckingham.

However, 'tis no shame to use
A weapon which our foes first chuse,
Or to return, when once assaulted,
That dirt with which we first were *paulted*.
Hudibras Redivivus, part 1.

PALTER, *v.* To shuffle, or speak contradictorily; probably, to act in a paltry manner.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That *palter* with us in a double sense. *Macb.*, v, 7.

What other bond
Than secret Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter*. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties, dodge,
And *palter* in the shifts of lowness.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 9.

One whyle his tonge it ran, and *palter'd* of a cat.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 35.

PAMPESTRIE, *s.* A word which I have only found in the following passage, where it evidently means something of the magical kind.

Of th' abuse
That comes by magicke arts of imagerie,
By vile inchauntments, charms, and *pampestrie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 58.

Can it be a corruption of *palmistry?*

†Darke dreames devisde for fooles are fit,
And such as practise *pampestry*.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

PAN-PUDDINGS. Perhaps Yorkshire puddings, which are baked in the dripping-pan; or else fritters. See FLAP-JACK. [Shropshire appears formerly to have been celebrated for pan-puddings.]

To devour their cheese-cakes, apple-pies, cream and custards, flap-jacks, and *pan-puddings*.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 353.

†The *pan-puddings* of Shropshire, the white puddings of Somersetshire, the hasty-puddings of Hamshire, and the pudding-pyes of any shire, all is one to him nothing comes amisse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630

†And so, noble Tritons, every one to his command; stand to your *panpudding*, let's not lose our herring-pond for a broken shin or two.
The Pagan Prince, 1690.

†Nothing will surfeit a man sooner than love and *pan-pudding;* but if poor people get surfeits now at rich men's tables, I will forfeit all my skill in astrology. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

†PANADE, or PANADO. A bread pottage.

But pray what pottage? such as a small cottage
Afforded only to the country swains.
From whence I'm sure, though none the place explains,
It was no Christmas-dish with pruens made,
Nor white-broth, nor capon-broth, nor sweet *panade*,
Or milk-porrage, or thick pease-porrage either,
Nor was it mutton-broth, nor veal-broth neither.
Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

To make *panado* after the best fashion.—Take a quart of spring-water, which being hot on the fire, put into it slices of fine bread, as thin as may be; then add half a pound of currans, a quarter of an ounce of mace, boil them well, and then season them with rose-water and fine sugar, and serve them up.
Closet of Rarities, 1706.

PANARY, *s.* A storehouse for bread; from *panis*, Latin. In the preface to the Church Bible the translators, speaking of the excellence of scripture, sum up their eulogy by saying,

In a word, it is a *panary* of wholesome food, against fenowed traditions; a physician's shop (as S. Basil calls it) of preservatives against poysoned heresies; a pandect of profitable laws, against rebellious spirits; a treasury of most costly jewels, against beggarly elements; finally, a fountain of more pure water, springing up unto everlasting life.
The Translators to the Reader.

PANCRIDGE. A corruption of Pancras, a parish close to London. The earl of Pancridge was one of the ridiculous personages in the burlesque procession called Arthur's Show. Jonson mentions him:

T. Next our St. George,
Who rescued the king's daughter, I will ride;
Above prince Arthur. *C.* Or our Shoreditch duke.
M. Or *Pancridge* earl. *P.* Or Bevis, or sir Guy.
Tale of a Tub, iii, 3.

Also in some lines against Inigo Jones, he says:

Content thee to be *Pancridge* earl the while,
An earl of show, for all thy worth is show.
To Inigo Marquis Would-be.

The *duke of Shoreditch* was another mock nobleman of that company.

PANDORE, *s.* A musical instrument, something resembling a lute; probably the same as *bandore*, but nearer to its original, *pandura*, Italian. It seems by these lines to have been strung with wire, not catgut:

Some that delight to touch the sterner *wiery* chord,
The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 786

See BANDORE.

PANE, *s.* An opening or division in parts of a dress; *pan*, or *panneau*, French. "A *pane* of cloth, panniculus." *Coles.*

He (lord Mountjoy) wave jerkins and round hose—with laced *panes* of russet cloath.
Fynes Moryson, Part ii, p. 46.

Strikes off a skirt of a thick-laced satin doublet I had;—cuts off two *panes* embroidered with pearl.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iv, 6.

The Switzers weare no coates, but doublets and hose of *panes*, intermingled with red and yellow, and some with blew, trimmed with long puffes of yellow and blewe sarcenet rising up between the *panes*
Coryat, vol. i, p. 41, repr.

In fact, a *pane* of a window is perfectly analogous, and of the same origin.

[Also, a *pane* of stone.]

†And one wall particularly I observ'd of a church-yard, which took up the whole length of a street, built of *pains* of this stone about a foot square, look very particular and handsome.
A Journey through England, 1724.

PANED HOSE. Breeches ornamented with cuts or openings in the cloth, where other colours were inserted in silk, and drawn through. Such breeches were usually made full, and stuffed out with cotton. Minshew, in his Spanish Dialogues, has, "Give me my *paned* velvet hose," and translated *paned* by *acuchilladas;* which is *cut, slashed*, &c.

Hunger, begotten of some old limber courtier,
In *paned hose*. *Reference forgotten.*

With an old pair of *paned hose*,
Lying in some hot chamber o'er the kitchen.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iv, 1.

Our diseased fathers
Worried with the sciatica and aches,
Brought up your *paned hose* first, which ladies laught at.
Mass. Old Law, ii, 1.

My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned hose*,
My case of toothpicks, and my silver fork.
Ibid., Gr. Duke of Fl., iii, 1

Bulwer says, "Bombasted *paned hose*

were, since I can remember, in fashion;" and the accompanying woodcut exhibits breeches striped and stuffed as above described. *Artificial Changeling*, p. 540. Other parts of dress were *paned* also; and Mr. Todd has cited a passage from Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope, in which certain altar clothes are directed to be made of "blew bawdkyn, *paind* with red velvet." P. 339.

†This breech was *paned* in the fayrest wyse,
And with right satten very costly lyned.
Thynne's Debat 1580.

†PANNIER-MAN.

There is a certaine deminitive officer belonging to the Inner Temple Hall who goes by the name of the *pauyer man*, whose office is to lay the cloths on the tables in the hall, set saltsellers, cut bred, whet the knifes, and wait on the gentlemen, and fetch them beer and other necessaries when they are in commons in term time. He also blows the great horn between twelve and one of the clock at noon at most of the corners in the Temple three times presently one after another to call the gentlemen that are in commons to dinner. *Great Britans Honycombe*, 1712, MS.

On T. H. the *Pannier man* of the Temple.
Here lyes Tom Hacket this marble under,
Who often made the cloyster thunder;
He had a horn, and when he blew it,
Call'd many a cuckold that never knew it.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

PANNIKELL, *s.* The crown of the head, or skull; called by some the *brain-pan*.

Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell*,
That to the chin he cleft his head in twain.
Spens. F. Q., III, v, 23.

PANSY, *s.* *Pensée*, French. The viola tricolor; called also *heart's-ease*, &c. This may be considered as a poetical name, not yet disused. See Johnson.

PANTABLE, *s.* A sort of high shoe, or slipper; perhaps corrupted from *pantofle*. [Said to be Ger. *Tafeln*, boards, and *band*-tafel, a clog made of a sole of wood fastened by a strap. See Schmeller.]

I cry your matronship mercie; because your *pantables* be higher with corke, therefore your feete must needs be higher in the instep.
Lyly, Endimion, Court Com., C 2 b.

To sell your glorious buffs to buy fine pumps
And *pantables*. *B. and Fl. Coronation*, iii, 1.

Let the chamber be perfum'd, and get you, sirrah,
His cap and *pantables* ready. *Mass. City Mad.*, iii, 1.

Chafing and swearing by the *pantable* of Pallace, and such other oathes as his rustical braverie could imagine. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 49.

PANTACLE, *s.* Of uncertain signification. Mr. Steevens supposes it might be put for *pantofle*; but there seems no reason for such a corruption, nor does it particularly suit the sense. It occurs twice in the play of **Damon and Pithias**:

If you play Jacke napes in mocking my master and dispising my face,
Even here with a *pantacle* I wyll you disgrace.
O. Pl., i, 215.

And soon after, another speaker says,

Prayse well thy winning; my *pantacle* is as readie as yours. *Ibid.*, p. 216

It is more likely to be a mistake for *pantable*.

†PANTALOONS. A later name for what had before been called *hose*.

In former times, wide briches, ruffs, slash'd sleeves,
Did show but symptons of the fool's disease;
Gay linings, gaudy wastcoats, *pantaloons*,
Render'd them but Jack Puddens and buffoons.
The Beau in a Wood, 4to, 1701.

PANTLER, *s.* The servant who had the care of the pantry, or of the bread.

A good shallow young fellow; he would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

When my old wife lived, upon
This day, she was both *pantler*, butler, cook;
Both dame and servant; welcom'd all; serv'd all.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

But I will presently take order with the cook, *pantler*, and butler, for my wonted allowance to the poor.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 338.

A rogue that hath fed upon me—like pullen from a *pantler's* chippings. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 26.

PANTOFLE, *s.* A slipper; *pantoufle*, French. One page was considered as attached to the *pantofle*, it being his office to bring them. One of these says,

Ere I was
Sworn to the *pantofle*, I have heard my tutor
Prove it by logick, that a servant's life
Was better than his master's.
Massing. Unnat. Comb., iii, 2.

As your page,
I can wait on your trencher, fill you wine,
Carry your *pantofles*, and be sometimes bless'd,
In all humility, to touch your feet.
B. and Fl. Span. Curate, iv, 1.

They seem to have been at one time reckoned smarter than pumps; for Harington says of one Sextus, that having lost his *pantofles* when drunk,

To save such charges and to shun such frumps,
He goes now to the tavern in his *pumps*. *Epig.* ii, 52.

In Higins's Nomenclator, crepida is explained, "*Pantoufle*, a slipper, or *pantofle*." P. 170. So Holioke, "A *pantofle*, or slipper." See also the authority in Johnson.

†Why, and what lesse was that other, who being in a threadbare cloake, his *pantofles* and stockings downe, came into Faenza market in Romaina.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Their shoes are old, and out of date,
And time in *pantofles* of matt
Believes he should not move so slow,
If he could once but booted goe.
History of Francion, 1655.

†Wee behold the golden *pantofle*, but feele not how grievously it pincheth the foote.
Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

PAP WITH A HATCHET, TO GIVE, *prov.* A proverbial phrase for doing a kind thing in an unkind manner; as it would be to feed an infant with so formidable an instrument. So is it explained by Mr. Park, in a note on the second passage quoted here, and I have seen no interpretation so good.

They give us pap with a spoone before we can speake, and when we speake for that wee love, *pap with a hatchet*. *Lyly's Court Comed.*, Z 12 b.

So, to receive it, is to obtain a pernicious favour; *δῶρον ἄδωρον*.

He that so old seeks for a nurse so young, shall have *pap with a hatchet* for his comfort.
Disc. of Marr., Harl. Misc., ii, 171, Park's ed.

That is, evidently, shall find more harm than good in it. It has been conjectured to be the true reading in the following passage of a play attributed to Shakespeare:

Ye shall have a hempen caudle then, and the *pap* [now read *help*] *of a hatchet*. *2 Hen. VI*, iv, 7.

The conjecture is Dr. Farmer's, and is probable at least. *Pap with a Hatchet* is well known to be the title of one of Nash's tracts against Martin Marprelate. See Beloe's Anecdotes, vol. vi, p. 432.

PAPALIN, *s.* A papist. This word I have not met with. Mr. Todd has exemplified it from Herbert's Travels, and Puller on the Church of England. See Todd.

PAPER, *v.* To set down in a list, on paper. If the following passage of Shakespeare, in which alone it occurs, be not corrupt (of which there is great appearance), it should be thus pointed:

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry; for the most part such
Too, whom as great a charge as little honour
He meant to lay upon; and his own letter
(The honourable board of council out)
Must fetch him in,—he *papers*. *Henry VIII*, i, 1.

After all, it is not very intelligible.

†PAPER-ROYAL.

May not the linnen of a Tyburne slave,
More honour then a mighty monarch have:
That though he dyed a traitor most disloyall,
His shirt may be transform'd to *paper-royall?*
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PAPER-TABLE. A paste-board for mounting entomological specimens. ?

To bear about, upon thy *paper-tables*,
Flies, butterflies, gnats, bees, and all the rabbles
Of other insects (end-less to rehearse),
Limn'd with the pencill of my various verse.
Du Bartas.

PAPEY, or PAPPEY. A fraternity of priests, formerly established in Aldgate ward, London.

Then come you to the *pappey*, a proper house, wherein some time was kept a fraternitie, or brotherhood of S. Charitie, and S. John Evangelist, called the *papey*, for poore, impotent priestes (for in some language priestes are called *papes*) founded in the yeare 1430, &c. *Stowe's London*, p. 110.

It was suppressed in the reign of Edward the Sixth. See also Stowe, p. 124.

†PAPISTS'-CORNER. A corner in old St. Paul's so called, because it was believed the papists made appointments there in the time of queen Elizabeth.

†PARAGON. A curious pattern in a garden. Still retained as applied to buildings.

Gardens and groves exempt from *paragons*.
Chapm., Hymn in Cynth.

†PARAGON. As an adj., equal or rival to.

In counsel *paragon*
To Jove himself. *Chapm. Il.*, ii, 354.

To PARAGON, *v.*, from the substantive. To excel; to be considered as excellent.

We are contented
To weare our mortall state to come, with her,
(Katherine our queene) before the primest creature
That's *paragon'd* o' th' world. *Henry VIII*, ii, 4.

This reading has been doubted; but it is that of the first folio, and is confirmed by the following:

If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again,
My man of men. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 5.
He hath achiev'd a maid
That *paragons* description. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Exemplified also from Sidney and Milton. See Todd.

†PARANYMPH. Usually signifies a bridesmaid. Gr.

Our blessed ladies *paranimphe* saint Gabrielle!
Watson's Quodlibets of Religion, 1602.

PARAQUITO, *s.* A perroquet, or parakeet; a small kind of parrot. Used, in the following passage, by way of playful endearment:

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to the question that I ask.
1 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

This Italian form of the word is not peculiar to Shakespeare:

With a close ward to devour thee,
My brave *paraquito*. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., vi, 462
†What doe y' else
But set perfidious wiles for simple flyes
To keep game ready for the *parakeeto?*
Carlwright's Siedge, 1651.

†PARAT.

How mean you, sir, quoth shee? Marry thus, mistris, quoth George, that if it were not for printing and painting, my — and your face would grow out of reparations. At which shee biting her lip, in a *parat* fury went downe the staires

Jests of George Peele, n. d.

†PARATOR. An apparitor.

He scapes occasion unto lusts pretence,
And so escapes the poxe by consequence.
Thus doth he scape the *parator* and proctor,
Th' apothecary, surgeon, and doctor.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PARAVAIL-COURT. An inferior court.

But though there lie writs from the courts paramount,
To stay the proceedings of the courts *paravaile*.

Beaumont's Poems.

PARAVANT, *adv.* Before-hand, or first. French.

But that faire one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom the shepheard pypt alone.

Spens. F. Q., VI, x, 15.

Tell me some markes by which he may appeare,
If chance I him encounter *paravaunt*.

Ibid., III, ii, 16.

In the following passage Mr. Todd, in his notes, has explained it *publicly;* but I think it clearly means first and foremost, above all others:

Yet so much grace let her vouchsafe to grant
To simple swain, sith her I may not love,
Yet that I may her honour [honour her] *paravant*,
And praise her wit. *Colin Clout's Come H.*, v. 939.

To PARBREAK, *v.* To vomit; supposed to be for to *break forth*.

You shall see me talk with him, even as familiarly as if I should *parbreak* my mind and my whole stomach upon him. *Grim the Collier*, O. Pl., xi, 256.
And when he hath *parbreak'd* his grieved mind.

Hall, Satires, I. v.

And virulently disgorg'd,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton*, p. 86.
Come *parbreak* heer your foul, black, banefull gall.

Sylv. Du Bart., III, i, 2.

†When to my great annoyance, and almost *parbreaking*, I have seene any of these silly creatures.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PARBREAKE, *s.*, from the verb. The matter thrown from the stomach in vomiting.

Her filthie *parbreake* all the place defiled hath.

Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

PARCEL, *s.* A part; a law term, often used conjointly with part; as, "part and *parcel*."

Divers philosophers hold, that the lips is *parcel* of the mouth. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.
To make it *parcel* of my empery. *Tamburlaine*.
It is a branch and *parcel* of mine oath. *Com. Err.*, v, 1.

In composition with almost any word, it implied being partly one thing, partly another. Thus *parcel-bawd*, a person, one part of whose profession was being a bawd:

He, sir, a tapster, *parcel-bawd*. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 1.

Parcel-gilt, partly gilt:

Thou did'st swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet.

2 *Henry IV*, ii, 1.

Or changing
His *parcel-gilt* to massy gold. *B. Jons. Alchemist*.

I find also *partial-gilt*, which is perhaps the origin of the other; or was, at least, supposed by the author to be so:

He can distinguish of your guilt by your guild: this makes him ever goe *partiall-guilt*.

Clitus's Cater-Character, p. 3.

In the following passage *parcel* is put alone for *parcel-gilt:*

And flowers for the window, and the Turky carpet,
And the great *parcel* salt. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb*, iv, 1.

Parcel-poet occurs frequently in Ben Jonson:

He is a gentleman, *parcel-poet*, you slave.

Poetaster, iii, 4.

Parcel-physician,
And as such prescribes, &c. &c.; *parcel-poet*,
And sings encomiums to my virtues sweetly.

Massing. City Madam, ii, 2.

So also in various other and arbitrary modes of composition:

He's *parcell-statesman*, *parcell-priest*, and so
If you observe, he's *parcell-poet* too.

Witts Recreat., Epigr. 659.

See the confession of the joint-editors of Beaumont and Fletcher (of 1750), of their long-continued mistake respecting this word. Vol. x, p. 222. The examples might be multiplied without end, but I trust the above are sufficient.

PARDONER, *s.* A person who was licensed to sell papal indulgences. Such a character appears in the old play of the Four Ps:

P. Truly I am a *pardoner*.
Palmer. Truly a *pardoner!* that may be true,
But a trew *pardoner* doth not ensue.
Right selde is it seene, or never,
That trueth and *pardoners* dwell together.

O. Pl., i, 59.

PARDY, or PERDY, *adv.* A very common corruption of *par-Dieu*, French.

For if the king likes not the comedy,
Why then belike he likes it not, *perdy*.

Haml., iii, 2.

In that you Palmer, as deputie
May cleerly discharge him *pardie*.

Four Ps, O. Pl.

PARELS. A doubtful word in the same play; it may either signify a similar event, or may be a corruption of *perils*. O. Pl., i, 96. It seems to be equally doubtful here, though it will bear the sense of peril:

Constant I was in my prince's quarrell
To die or live, and spared for no *parrell*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 359.

†PARENTS. Used for father, grandfather, mother, or grandmother. *Verney Papers*, p. 90.

PARGET, *v.* To plaister, as a wall. The French word for plaistered is *crespi*, which Cotgrave explains by "*pargetted*, rough cast," &c. Some have derived it from *paries*, a wall; and Mr. Todd has found it written *pariet*, in bishop Hall. But I consider *pariet* as intended to be spoken *parjet*; the *i* vowel being almost as commonly put for the *i* consonant, as the vowel *u* for the *v*.

Applied metaphorically to female face-painting, as we now say sometimes that a woman *plaisters:*

She's above fifty-two, and *pargets*.
B. Jons. Silent Wom., v, 1.

So in Cynthia's Revels, Phantaste prays, in their mock Litany,

From *pargetting*, painting, slicking, glazing, and renewing old rivelled faces, good Mercury defend us.
Act v, ad fin.

Hence a conjectural reading in Antony and Cleopatra, where the heroine says,

Sole sir o' the world.
I cannot *projet* mine own cause so well.
Act v, sc. 2.

Sir Thomas Hanmer reads,

I cannot *parget* mine own cause so well.

That is, I cannot *bedawb*, or gloss it over; which is the more probable, because the *pargetting* was the fine finishing plaister. "Opus *albarium*—white liming worke, or *pargetting* worke." *Abr. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 198, b.

Pargetting is still not uncommon in some countries for plaistering upon a wall.

†And partely it was convenient that he whiche was come to *pergette* and close up both the broke walles, that is to say, was come to juigne and knit the people of the Jewes and the people of the Gentiles bothe together into one profession of the ghospel.
Paraphrase of Erasmus, 1548.

†For, it is said, that he could not endure the smell of his bed-chamber newly daubed or *pargetted* with morter made of lime.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PARGET, *s.* Plaister laid on a wall.

Golde was the *parget*; and the seeling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.
Spens. Visions of Bellay, l. 23.

See there Mr. Todd's note. Minshew explains *parget* by mortar. Skinner conjectures that it is from an old French word; but it does not appear in the dictionaries of old French.

PARIS GARDEN. The famous bear-garden on the Bankside in Southwark, contiguous to the Globe theatre. So called from *Robert de Paris*, who had a house and garden there in the reign of Richard II. *Blount, Gloss.*

Do you take the court for *Paris garden*, ye rude slaves.
Henry VIII, v, 3.

And cried it was a threatning to the *bears*,
In that accursed ground the *Paris garden*.
B. Jons. Execr. to Vulcan

So was he dry-nurs'd by a *bear*,
That fed him with the purchas'd prey
Of many a fierce and bloody tray;
Bred up where discipline most rare is,
In military *garden Paris*.
Hudibr., I, ii, l. 168.

PARISH TOP. A top bought for public exercise in a parish.

He's a coward and a coystril, that will not drink to my niece, 'till his brains turn like a *parish top*.
Twelfth N., i, 3.

On which Mr. Steevens says, "This is one of the customs now laid aside. A large *top* was formerly kept in every village, to be whipped in frosty weather, that the peasants might be kept warm by exercise, and out of mischief while they could not work." *Loc. cit.*

Ben Jonson:

A merry Greek, and cants in Latin comely,
Spins like the *paris' top*.
New Inn, ii, 5.

Evelyn, speaking of the uses of willow wood, among other things made of it, mentions "great *town-topps*." *Sylva*, xx, 29.

The custom seems to want further illustration, but it is alluded to also by Beaumont and Fletcher:

I'll hazard
My life upon it, that a body of twelve
Should scourge him hither like a *parish top*,
And make him dance before you.
Thierry and Theod., act ii, p. 149.

In another play we have a *town-top* mentioned:

And dances like a *town-top*, and reels, and hobbles.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, i, 1.

Sir W. Blackstone asserts also, that to *sleep like a town-top* was proverbial. *Note on Shakesp.*, l. c.

†PARITY. An equality.

So shalt thou part in equall *parity*,
No lesse in number, nor in dignity.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

PARLE, *s.*, the same as *parley*. From the French. Conference between enemies. This word is hardly obsolete; it has been used as lately as by Rowe, and perhaps much later. See Johnson. Steevens on Hamlet, i, 1, calls it an affected word, introduced by Lyly; but it has been used by our best authors, not excepting Milton.

So that the decision of Mr. Steevens may fairly be overruled.

PARLOUS, *adj.* A popular corruption of *perilous;* jocularly used for alarming, amazing.

A *parlous* boy!—go to, you are too shrewd.
Rich. III, ii, 4.

Oh, 'tis a *parlous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenuous, forward, capable. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
Thou art in a *parlous* state, shepherd.
As you like it, iii, 2.

Parlous pond, a pool so called, meant *perilous pond*, now corrupted to *Peerless pool*. O. Pl., vi, p. 41. It is near Old-street, London.

PARMACITY. A mere corruption of *spermaceti*

And telling me the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity*. for an inward bruise.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

For an inward bruise, lamb-stones and sweet-breads are his onely *spermaceti*. *Overbury, Char.* 45, L 2 b.

PARMASENT, *s.* Evidently for Parmesan cheese, in the following passage, the scene being at Parma.

Forsooth, my master said, that he loved her almost as well as he loved *Parmasent*, and swore, I'll be sworn for him, that she wanted but such a nose as his to be as pretty a young woman as any was in Parma. *'Tis Pity She's a W.*, O. Pl., viii, 23.

But Decker has twice used it, as if he took it for a liquor. In an address to Bacchus, he mentions,

The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's *Parmisant*, the Englishman's healths, &c.
Gul's Hornb., Proœm., p. 27.

And in his Seven Deadly Sins:

They were drunk according to all the rules of learned drunkenness, as Upsy-freeze, crambo, *Parmizant*.
P. 3.

Can this have been ignorance? or was there such a liquor?

†*Caseus Parmensis*, Plin. Fourmage Parmezan. Cheese of *Parmon*, or Italian cheese.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†On the contrary, your coach-makers trade is the most gainefullest about the towne, they are apparelled in sattens and velvets, are masters of their parish, vestrymen, who fare like the emperors Heliogabalus or Sardanapalus, seldome without their mackroones, *Parmisants*, jellyes, and kickshawes, with baked swannes, pasties hot, or cold red deere pyes, which they have from their debtors worships in the country. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†PARODE. A parody.

All which in a *parode*, imitating Virgil, we may set downe, but chiefely touching surfet.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

†PAROLL. By word of mouth.

Sal. You hear your mother? she leaves you to me,
By her will *paroll*, and that is as good
To all intents of law, as 'twere in writing.
The Slighted Maid, p. 58.

†PARTAGE. A share.

I know my brother in the love he beares me,
Will not denye me *partage* in his sadnesse.
Ford, 'Tis Pity she's a Whore, 1633.

PARTED, *a.* Endowed with parts, or abilities.

A strange fellow here
Writes me, that man, how dearly ever *parted*,—
Cannot make boast to have that which he hath.
Tro. and Cress., iii, 3.

A youth of good hope; well friended, well *parted*.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 214.

Whereas, let him be poore, and meanely clad
Though ne're so richly *parted*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9

So, *well-parted*. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

Also for departed, or dead:

But scarce their *parted* father's ghost to heav'n or hell was sent,
When that his hieres din fall at odds. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 3.

Hence the compound term *timely-parted*, for lately dead:

Oft have I seen a *timely-parted* ghost,
Of ashey semblance. 2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

PARTIAL, *a.* Used for *impartial;* so at least it seems in the following speech, unless the speaker, Hedon, was intended to make a blunder.

We must prefer the monsieur. We courtiers must be *partial*. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, v, 4.

We have seen *impartial* similarly put for *partial*.

See IMPARTIAL.

PARTISAN, or PARTIZAN, *s.* *Pertuisan*, French. A pike, or halberd.

I had as lief have a reed that will do me service, as a *partizan* I could not heave. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 7.

Let us
Find out the prettiest daizy'd spot we can,
And make him, with our pikes and *partizans*,
A grave. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.
The hills are wooded with their *partizans*,
And all the vallies overgrown with darts.
B. and Fl. Bonduca, i, 2.

†A *partisan*, or hunters staffe. *Nomenclator*.

PARTLETTE, *s.* A ruff or band worn by women.

As frontlettes, fyllettes, *partlettes*, and bracelettes,
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

"Amictorium — a *partlett*, neckekercher, or gorget." *Fleming's Vocab.*, p. 164, 12mo.

One province for her robe, her rail another,
Her *partlet* this, her pantofle the t'other;
This her rich mantle, that her royall chain.
Sylv. Du Bart., III, ii, 2.

†Hee wooeth by a particular, and his strongest argument is the joynture His observation is all about the fashion, and he commends *partlets* for a rare devise.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

†*Partlet*, an old kind of band, both for men and women, a loose collar, a womans ruff.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Hence early used as a name for a *hen*, which frequently has a kind of ring or ruff of feathers on the neck. See Ruddim. Gloss. to G. Douglas, v. *Partelot*. Used by Chaucer and others, down to Dryden. Hence jocularly applied to women. Falstaff says to the Hostess,

How now, dame *Partlet*, the hen! 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

And Leontes, in the Winter's Tale,

says to Antigonus, speaking of his wife :

Thou dotard, thou art woman-tyr'd, unroosted
By thy dame *Partlet* here. *W. Tale*, ii, 3.

PARTRICH, for partridge.

Of most hot exercise, more than a *partrich*
Upon record. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5

PASCH EGGS; that is, Easter eggs; from *pascha*, the passover. The custom of giving eggs at Easter has been laboriously traced to many times and countries. See Braud's Pop. Ant., vol. i, p. 142, 4to ed. Suffice it, at present, that it prevailed among our ancestors before the Reformation, being considered in the Romish church as a sort of sacred observance. The egg was doubtless considered as an emblem of resurrection; and it was usual to colour the eggs for the purpose; which, I presume, was merely for ornament. "*Paschale ovum* nemo ignorat," says Erycius Puteanus, "ubique celebratur;" and, in another place, "Candidum ovum est, et tamen omnes colores admittit; et nunc flavum, nunc rubrum, nunc cæruleum, patrii ritus faciunt." *Encom. Ovi.* Coles, in his Dictionary, has "*Pasch eggs*, eggs given at Easter, ovum paschale, *croceum* aut *luteum*." These eggs were blessed by the priests, and thought to have great virtues. Thus *Egg Saturday* concluded the eating of eggs before the fast of Lent, and Easter day began it again. We find this form of blessing the eggs in an old Roman Ritual: "Bless, O Lord! we beseech thee, this thy creature of eggs, that it may become a wholesome sustenance to thy faithful servants, eating it in thankfulness to thee, on account of the resurrection of our Lord," &c. *Rit. Pauli Quinti, Paris*, 1657. *Paste eggs* are mentioned as used at Newcastle-on-Tyne; but that was probably no more originally than a corruption of *pasch eggs*. See EGG SATURDAY.

There is a curious book of emblems, well known to collectors, adorned with 100 beautiful engravings of eggs, with devices within them, and entitled, "*Ova Paschalia*, sacro emblemate inscripta descriptaque, à Georgio Stengelio, Soc. Jesu Theologo." Ingolstadii, 1672.

Ray has a proverb, "I'll warrant you, for an *egg at Easter*," p. 56; which evidently alludes to these practices. A further illustration of it may be seen in Matinées Senonoises, No 10, p. 68; where the author cites a French proverb, "Donner un *œuf*, pour avoir un bœuf," as giving an egg at Easter to have more substantial food in return.

PASH, *v.* To strike violently, or dash in pieces.

If I go to him, with my armed fist
I'll *pash* him o'er the face. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 3.
A firmament of clouds, being fill'd
With Jove's artillery, shot down at once,
To *pash* your gods in pieces. *Mass. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

When you do fall,
You *pash* yourselves in pieces, nere to rise.
B. Jons. Sejanus, conclus.

Drayton also used it, and even Dryden, in whose writings many words since disused are to be found. See Plays, vol. iv, 411.

†That can be cut with any iron, or *pashed* with mighty stones. *Chapm. Il.*, xiii, 297.

PASH, *s.* Supposed to mean a skin, in the following passage. From the context it seems to mean something belonging to a calf or bull:

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be full like me. *Wint. T.*, i, 2.

Mr. Steevens pretends to derive it from *paz*, a kiss, Spanish; but there is neither proof nor probability for it, and he seems diffident of the interpretation himself. It is probably a provincial term, not yet traced out.

Grose and others mention "mad *pash*," as meaning *madcap*, in Cheshire; but Coles has it as an established word, and Latins it by *cerebrosus*, &c.

PASLING. *a.* An obscure word, which I have found only in the following passage.

Surelye I perceive that sentence of Plato to be true which sayeth, that there is nothinge better in anye common wealthe, than that there should be alwayes

one or other excellent *paslinge* man, whose life and vertue shoulde plucke forwards the will, diligence, laboure, and hope of all other.
Ascham's Toxoph., p. 87, ed. 1788.

Qu. Is it anything like the *feugel* man in our modern regiments, who gives example of the motions to the rest?

PASS, *v.* To care for, or regard; usually with a negative.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass not*;
It is to you, good people, that I speak.
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

Transform me to what shape you can,
I *pass not* what it be. *Drayt. Quest. of Cynthia.*

Coles, in his Dictionary, has "to *passe* [care] *moror*. I *passe not* for it;" which he renders by *quid mea?*

This unthankfulnesse—hapneth by reason that men doe not *passe for* their sinnes, doe lightly regard them. *Latimer, Ser. Ded.*
†Whether these our writings please all men or not, we think we ought not to *pass* much.
Letter of Henry VIII, 1538.

Also for to exceed what is usual, to be extraordinary:

The women have so cried and shriek'd at it that *it passed*. *Mer. W. W.*, i, 1.
Why this *passes*, master Ford, you are not to go loose any longer. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.
And Helen so blush'd, and Paris so chaf'd, and all the rest so laugh'd, that *it pass'd*. *Tro. & Cr.*, i, 2.
Your travellers so dote upon me, as *passes*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 147.
Yea, and *it passeth* to see what sporte and passetyme the godds themselves have, at suche folie of these sclie mortall men. *Chaloner's Moriæ Encom.*, K 2.
You both do love to look yourselves in glasses,
You both love your own houses, as *it passes*.
Harington, Epigr., iii, 24.

PASSADO, *s.* A pass, or motion forwards; a term in the old art of fencing. *Passata*, Italian. See STOCCATA, and PUNTO-REVERSO.

A duellist, a duellist; a gentleman of the very first house; of the first and second cause; ah! the immortal *passado!* the *punto reverso*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.
The *passado* he [Cupid] respects not; the duello he regards not. *L. L. Lost*, i, 2.

The translator of Vincentio Saviola, the great authority in this art, preserves the Italian form, *passata:*

If your enemy be first to strike at you, and if at that instant you would make him a *passata*, or remove, it behoveth you to be very ready with your feet and hand. *Practise of the Duello*, 1595, H 3.
You may with much sodainenesse make a *passata* with your left foote. *Ibid.*, K 2.

All the other terms may there be found. See the passages selected in Capell's School of Shakespeare, vol. iii.

PASSAGE, *s.* The name of a species of game, played with dice; in French *passe-dix*, from the chief law of the game.

Passage is a game at dice to be played at but by two, and it is performed with three dice. The caster throws continually till he hath thrown dubblets under ten, and then he is out and loseth, or dubblets above ten, and then he *passeth* and wins.
Compleat Gamester, 1680, p. 119.
For *passage* carried away the most part of it, a plague of fortune. *Hog hath lost his P.*, O. Pl., vi, 383.

It appears that it is still a military game, under the same name, for a modern author thus describes it:

A camp game with three dice: doublets making up ten or more, to *pass* or win; any other chances lose.
Grose's Classic. Dict.

That author has also *Pass-bank*, for the place where the game is played; also the stock or fund.

2. Also apparently used for *passing*. Cassio, when wounded, exclaims:

What ho! no watch? no *passage?* *Othello*, v, 1.

3. *Passage* also meant event, circumstance, or act:

This young gentleman had a father (O that *had*), how sad a *passage* 'tis. *All's Well*, i, 1.
Ourself and your own soul, that have beheld
Your vile and most lascivious *passages*.
Dumb Kn., O. Pl., iv, 491.

In this way it was currently used as late as Swift's time; since which it seems to have fallen into total disuse:

It will not perhaps be improper to take notice of some *passages*, wherein the public and myself were jointly concerned.
Memoirs relating to the Queen's Ministers.

Where it very often occurs. It may be found also in the very first paper of the Tatler.

†PASSENGER. A vessel for the conveyance of passengers, a passage boat.

My taste is to hear from you as ofte as may be, and to take ordre for your ordynary *passenger* on that syde, and to lett me hear how hir majesty acceptes of my doinges and wrytinges.
Letter of the Earl of Leicester, 1585.

PASSING, *adv.* Very much.

For Oberon is *passing* fell and wrath.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Thus in Shakespeare, and other authors, continually; so frequently that it is universally known, though few persons now would write, or say it.

PASSION, *v.* To feel passion, or express it.

And shall not myself,
One of their kind; that relish all as sharply,
Passion as they, be kindlier mov'd than thou art?
Temp., v, 1.

Madam, 'twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus perjury and unjust flight.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.
What art thou *passioning* over the picture of Cleanthes? *Blind Begg. of Alex.*, 1598, sign. D 4.

PASSIONATE, *v.* To express passion, or complain.

Thy niece and I, poor creatures, want our hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms. *Tit. Andr.*, iii, 2

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That goodly king and queen did *passionate*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 16.

Now leave we this amorous hermit, to *passionate* and playne his misfortune.
Palace of Pleasure, vol. ii, L l 5.

PASSY-MEASURE, PASSA-MEASURE, or PASSING-MEASURE. English terms variously corrupted from *passamezzo*, the Italian name of a dance, fashionable in the time of Shakespeare. Sir John Hawkins gives this account of it: "From *passer*, to walk, and *mezzo*, the middle, or half: a slow dance, differing little from the action of walking. As a galliard consists of five paces or bars in the first strain, and is therefore called a cinque-pace; the *passa mezzo*, which is a diminutive of the galliard, is just half that number, and from that peculiarity takes its name." *Hist. of Music*, iv, 386. Florio renders the Italian *passa-mezzo* by "A *passameasure*, in dancing;" to which he adds, "a cinque pace," which is sir John's galliard. Mr. Douce speaks of two *passameze* tunes in Alford's Instructions for the Lute, 1568. *Illust. of Shakespeare.*

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measures* panyn,
I hate a drunken rogue. *Twelf. N.*, v, 1.

This is the reading of the first folio, and I suspect it to be nearly right, *panyn* being merely a misprint for paynim, *i. e.*, pagan. The second substitutes *pavin*. See PAVAN.

Prythee sit still, you must dance nothing but the *passing-measures*. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 188.

PASTERER, *s.* A pastry-cook, or confectioner, one who deals in *paste;* and so expressly inserted in Howell's Lexicon Tetraglotton: "A *pasterer*, pasteleur ou pastier, pastissier, pasticier; pasticciero; pastelero." All which mean the same; but Mr. Steevens, to introduce it into a corrupt passage of Shakespeare, interpreted it a *caterer*, in the following example:

Alexander, before he fell into the Persian delicacies, refused those cooks and *pasterers* that Ada queen of Caria sent him. *Greene's Farewell to Folie*, 1617.

Cooks and confectioners certainly suit the passage better. Coles explains it the same as Howell; but he adds *pasteler*, as another form, translating them by *pistor crustularius*. Minshew has it, *pastler*.

The passage meant to be illustrated is one in Timon, iv, 3, which is perhaps best read thus:

Raise me this beggar, and *deject*[1] this lord,
The senator shall bear contempt hereditary,
The beggar native honour.
It is the *pasture*[2] *lards*[3] the *browser's*[4] sides,
The want that makes him lean.

In the original [1]*deny't*, modern edition *denude;* [2]*pastor;* [3]*lords;* [4]*brothers*. Much has been written upon it, and after all it is doubtful; there is, indeed, great confusion in the speech.

†PASTRY. The apartment occupied by the pastry-cook.

Yet he got clearly down, and so might have gon to his horse which was tied to a hedg hard by, but he was so amazed that he missd his way, and so *struck into the pastry*, where though the cry went that som Frenchman had don't, he thinking the word was Felton, he boldly confessed twas he that had don the deed, and so he was in their hands.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PATACOON. A Spanish coin, worth 4*s.* 8*d.* sterling. *Kersey.* "*Patacon*, monetæ genus Portugalliæ." *Minshew, Span. Dict.*

This makes Spain to purchase peace of her [England] with his Indian *patacoons*. *Howell's Lett.*, iv, 47.

PATCH, *s.* A fool; perhaps from the Italian *pazzo*, or from wearing a *patched*, or parti-coloured coat. As in this passage:

But man is but a *patch'd* fool, if he will offer to say what methought I had. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iv, 1.
A crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals. *Ibid.*, iii, 2.
The *patch* is kind enough, but a huge feeder,
Snail-slow in profit. *Mer Ven.*, ii, 5.

Wolsey we find had two fools, both occasionally called *Patch*, though they had other names. *Douce*, i, 258. The name of one of them was Sexton, who yet is called *Patch* by Heywood the epigrammatist. See Warton's Hist. Poet., iii, 89. But one old author seems to have thought that *Patch* was originally the proper name of some celebrated fool. See COWLSON. Queen Elizabeth also had a *Patch*. *Ibid.*

The ideot, the *patch*, the slave, the booby,
The property, fit only to be beaten.
Mass. New W., v, 1.

Come down, quoth you, nay then you might count me a *patch*. O. Pl., ii, 18.
I do deserve it, call me *patch*, and puppy,
And beat me if you please.
B. and Fl. Wildg. Ch., iv, 2.

The term *cross-patch*, still used in jocular language, meant therefore originally "ill-natured fool."

PATCHES. Ladies long continued to wear these fantastical ornaments; but it seems that men also used them, that is, coxcombs, at an early period. This is addressed to a man:

No, nor your visits each day in new suits,
Nor your black *patches* you wear variously,
Some cut like stars, some in half moons, some lozenges. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, iii, 5.

Bulwer complains chiefly of female patching:

Our ladies here have lately entertained a vaine custom of spotting their faces, out of an affectation of a mole to set off their beauty, such as Venus had; and it is well if one black *patch* will serve to make their faces remarkable; for some fill their visages full of them, varied into all manner of shapes and figures.
Artificial Changeling, p. 261.

But he mentions also their male imitators:

They behold the like prodigious affectation in the faces of effeminate gallants, a bare-headed sect of amorous idolaters, who of late have begun to vye *patches*, and beauty-spots, nay painting, with the most tender and phantasticall ladies. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

[This ridiculous custom is very severely handled in a rare tract by R. Smith, entitled, "A Wonder of Wonders, or a Metamorphosis of Fair Faces voluntarily transformed into foul Visages, or an Invective against black-spotted Faces, by a well-willer to Modest Matrons and Virgins," 4to, n. d., with a curious frontispiece. In the course of it, at p. 31, the author says,—]

†Hell gate is open day and night
For such as in *black-spots* delight;
If pride their faces spotted make,
For pride then hell their souls will take.
If folly be the cause of it,
Let simple fooles than learn more wit;
Black spots and *patches* on the face
To sober women bring disgrace;
Lewd harlots by such spots are known;
Let harlots, then, enjoy their own.

†How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew!
Then, madam, nature wears *black patches* too.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†Painting now not much in use, being almost justled out by washes, is not the only thing that is censured and objected against; but if a lady happens to have a wart or pimple on her face, they would not, by their good wills, have her put a *black patch* on it, and if she do's, they point at it as a mark of pride, though we see nature herself has adorned the visage with moles and other marks that resemble them, and in imitation of which we suppose they were first used.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†He knows each knack and myst'ry of the fair,
To crimp and curl, take off, and put on hair;
To cleanse the teeth, wash, *patch*, or paint;
Look pert, or else demure as any saint.
Almonds for Parrots, 1708.

†Nay, he defines
Whither white or black's your soul
By the dimension of the mole
That's on your face, not your *black patch*,
Which if you leave not, the devil will fetch.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†From henceforth, I blot all former faces out of my heart; I am tir'd with these daily beauties of the town, whom we see painted and *patch'd* in the afternoon in the play-house, in the evening at the park, and at night in the drawing-room.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

†First draw an arrant fop, from top to toe,
Whose very looks at first dash shew him so:
Give him a mean proud garb, a dapper face,
A pert dull grin, a *black patch* cross his face.
Buckingham's Poems, p. 80.

†**PATCH-GREASE.** "Is that tallow which is gotten from the boyling of shoomakers shreads." *Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry*, 1676.

PATENT. One of the great oppressions complained of under Elizabeth, James, and Charles I, was the granting of *patents of monopoly*. James, of his own accord, called in and annulled all the numerous patents of this kind, which had been granted by his predecessors; and an act was passed against them in 1624. But they were imprudently revived by Charles, in 1631. See Hume. They were begged, as places, by persons in favour at court, noblemen, and others.

Ther's nought doth me so neerly touch
As to see *great men* wrong the state so much;
For ther's no place we hear not some of these
Tax'd and reprov'd for their *monopolies*,
Which they will *beg* that they their turns may serve.
Honest Ghost (1658), p. 31.

†**PATENT-GATHERER.**

All procters, *patent-gatherers*, or collectours for gaoles prisons, or hospitals, wandring abroad.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

PATH, *v.* To go on as in a path.

For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough,
To hide thee from prevention. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.
Where, from the neighbouring hills, her passage way doth *path*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, ii.

Also to trace or follow in a path:

Pathing young Henry's unadvised ways.
Duke Humfr. to El. Cobham.

PATHETICAL seems to have meant, jocularly at least, affected; or affecting something falsely.

And his page o' t'other side, that handful of wit!
Ah heavens, it is a most *pathetical* nit *L. L. L.*, iv, 1.
I will think you the most *pathetical* break-promise, and the most hollow lover. *As you like it*, iv, 1.

PATIENCE PERFORCE, *prov.* A proverbial expression, when some evil which cannot be remedied is to be borne. The whole proverb is properly this: "*Patience perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog." *Ray's Prov.*, p. 145. Also Howell, p. 9 b. Or mad *horse*. *How.*, p. 19 a.

With wreath of grasse my royall browes abusde,
Patience perforce, it might not be refusde.
Mirr. for Mag., 730.

Patience perforce; helplesse what may it boot
To frett for anger, or for griefe to mone.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 3

George Gascoigne has a poem entitled *Patience Perforce*, which begins thus:

Content thyselfe with *patience perforce.*
Works, 1575, p. 286.

Fuller has it, "*upon* force," which is a modernism. No. 3860.

Here's *patience per-force.*
He must needs trot afoot that tires his horse.
Woman K. w. Kindn., O. Pl., vii, 314.

To PATIENT, *v.* To compose, or tranquillise.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me
Titus Andr., i, 2.

Patient your grace, perhaps he liveth yet.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 147

PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY. A cavern in Ireland, the object for many years of pilgrimages, and various superstitions. It was situated in the southern part of the county of Donegall, and sir James Melvill describes it as looking "like an old coal-pit, which had taken fire, by reason of the smoke that came out of the hole." *Memoirs*, p. 9, edit. 1683. It is mentioned in the Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 53.

Also in the Honest Whore, Part 2:

Faith, that's soon answered; for *St. Patrick*, you know, keeps his *purgatory;* he makes the fire, and his countrymen could do nothing, if they cannot sweep the chimnies. O. Pl., iii, 375

He satte all heavie and glommyng, as if he had come lately from Tropon'us' cave, or *Saint Patrick's purgatory.* *Erasm. Praise of Folie*, sign. A

†PATRICOS, PATRICOVES, or PATER-COVES. A cant term for strolling priests who marry under a hedge. The couple standing on each side of a dead beast, were bid to live together till death them does part; and so shaking hands the wedding was ended. See Beaumont and Fletcher's Beggar's Bush.

PAVAN, PAVEN, PAVIN, or PAVIAN. A grave Spanish dance. The editor of bishop Earle's Micrographia (Mr. Bliss), has given the figure of the *pavian* (as it is there called), from one of Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. in the Bodleian Library; but I fear the terms are too technical to give much information at the present day:

The Longe Pavian. ij singles, a duble forward; ij singles syde, a duble forward; repince backe once. ij singles syde, a duble forward, one single backe twyse. ij singles, a double forward, ij singles syde, reprince backe once: ij singles syde, a duble forward, reprince backe twyse. *Micr.*, p. 295.

Sir, I have seen an ass and a mule trot the Spanish *pavin*, with a better grace, I know not how often.
'Tis Pity She's a Wh., O. Pl., viii, 15.

Your Spanish ruffs are the best
Wear; your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.
B. Jon. Alch., iv, 4.

Turning up his mustachoes, and marching as if he would begin a *paven.* *Pembr. Arc.*, 322.

Sir John Hawkins derives it from *pavo*, a peacock, and says that, "Every *pavan* had its *galliard*, a lighter kind of air, made out of the former." *Hist. of Mus.*, ii, 134. See him also iv, 409.

This leads to the suspicion that *passy-measure pavan*, and *passy-measure galliard*, were correlative terms, and meant the two different measures of one dance. If so, the reading of the second folio of Shakespeare may be preferable to that of the first, in the passage above quoted from Twelfth Night; and it should be read—

Then he's a rogue, and a *passy-measure pavin.*

That is, a strange solemn fellow. *Passy-measure galliard* occurs in various places.

A strain or two of *passa-measures galliard.*
Middleton's More Dissemb, c. by Steevens.

Ligon, in his History of Barbadoes, is quoted as using a similar expression. Voltaire tells us, that in the youth of Louis XIV, the French had only Spanish dances, "comme la sarabande, la courante, la *pavane;*" and he says that Louis himself "excellait dans les danses graves, qui convenaient à la majesté de sa figure, et qui ne blessaient pas celle de son rang." *Siècle de Louis XIV*, ch. xxv. Such was the *pavan.* It is mentioned with the galliard by Ascham:

These galliardes, *pavanes*, and dances, so nyccelye fingered, and so sweetlye tuned.
Art of Archery, p. 24.

Sometimes it is simply used for a dance:

My whistle wet once,
I'll pipe him such a *pavin.*
B. and Fl. Mad Lover, ii, 1.

Who does not see the measures of the moon,
Which thirteen times she danceth every year?
And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon
As doth her brother.
Sir J. Davies on Danc. Stan 14.

PAUL'S, ST. The body of old St. Paul's church in London was a constant place of resort for business and amusement. Advertisements were fixed up there, bargains made, servants hired, politics discussed, &c., &c.

I bought him [Bardolph] in *Paul's*, and he'll buy me a horse in Smithfield: if I could get me but a wife in the stews, I were mann'd, hors'd, and wiv'd.
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

Alluding to some such proverb as this: "Who goes to Westminster for a wife, to *St. Paul's* for a man, and to Smithfield for a horse, may meet with a whore, a knave, and a jade." *Ray*, p. 254.

In Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, the scene lies in *Paul's*, through the chief part of the third act, and there the fashion of the times, in that matter, is more fully displayed than anywhere else. They walk and chat, and stick up advertisements, and expect to meet variety of company, &c. The usual resort may be explained by this passage:

It is agreed upon, that what day soever *St. Paul's* church hath, in the middle isle of it, neither a broker, masterless man, or a pennyless companion, the usurers of London shall be sworn by oath to bestow a steeple upon it.
Pennyless Parl. of Threadb. Poets, cited by Whalley.

†I marvell how the masterlesse men, that sette up their bills in *Paul's* for services, and such as paste up their papers on every post for arithmetique and writing schooles, scape eternitie amongst them.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

And this of bishop Corbett:

When I pass *Paul's*, and travel in the *walk*
Where all our Brittish sinners swear and talk,
Old hairy ruffins, bankrupts, southsayers,
And youth whose cousenage is as old as theirs;
And there behold the body of my lord
Trod under foot by vice, which he abhorr'd,
It wounded me. *Elegy on Dr. Ravis, Bp. of London.*

Public business of a more solemn kind was also transacted there. Thus the indictment of lord Hastings was to be read in that place:

Here is the indictment of the good lord Hastings,
Which in a set hand fairly is engross'd,
That it may be to-day read o'er in *Paul's*.
Rich. III, iii, 6.

Another writer describes it as,

The land's epitome, or you may call it the lesser ile of Great Brittaine. It is more than this [continues he], the whole world's map, which you may here discern in its perfect'st motion, justling and turning. It is a heape of stones and men, with a vast confusion of languages; and were the steeple not sanctified, nothing liker Babel. The noyse in it is like that of bees, a strange humming or buzze, mixt of walking, tongues and feet. It is a kind of still roare, or loud whisper. It is the great exchange of all discourse, and no business whatsoever but is here stirring and afoot. *Earle's Microcosmographie.*

Bliss's edition, 1811, page 116.

See POULES.

["As old as *Paul's* steeple." *Howell*, 1659. "*Paul's* cannot always stand," *ibid.*, alluding, says Howell, "to the lubricity of all sublunary things."]

PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, JOHN OF. Probably a hat-maker, or a perukemaker, by his *blocks* being mentioned:

They measure not one's wisdome by his silence, for so may one of *John* of *Paules church-yeards blocks* prove wiser than he himselfe, but by the choise composition and deliverance of good and gracefull termes.
Discov. of New World, p. 129.

But the place was most celebrated for booksellers' shops and stalls:

It were too long to set downe the catalogue of those lewde and lascivious bookes, which have mustered themselves of late yeeres in *Paul's churchyard*, as chosen souldiers ready to fight under the devill's banners. *French Academy, Epistle prefixed to 2d Part.*

†*I.* Where lies this learning, sir?
S. In *Paul's churchyard*, forsooth.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., ii.

A PAUL'S MAN. Why Bobadil is so styled, in the dramatis personæ to Jonson's Every Man in his Humour, may be perfectly understood from this passage of bishop Earle:

The visitants [in Paul's walk] are all men, without exceptions, but the principal *inhabitants* and *possessors*, are stale knights and *captains out of service*, men of long rapiers and breeches. *Microcos. Char.*, 46.

†PAUL'S WORK.

But I must dispatch, for I see he's making *Paul's work* on't already, and here's as many leaves almost as there are windows and doors in Salisbury Church.
Stoo him Bayes, 1673.

†PAULTERLY. Paltrily.

Ph. Thou lewd woman, can I answer thee any thing, thou dealing thus *paulterly* with me.
Terence in English, 1614.

PAUNCE, *s.* The pansy, or heart's-ease. See Todd. Used by Spenser and Jonson.

†The pretty *paunce*,
And the chevisaunce,
Shall watch with the faire flower-deluce.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†*To* PAUNCH. To fill the belly.

A. If you did but see him after I have once turned my back, how negligent he is in my profit, and in what sort he useth to glut and *paunch* himselfe.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PAVONE, *s.* A peacock; *pavone*, Italian. Spenser uses it, but no other author that I have seen.

And wings it had in sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavone*
Beares in his boasted fan. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 47.

PAVY, *s.* The nard peach, as distinguished from the melting kind.

I mean those which come from the stone, and are properly so called, not those which are hard and are termed *pavies*.
Sir W. Temple, on Gardening, vol. iii, 226.

Of *pavies*, or hard peaches, I know none good here but the Newington, nor will that easily hand till it is full ripe. *Ibid.*, 231.

He says that this sort requires a much warmer climate than the melting peaches.

PAWN, *s.* Peacock. So the French *paon* is pronounced.

And he as py'd and garish as the *pawn*.
Drayt. Moone, p. 482.

PAWN, for palm, of the hand.

But tis such safe travelling in Spain, that one may carry gold in the *pawn* of his hand.
Howell's Lett., I, § 3, let. 39, 1st ed.

In the later editions it is changed to *palm*. Here the *Pawne* seems to be a place: [See next article.]

In truth, kind cousse, my comming's from the *Pawne*.
But I protest I lost my labour there;
A gentleman promist to give me lawne
And did not meet me.
Tis merry when Gossips meet, 1609, repr. 1818.

†PAWN. A part of the Burse or Royal Exchange, which, on Elizabeth's visiting it, Stow describes as "richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the city." *Survey*, p. 151.

Heer wonn up-holsters, haberdashers, horners;
There pothecaries, grocers, taylours, tourners;
Heer shoe-makers; there joyners, coopers, coriers;
Heer brewers, bakers, cutlers, felters, furriers;
This street is full of drapers, that of diars;
This shop with tapers, that with womens tyars;
For costly toys, silk stockings, cambrick, lawn,
Heer's choice-full plenty in the curious *Pawn:*
And all's but an Exchange, where (briefly) no man
Keeps ought, as private; trade makes all things common. *Dubartas.*

You must to the *Pawn* to buy lawne.
Westward Hoe, 1607.

Among whom these that have lived with greater authoritie than others a long time, even to satietie of yeares, use oftentimes to crie out along the Burses, Lombards, and *Pawnes*, that the commonwealth and all were lost, if at the games and trials of masteries following, he that each one taketh part with, performeth not his race formost, and gaineth the goale first. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†PAWN. A pledge.

Take them sweete friend, and set them all to sale,
My earings, pendents, and my chaines of pearles.
My rubies, saphires, and my diamonds all,
They are for ladies, and for wives of earles,
Not fit for strumpets, and for light heel'd girles.
My dainty linnen, cambrickes, and my lawnes,
Sell them away, and put them off for *pawnes*.
Crauley's Amanda, 1635.

Lack. Why gentlemen! I hope you will not use me so, I am your brother, why gentlemen!
Cap. There, drawer, take him for a *pawne*, tell him when he has no money he must be serv'd so, tis one of his chiefe articles.
Marmyon, Fine Companion, 1633.

PAX. A symbol of peace, which, in the ceremony of the mass, was given to be kissed at the time of the offering. Du Cange says, "Instrumentum, quod inter missarum solemnia populo osculandum præbetur." In Capt. Stevens's Spanish Dictionary we are told that it was the cover of the sacred chalice. He expresses himself rather indignantly: "*La paz, in church-stuff*, is the *pax* that covers the chalice at mass, and is sometimes given to the people to kiss; so called, because then the priest says, *pax Domini sit semper vobiscum*, the peace of the Lord be always with you." Florio, under *pace*, has "also a *pax*." The fullest account of the *pax* is in Kelham's Norman Dictionary, which I transcribe:

Porte-paix, the *pax* for the holy kiss. In the primitive times, in the eastern countries, a ceremony was used by the Christians after Divine service ended, to kiss one another, as a token of mutual amity and peace; to continue and perform which custom, with more convenience and decency, in after-times this invention was devised, viz. a piece of wood or metal, with the picture of Christ upon it, was solemnly tendered to all the people present to kiss; this was called osculatorium, or the *pax*, to signify the peace, unity, and amity of all the faithful, who in that manner, and by the medium of the *pax*, kissed one another.

Mat. Paris tells us, that during the great difference between Henry II and his turbulent archbishop Thomas Becket, "Rex osculum pacis dare archiepiscopo negavit." *Mat. Par.*, 117. And Holinshed says that the king refused to *kiss the pax* with the archbishop at mass. *Holinsh.*, 1171. *Stavely*, 191.

Modern authors and commentators have often confounded it with the *pix*, in which the sacred wafer was contained; but for that see *Pyxis*, in Du Cange. In the following passage of Shakespeare it was *pax* in the old editions; in the old quarto it is spelt *packs:* but altered by the modern editors, not only without reason, but with much impropriety, the *pix* being generally too large to be easily stolen:

Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he hath stol'n a *pax*, and hang'd must be.
Hen. V, iii, 6.

But Exeter hath given the doom of death
For *pax* of little price. *Ibid.*

Mr. Steevens has shown, by two quotations, that *paxes* and *pixes* were different.

Palmes, chalices, crosses, vestments, *pixes*, *paxes*, and such like. *Stowe's Chron.*, p, 677.

Had he been present at a masse, and seen such kissing of *paxes*, crucifixes, &c.
Burton, Dem. to Reader, p. 28.

Who make the *pax* of their mistresses hands.
Speeches of Ricort, Progr. of Eliz., vol. ii.

A cup, and a sprinkle for holy water, a *pix*, and a *pax*, all of excellent crystal, gold, and amber.
Our Lady of Loretto, p. 505.

Kissing the *pax* is mentioned by Chaucer in the Parson's Tale:

He waiteth to sit, or to go above him in the way, or kisse the *pax*, or be encensed, or gon to offring before his neighbour. Vol. iii, p. 182, Tyrwh

The above-cited Capt. John Stevens has also,

Tomár la paz de la iglésia, to kiss the *pax*, as above.

This probably is all that is meant when the pope is said to have ordered *the kiss of peace* to be given at the conclusion of the mass. Fox says, "Innocentius ordained the *pax* to be given to the people: Pacis, ait, osculum dandum est post confecta mysteria." *Fox's Martyrs*, vol. iii, p. 9. It was only that they should kiss the *pax;* which was, in that sense, "pacis osculum." The custom being obsolete after the reformation, the *pix* and the *pax* were soon confounded. The *pix*, or *pyx*, containing the consecrated wafer, might also be kissed on other occasions. See PIX.

A genuine *pax* was produced at the Society of Antiquaries in London, in the spring of 1821, by favour of Dr. Milner, which, by the kind communication of Mr. Ellis, one of the secretaries, I am enabled correctly to describe. It is a silver plate, about two inches and a half in height, by two in breadth, and about an eighth in thickness; square at bottom, and bluntly pointed at the top; with a projecting handle behind, against which it may rest, nearly upright, when put out of the hand. Its general form may therefore be compared to that of a flat iron, for smoothing linen, except that it is so much smaller. On the surface is represented the crucifixion, in embossed figures; with the Virgin and some others, standing at the foot of the cross.

It was called sometimes *osculatorium*, or *osculare;* but we are informed that it is now disused, on account of the quarrels which often arose about precedence in having it presented. The relique is therefore the more curious, as it is not now to be seen in the congregations. See also Staveley's Hist. of Churches, p. 191.

†PAX. A corrupted mode of spelling *pox*, common in old plays.

PAX-BREAD. E. Coles has this word, which he Latinizes *panis osculandus*, i. e., bread to be kissed; by which must be meant the host itself.

†PAY. *To pay for all*, to make a general clearance of one's debts.

By some device or other which may fall,
Occasion she will finde *to pay for all.*
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

It is three to three now, said the king,
The next three *pays for all.*
Robin Hood's Exploits before Queen Catharine

To pay home, to punish severely.

To conclude, be sure you crosse her, *pay her home* with the like, and that will greive and pinch her at the heart. *Terence in English*, 1614.

Luc. Well, farewell fellow, thou art now *paid home*
For all thy councelling in knavery.
Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

To pay old scores, to acquit a debt.

Keep. I have been in the country, and have brought wherewith *to pay old scores*, and will deal hereafter with ready mony. *Sedley's Bellamiro*, 1687.

PAYNIM, or PAINIM. A pagan.

For in that place the *paynims* rear'd a post,
Which late had serv'd some gallant ship for mast.
Fairf. Tasso, xviii, 80.

Ah dearest dame, quoth then the *paynim* bold,
Pardon the error of enraged wight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

This word was perhaps intended in the difficult passage quoted under PASSY-MEASURE:

Then he is a rogue, and a passy-measure *paynim.*
Twelfth N., v, 1.

That is, "A pagan dancer of strange dances." But this is by no means certain. See also PAVAN.

PEA, *s.* The beautiful eastern fowl, distinguished as *pea*-cock and *pea*-hen; but the simple name is now disused. We have also *pea*-fowl, and *pea*-chick. The English translator of Porta's Natural Magic, uses the simple word *pea;* but I know no other instance. He says,

A cock and a *pea* gender the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock. B. ii, ch. 14.

Pea, in this compound, has yet found no nearer etymology than *pasa*, Saxon, which is not very satisfactory.

PEACOCK, *s.* Said to be used for a fool; but, as Mr. Douce properly observes, only for a vain fool, that bird being at once proud and silly. This is plainly proved by the context of the very passage which is quoted by Mr. Steevens to support the other sense, which runs thus:

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a cowarde, and a *peacocke* foole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.
Gascoigne, Weedes, p. 281, ed. 1575

It does not, therefore, suit the passage of Hamlet, into which it has been attempted to introduce it, in the place of the unintelligible reading of the quarto and first folio, which is *paiock;* or of the subsequent folios, *pajocke*. The lines in which it occurs, are jocularly spoken by Hamlet, and seem like a fragment of an old ballad:

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very *pajocke*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Horatio answers, "You might have rhymed;" meaning that "ass" would have filled up the place consistently. *Peacock* clearly is too gentle, and little suits the murderous usurper, who was no *dandy*. *Padock* is therefore a better conjecture; especially as Hamlet had once before given that very name to his uncle. Nor are *padock*, and *pajock*, very remote in sound, though not very near to the eye.

PEAK-GOOSE, *s.* A term of reproach, a simple or peaking goose.

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peakgoose*, away, John Cheese.
Asch. Scholem., p. 48.

Peak-goose is not peculiar to Ascham; it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher, though the modern editors have changed it to *pea-goose:*

'Tis a fine *peak-goose!*
N. But one that fools to the emperor.
Prophetess, iv, 3.

What art thou, or what canst thou be, thou *pea-goose*,
That durst give me the lie thus?
Little Fr. Lawy., ii, 3.

Here also it should be *peak-goose*. Yet Cotgrave, in *Benet*, certainly has *pea-goose;* and Sherwoode, in the English part. The authority of Ascham, however, is decisive.

PEAKISH. *a.* Simple, rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge, within a forest great. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, p. 201.

The same place is afterwards called "the simple graunge." P. 203. To *peak* is also to look or act sneakingly, which is well illustrated in Todd's Johnson.

†Her skin as soft as Lemster wooll,
As white as snow on *peakish* hull,
Or swanne that swims in Trent.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†PEAR. Proverb.

For, in this war, without a bragg,
He's the *best peare in all our bagg*.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

†PEAR-OF-CONFESSION. An instrument of torture mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

†PEAREANT. Apparently for piercing.

Thou canst not fly me!
There is no cavern in the earth's vast entrailes
But I can through as *peareant* as the light.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

PEARL, *s.* Anything very valuable, the choice or best part; from the high estimation of the real pearl.

I see thee compass'd with thy kingdom's *pearl*.
Macb., v, 7.

That is, the chief nobility.

Black men are *pearls* in beauteous ladies' eyes.
Two Gent. Ver., v, 2.

He is the very *pearl*
Of courtesy. *Shirley's Gent. of Venice.*

An earl,
And worthily then termed Albion's *pearl*.
Endymion's Song and Tragedy.

See MARGARITE.

†PEARLED. Formed like pearls.

For how can Aga weepe?
Or ruine a brinish shew'r of *pearled* teares?
Selimus, Emperor of the Turks, 1594.

†PEARMAIN. A species of apple.

The *pearemaine*, which to France long ere to us was knowne,
Which carefull frut'rers now have denizend our owne.
Drayton's Polyolbion, song 18.

Venus is in a trine with Sol, therefore it will be very dangerous to eat roasted apples, because old Thomas Parr the Salopian wonder (who lived till he was an hundred and two and fifty years old) eat a roasted apple, and died presently after it; and yet I think without scruple of conscience, a man may venture to eat roasted apples, especially if they be Kentish pippins, or *pear-mains*. *Poor Robin*, 1694.

†PEART. Brisk, or lively.

Accointer. To make jollie, *peart*, quaint, comely, gallant, gay. *Cotgrave.*

PEASCOD, *s.* The shell of pease growing or gathered; the *cod* being what we now call the *pod*.

I remember the wooing of a *peascod* instead of her.
As you l. it, ii, 4.

In *pescod* time, when hound and horne,
Gives ear till buck be kill'd. *England's Helicon.*

Hence a "sheal'd *peascod*," (*Lear*, i, 4) means an empty husk. The robing of Richard the Second's image in Westminster Abbey, is described to have been adorned "with *peascods* open, the *peas* out." *Camden's Remains*, ed. 1674, p. 453.

†Were women as little as they are good;
A *pescod* would make them a gown and a hood.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

PEASE, *v.* To weigh. See PEIZE.

PEASE, *s.* Dr. Johnson I think is right in stating *peas* to be the regular plural of *a pea;* and *pease* when spoken of collectively; as, "a dish of

pease," or "*pease* are now in season." It is not, however, much observed; but in old writers, *pease* is often singular. Mr. Todd gives two examples, which, as they are decisive, I shall copy.

The vaunting poet's found not worth a *pease*,
To put in preace among the learned troupe.
Spens. Shep. Cal., Oct., 69.

A bit of marmalade no bigger than a *pease*.
B. & Fl. Double Marriage.

To which we may add—

The graynes whereof [of Indian corn] are set in marveylous order, and are in fourme somewhat lyke a *pease*. *R. Eden's Hist. of Travayle.* fol. 10, b.

†Wherem I am not unlike unto the unskilfull painter, who having drawn the twinnes of Hippocrates (who were as like as one *pease* is to another).
Lylie's Euphues and his Engl.

PEASON, *s.* Formerly the collective or general name for pease. Gerard makes the general title to his whole account of that vegetable and its various species "Of *Peason*." B. ii, ch. 510, ed. Johns. The chapter begins—

There are different sorts of *peason*, differing very notably in many respects. P. 1219.

But he also uses *pease* almost indiscriminately.

In so hot a season,
When ev'ry clerk eats artichokes and *peason*.
B. Jons. Epigr., 134.

But an older writer speaks of single peas by that name:

Dangerous to deale with, vaine of none availe,
Costly in keeping, past, not worth two *peason*.
Ld. Surrey, Frailty, &c., of Beautie.

A green goose serves Easter, with gooseberries drest;
And July affords us a dish of green *peason*;
A collar of brawn is new-year's-tide feast;
But sack is for ever and ever in season.
H. Crompton.

See Restituta, i, 274.

†Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn;
Delightful month, when cherries and green *peason*,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are in season.
Poor Robin, 1705.

†Now, cheesecakes, custards, flawns, and fools;
With syllabubs, and drink that cools;
Cherries, gooseberries, and green *peasen*,
Are meats and drinks that are in season.
Poor Robin, 1777.

PEAT, *s.* A delicate person; usually applied to a young female, but often ironically, as meaning a spoiled, pampered favourite. Our modern word *pet*, is supposed to be the same; *petit* has been conjectured as the origin of it.

A pretty *peat!* 'tis best
Put finger in the eye,—an she knew why.
Tam. of Shrew, i, 1.

Of a little thing,
You are a pretty *peat*, indifferent fair too.
Mass. Maid of Hon., ii, 2.

Also City Madam, ii, 2.

God's my life, you are a *peat* indeed.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 279.

To see that proud pert *peat*, our youngest sister.
Old Play of King Lear.

'PEAZE, *v.* Contraction for appease.

Their death and myne must *'peaze* the angrie gods.
Ferrex, &c., O. Pl., i, 136.

So also pages 138 and 140.

Thus *'peare* is also used for appear:

It shall as level to your judgment *'pear*,
As day does to your eye. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

See PEER.

†**PECCANT.** Sinning; offensive.

And I confess there are some things in it may seem bitter, and sharp to some, and though they be so, the body many times requires such medicines, to dispel and check the *peccant* humours.
Wilson's James I. 1653.

†**PECK.** A peck of trouble is a phrase of considerable antiquity.

Our friend, little John More, is in a *peck of troubles* likewise, in that court, about a juggling deed of gift, as is pretended. It hath been heard two days already, and this day sennight is peremptorily set down when he shall know his doom. *Letter dated* 1618.

Did bring upon the Græcians, double
Foure or five hundred *pecks of trouble*.
Homer à la Mode, 1665.

PECKLED, *part. a.* for speckled.

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheep. *Burt. Anat. of Mel.*, p. 94.

It is used also by Izaac Walton. See Todd.

PED, *s.* A basket.

A haske is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carrie fish. *Orig. Gloss. to Spens. Shep. Kal. Novemb.*, v, 16.

It occurs also in Tusser. See Todd. Johnson derives *pedler* from *petty-dealer*, by contraction; it is more probably from carrying a *ped*. Minshew from *aller au pied*, still worse.

†**PEDESCRIPT.** A ludicrous term introduced into Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1652. "I have it all in *pedescript*," referring to the marks of kickings he had received.

PEDLAR'S FRENCH. The cant language, used by vagabonds, thieves, &c.

I'll give a schoolmaster half-a-crown a week, and teach me this *pedler's French*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi 109.

'Twere fitter
Such honest lads as myself had it, that instead
Of *pedlar's French* gives him plain language for his money,
Stand and deliver. *B. and Fl. Faithful Fr.*, i, 2.

Grose inserts it as still in use, Classical Dict.

PEEL'D. Stripped or bald, whether by shaving or disease. Hence applied to monks and other ecclesiastics.

Peel'd priest! dost thou command me to be shut out?
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.

Skinner derives pill-garlick from *peel'd* garlick, a person whose head was smooth, like *peel'd* garlick; "ex morbo aliquo, præsertim è lue venereâ."

PEEL-CROW, or PILCROW, *s.* The mark for a paragraph in printing. See PILCROW.

PEELE, *s* A board with a long handle, with which bakers set things in the oven, and take them out. *Minsh.* Wilkins explains it, "A baker's staff with lamin." *Univ. Char. Paelle*, French.

Hence it is certain that *George Pyeboard*, the scholar, in the comedy of the Puritan, is meant to represent *George Peele*, a well-known writer; and not to allude to the *pie*, or rule of offices, as some of the commentators have fancied. Mr. Steevens first discovered the true allusion. See Malone's Suppl., vol. ii, p. 587. To make the matter more clear, a trick of *George Peele's*, related in his Merrie Conceited Jests, p. 9, reprint, is attributed to *Pyeboard* in the comedy, Act iii, Sc. 5, with very little change in the circumstances.

O, he has those [flashes] of his oven; a notable hot baker, when he plied the *peel*.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

PEER, *v.* A contraction of appear; but often written in this form.

How bloodily the sun begins to *peer*
Above yon busky hill. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.
So buffets himself on the forehead, crying *peer-out, peer-out.* [That is, appear out, meaning his horns.]
Merr. W. W., iv, 2

There is, however, *peer*, in the sense of to peep. See Johnson. Nor are they always very distinguishable.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and road.
Merch. of Ven., i, 1.

Mr. Steevens says that one of the quartos reads *peering;* but he has not mentioned the first and second folio. He prefers *prying*, to avoid the jingle, which I fear Shakespeare did not wish to avoid.

PEETER, *s.* An abbreviation of *peter-see-me*, a name for some kind of wine, which has not been described, though often mentioned. I suspect, from the ridiculous kind of name, that it was a factitious wine, and that Britain, in the following mock invocation, is equally in apposition with that and metheglin:

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

See PETER-SEE-ME.

PEEVISH, *a.* used as a term of contempt. Foolish, idle, trifling. For the etymology of this word, which is very uncertain, see Todd.

What a wretched and *peevish* fellow is this king of England, to mope with his fat-brain'd followers so far out of his knowledge. *Henry V*, iii, 7.
There never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moone either capable of affection or shape of a mistris.
Lyly's Endimion, i, 1.
Before that *peevish* lady
Had to do with you, women, wine, and money,
Flow'd in abundance with you
Mass. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.
This is your *peevish* chattering, weak old man!
'Tis Pity She's, &c., O. Pl., viii, 87.

Yet it was also used in the common sense of *pettish, irritable.*

PEG-A-RAMSEY, or PEGGY RAMSEY. The name of an old song alluded to by Sir Andrew in Twelfth Night, ii, 3. Percy says it was an indecent ballad. Sir John Hawkins has given the tune of it, in the notes to the above passage.

PEGASUS, THE. A tavern in Cheapside, London. Pegasus, Mr. Steevens says, became a popular sign in London, from being the arms of the Middle Temple.

Meet me an hour hence at the sign of the *Pegasus* in Cheapside.
Return from Parnassus, Or. of Engl. Drama, vol. iii, p. 217.
A pottle of elixir at the *Pegasus*,
Bravely carous'd, is more restorative.
Randolph, Jeal. Lover.

Shakespeare has taken the liberty to suppose a tavern with the same sign in *Genoa:*

Near twenty years ago, in Genoa,
Where we were lodgers, at the *Pegasus*.
Taming of Shr., iv, 4.

Mr. Steevens inadvertently says *Padua*, which is contradicted by the very line preceding.

PEIZE, *v.* To weigh down, or oppress; *peser*, French.

Lest leaden slumber *peize* me down to-morrow.
Richard III, v, 3.
I speak too long, but 'tis to *peize* the time.
Mer. of Ven., iii, 2.

To weigh, or estimate:

But *peasing* each syllable of each word by just proportion. *Sir Ph. Sidn. Def. of Poesie*, p. 508.
How all her speeches *peized* be. *Pemb. Arcad.*, 74.

Written also, and spoken *paize*:

No wastefull wight, no greedy groom is praizd;
Stand largesse just in equal ballance *paizd*.
Grimoald, in *Warton's Hist. Poetry*, iii, p. 68.

Also to poise:

Commodity, the bias of the world,
The world that of itself is *peized* well. *K. John*, ii, 2.
Nor was her schooles *peis'd* down with golden
waights. *Middl. Legend, Harl. Misc.*, x, p. 169

PEIZE, or PEISE, *s.* A weight.

Was in his mind now well apaide, and glad
That such a *peize* he from his necke had shaken.
Harringt. Ariost., xliv, 24

Used also for a blow, implying therefore a heavy blow:

Yet when his love was false, he with a *peaze* it brake.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 20.

To PELT, *v.* To be in a tumultuous rage.

Another smother'd seems to *pelt* and swear.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece, Mal. Suppl., i, 554.
The young man, all in a *pelting* chafe.
Wits. Fits. and Fancies.

Also in the sense of to submit. Meaning, I suppose, to become paltry or contemptible:

I found the people nothing prest to *pelt*,
To yeeld, or hostage give, or tributes pay.
Mirr. Mag., p. 166

†PELT. 1. A great rage.

That the letter, which put you into such a *pelt*, came from another. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.
Damp. No pranks at all, my child,
Only an argument arose by chance,
And I unluckily maintained my part
With something too much heat,
Which put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me, at thee,
And everybody else I think.
Unnatural Brother, 1697.

2. A blow.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast,
To fire the same, Troyes Ilioneus brave
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

3. A skin; or garment made of a skin.

A skin, a fell, a hide, a *pelt*, cutis.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 124.
A *pelt*, or garments made of wolves and beares skins, which nobles in old time used to weare.
Nomenclator, 1585.
These kinde of sheepe have all the world ore growne,
And seldome doe weare fleeces of their owne;
For they from sundry men their *pelts* can pull,
Whereby they keepe themselves as warme as wooll.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PELTER. Apparently, a fool.

The veriest *pelter* pilde maie seme
To have experience thus.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.
Yea let such *pelters* prate, saint Needam be their speed,
We need no text to answer them but this, the Lord hath neede. *Gascoigne's Workes*, 1587.

PENDICE, *s.* Pent-house, or covering; *pentice*, Italian. Pentice was also used, which makes it probable that *pent-house* is only a corruption of this.

And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built, by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 33.

Again in xviii, 74, where *penticle* also occurs, as synonymous with it.

PENNEECH. A game formerly in use, which is sufficiently described in the Compleat Gamester.

PELTING, *a.* A very common epithet, with our old writers, to signify paltry, or contemptible. Dr. Johnson supposed it a corruption of petty, but Mr. Todd has discovered that *palting* was the original word, in the same sense. See him in *paltry*.

This land——
Is now leas'd out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement or *pelting* farm. *Rich. II*, ii, 1.
From low farms,
Poor, *pelting* villages, sheepcotes, and mills.
Lear, ii, 3.
Your penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
B. and Fl. Bloody Br., iii, 2.
Packing up *pelting* matters, such as in London commonly come to the hearing of the masters of Bridewell. *Ascham, Scholem.*, p. 191.
Good drink makes good blood, and shall *pelting* words spill it? *Lyly's Alex.*, O. Pl., ii, p. 140
†My mind in *pelting* prose shall never be exprest,
But sung in verse heroical, for so I think it best.
North's Plutarch, p. 69.

†PENASHE. A plume. Fr. *pennache*.

The bird of paradise is found dead with her bill fixed in the ground, in an island joyning to the Maluccos, not far from Macaca; whence it comes thither, unknown, though great diligence hath been imployed in the search, but without success. One of them dead came to my hands. I have seen many. The tayl is worn by children for a *penashe*, the feathers fine and subtile as a very thin cloud.
A Short Relation of the River Nile, 1673.

†PENETRAILES. The Latin *penetralia*.

Passing through the *penetrailes* of the stomach.
Palmendos, 1589

†PEN-FEATHER.

The great feather of a bird, called a *pen-feather*, penna. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 17.

†PENITENCY. Penitence.

So, according to law and justice, hee was there condemned and judged (for the murthering of his two children) to be hang'd; which judgement was executed on him at the common gallowes at Croydon, on Munday the second day of June, 1621, where hee dyed with great *penitency* and remorce of conscience.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PENISTON. A sort of coarse woollen cloth used for linings.

In the three and fourtieth year of that queen's reign, the Parliament did interpret that Act to extend over all and singular of woollen broad clothes, half clothes, kersies, cottons, dozens, *penistons*, frizes, ruggs, and all other woollen clothes. *The Golden Fleece*, 1657.
To transforme thy plush to *pennystone*, and scarlet
Into a velvet jacket which hath seene
Aleppo twice, is knowne to the great Turke.
The Cityе Match, 1639, p. 5.

†PENITRATURE. Penetration.

But whereas you say you had taken mee for Endimion by my *penitrature* and countenance, but that I wanted teares to decipher my sorrow.
Greene's Orpharion, 1599.

PENNER, *s.* A case to hold pens. So Kersey and others. The following

lines are spoken in the character of a schoolmaster:

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace this tenor;
At whose great feet I offer up my *penner*.
B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 5.

Is frendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in *pennor* still shall stand.
T. Churchyard, Worth. of Wales, p. 101, repr.

Still current in the Scottish dialect.

†Graphiaria, Sueton. . . . A *pennar*, or pencase.
Nomenclator.

†Desire her in my name to lend us a *penner*, and inckhorne, with white, faire, and good paper, as also a little waxe, and if shee offer thee a penne, tell her I have one for myselfe, and for her two.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†PENNETS. But they are corrected by being eaten with licorish or *penneis*, white sugar, or mixt with violets, and other such like pectorall things.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PENNILESS BENCH. A cant term for a state of poverty. There was a public seat so called in Oxford; but I fancy it was rather named from the common saying, than that derived from it. [*Penniless Bench* was a seat for loungers, under a wooden canopy, at the east end of old Carfax church; which seems to have been notorious as "the idle corner" of Oxford.]

Bid him bear up, he shall not
Sit long on *penniless bench*. *Mass. City Mad.*, iv, 1.
That everie stoole he sate on was *penilesse bench*, that his robes were rags. *Euphues and his Engl.*, D 3.

See Warton's Companion to the Guide, page 15.

†*Pierce* PENNILESS, appears to have been a proverbial term for one without money.

Wednesday, being the thirteenth of August, and the day of Clare the virgin (the signe being in Virgo) the moone foure dayes old, the wind at west, I came to take rest, at the wished, long expected, ancient famous city of Edenborough, which I entred like *Pierce Pennilesse*, altogether monyles, but I thanke God, not friendlesse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

PENNY-FATHER, *s.* A penurious person. *Wilkins, Univ. Char.*

Alas, this reconfirms what I said rather,
Cosmus has ever been a *penny-father*.
Haringt. Ep., ii, 21.

To nothing fitter can I thee compare
Than to the son of some rich *penny-father*.
Drayton's Ideas, x, p. 1262.

We shall be bold, no doubt; and that, old *penny-father*, you'll confess by to-morrow morning.
O. Pl., vi, 418.

†PENNY-PURSE. A purse of leather, for copper money.

For his heart was shrivelled like a leather *peny-purse* when he was dissected.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PENSIL, *s.* A pendant, or ornamental flag.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, shining armours, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leasure to be affraide.
Pembr. Arc., p. 254.

PENTACLE, *s.* Perhaps the same as *penticle*. It was, however, something in use among pretended conjurers. [A *pentacle* was a magical figure formed by intersecting triangles.]

They have their chrystals, I do know, and rings.
And virgin-parchment, and their dead men's sculls,
Their raven's wings, their lights, and *pentacles*,
With characters: I ha' seen all these.
Ben. Jons. Devil an Ass, i, 2.

†Then in thy clear and icy *pentacle*,
Now execute a magic miracle.
Chapm. Hymn to Cynthia.

PENTICLE, *s.* A covering.

For that strong *penticle* protected well
The knights, &c. *Fairf. Tasso*, xviii, 74.

See PENDICE.

†PEPPERED. A common phrase for being affected with *lues venerea*.

And then you snarle against our simple French,
As if you had beene *pepperd* with your wench.
Stephens' Essayes and Characters, 1615.

PEPPER, TO TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE, *prov. phr.* To be angry, to take offence. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

Of a testy fuming temper. like an ass with crackers tied to his tail, and so ready *to take pepper in the nose* for yea and nay, that a dog would not have lived with them. *Ozell's Rabelais*, vol. xvi, p. 123.

Myles hearing him name the baker, *tooke* straight *pepper in the nose*. *Tarlton's News out of Purg.*, p. 10.

Because I entertained this gentleman for my ancient —he *takes pepper i' the nose*, and sneezes it out upon my ancient. *Chapm. May-Day*, iii, p. 72.

Wherewith enraged all, (with *pepper in the nose*)
The proud Megarians came to us, as to their mortal foes. *North's Plut.*, p. 173.

Take you *pepper in your nose*, you mar our sport.
Span. Gipsy, Anc. Dr., iv, 190.

PEPPERERS, *s.* Grocers; from dealing in pepper.

The *pepperers* and grocers of Sopers-lane are now in Bucklesberrie. *Stowe, Lond.*, 1599, p. 62.

Within this lane standeth the Grocer's hall, which companie being of old called *Peperars*, were first incorporated by the name of Grocers in 1345.
Ibid., p. 212.

See also 210.

PEPPERNEL. Apparently a lump, or swelling.

Has a *peppernel* in his head, as big as a pullet's egg.
B. and Fl. Knight of B. P., ii, 1.

†PEPST. Apparently a term for intoxicated.

Thou drunken faindst thyself of late;
Thou three daies after slepst:
How wilt thou slepe with drinke in deede,
When thou art throughly *pepst?*
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577

PERADVENTURE. Used as a substantive, in the phrase *without all peradventure*, meaning, without all doubt.

Doubtless, and *without all peradventure*, more miracles *R. Brome, Qu. and Concub* iv, 2.

It is often repeated in that scene, and

seems to be used as a rustic mode of expression. Johnson quotes South for it.

†PERBREAK. To vomit. See PARBREAK.

For to make a man cast and *perbreake*.—Take two parts of the juice of fenel, and one part of hony, and seeth it till it be thick, and drink therof morning and evening, and it will cause a man for to cast or *perbreake*. *Pathway to Health*, bl. l.

But if any poyson doth lurke within (as oftentimes it chanceth) the sicke persons are miserably tormented with *perbraking* and continuall vomiting, together with want of appetite, and loathing of meate.

Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

PERCASE, *adv.* Perchance.

They threw, *percase*,
The dead body to be devour'd and torn
Of the wild beasts. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 216.

Lest thou defer to think me kind, *percase*.
Mirr. for Mag., 413.

Though *percase* it will be more stung by glory and fame. *Bacon*, cited by Johnson.

PERCHER, *s.* A sort of wax candle, called in the old dictionaries Paris-candles. See Kersey.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurce bears up the stayre.

Romeus and Juliet. Malone's Suppl., i, 310.

PERDU, from the French *enfant perdu*. A soldier sent on a forlorn hope; any person in a desperate state.

To watch, poor *perdu*,
With this thin helm! *Lear*, iv, 7.

Revolts from manhood,
Debauch'd *perdues*. *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 167.

Come call in our *perdues*,
We will away. *Goblins*, O. Pl., x, 151.

See also Ibid., p. 229.

I'm set here, like a *perdue*,
To watch a fellow that has wrong'd my mistress.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. L., act ii.

†Let the corporall
Come sweating in a breast of mutton, stuff'd
With pudding, or strut in some aged carpe,
Either doth serve I think. As for *perdues*,
Some choice sous'd fish brought couchant in a dish
Among some fennell, or some other grasse.
Shews how they lie i'th' field.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

PERDURABLE, *a.* Lasting; accented on the first.

I confess me knit to thy deserving, with cables of *pérdurable* toughness. *Othello*, i, 3.

There is nothing constant or *pérdurable* in this world.
North's Plut., 278, v.

Giving that natural pow'r, which, by the vig'rous sweat,
Doth lend the lively springs their *pérdurable* heat.
Drayt. Polyolb., iii, p. 709.

PERDURABLY, *adv.* Lastingly.

Why would he, for the momentary trick,
Be *perdurably* fin'd. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

PERDY, or PARDY. A corrupt oath; from *pardieu*.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd and you shut out.
Com. of Errors, iv, 4.

Yea, in thy maw, *perdy*. *Henr. V*, ii, 1.

The earle of Warwick regent was two yeares *perdie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 491.

PEREGALL, *a.* Equal; a remnant of the language of Chaucer.

Whilom thou wert *perégall* to the best.
Sp. Sh. Kal., *August*, l. 8.

Eighteen young men, here at our city wall,
From foreign parts, to us returned are,
All goodly fair, in years all *peregall*.
Fascic. Florum, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

All, beyond all, no *péregal*; you are wondered at, (aside) for an ass! *Marst. Anton. and Mell.*, iii, 1.

PERFECT, *a.*, in the sense of certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

I am *perfect*
That the Pannonians and Dalmatians for
Their liberties are now in arms. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

†PERFECTIONS. "Gifts of nature." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†PERFIT. Perfect.

The rest, which the text ensuing shall lay abroad, wee will to our abilitie performe and *perfit* more exactly, not fearing at all the back-biters and depravers of this so long a worke, as they hold it.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

Be happie in your choice, give to his merit
What once you promis'd to my *perfit* love.
The Lost Lady, 1638.

And in the adverbial form, *perfitly*.

Who keeping this virgin most safe for her father, now that she was by all the meanes that physicke could affoord, *perfitly* cured.
Holland's Am. Marcel., 1609.

PERFORCE, *adv.* Of necessity; occurring often in the phrase *force perforce*, which means of absolute necessity. See also PATIENCE PERFORCE.

To PERFORCE, *v.* Singularly made into a verb.

My furious force their force *perforc'd* to yield.
Mirr. Mag., p. 416.

But it is in the legend of Lord Hastings, which was written by Dolman, a barbarous writer, wholly destitute of taste.

To PERGE; from *pergo*, Latin. To go on. I have met with it only in the following passage:

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants. *Mis. of Inf. Marr.*, O. Pl., v, 24.

It seems to be the Latin word that is used in,

Perge, master Holofernes, *perge*. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

For "proceed, master," &c.

PERIAGUA, *s.* A boat, or canoe; whether from the French *pirogue*, or both from some Indian origin, I cannot at present ascertain. The word occurs in so common a book as Defoe's Robinson Crusoe, and therefore may probably be found also in earlier travels.

At length I began to think whether it was not possible for me to make myself a canoe or *periagua*, such as the natives of these climates make.
Vol. i, p. 161 and passim.

PERIAPT, *s.* A bandage, tied on for

magical purposes; from περιάπτω, Greek. Also in old French, *periapte*. See Cotgrave. From which our word most probably came.

Now help ye charming spells and *periapts*.
1 Hen. VI, v, 4.

Out of these they conforme their charmes, enchauntments, *periapts*.
Harsnett's Declaration of Popish Imp., S 4 b.

To PERIOD, *v.* To put a stop to.

Which failing him,
Periods his comfort. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.
To *period* our vain grievings. *Country Girl*, 1647.

Also, as a neuter verb, to end, or cease:

'Tis some poor comfort that this mortal scope
Will *period*. *Barton, Holiday's Acknowl.*

To PERISH, *v. a.* To destroy.

Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 2

Let not my sins
Perish your noble youth.
B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., iv, 1.

To such perfections, as no flattery
Of art can *perish* now. *Ford's Fancies*, i, 3.

See the examples in Todd. The verb is surely obsolete; the participle *perished* is still in use.

PERIWINCKE, for periwig.

His bonnet vail'd, ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.
Hall, Sat., iv, 5.

PERKE, *s.* Pert; perhaps from *perking* up the head.

They woont in the winde wagge their wriggle tayles,
Perke as a peacocke. *Spens. Shep. Kal., Febr.*, 7.

See Todd's Johnson. Mr. Todd thinks it is still in use among the vulgar; but I much doubt it. The original Glossary to the Shepherd's Kalender does not notice this word.

PERN, *v.* To take profits. A very obscure word, probably formed from a law-term, *pernour*, or *pernancy*. Tithes in *pernancy*, are tithes taken, or that may be taken, in kind; therefore *pernancy* of profits, means taking of the profits; and a *pernour* of profits was he who so took them. *Law Dict.* It is most affectedly introduced by Sylvester:

And such are those, whose wily, waxen minde,
Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;
Not out of conscience, but of carnal motion,
Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that to ease their purse, or please their prince,
Pern their profession, their religion mince.
Du Bartas, IV, iv, 2

†PERNICONE. "*Pernicóni*, old partridges or stagers." *Florio.*

A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bils.
P. But what if it were a young *pernicone?* you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PERPETUANA, *s.* A sort of stuff; by its name it should be something like *everlasting*. See Wit's Interp., p. 115.

Perpetuana is for pedants and atturnies clarkes.
Owle's Alm. Progn. for Mercers, p. 33.

Under the Italian word *Duraforte*, Florio says, "Strong-endure, lasting-strong, the name of a horse. Also the stuff, *perpetuana*."

†1648. Sept. 2. It. paid the upholsterer for a counterpayne to the yellow *perpetuana* bed . 3*l.* 10*s*
Sir E. Dering's Account Book

†PERSCRUTE. To search thoroughly.

In Englande howe many alyons hath and doth dwell of all maner of nacyons, let every man judge the cause why and wherefore, yf they have reason to *perscrute* the matter. *Borde's Introduction of Knowledge*, n. d

PERSPECTIVE, *s.* Apparently used for a kind of optical deception, showing different objects through or in the glass, from what appeared without it; like the anamorphosis. Speaking of a brother and sister, very like to each other, it is said,

One face, one voice, one habit, and two persons,
A natural *perspective*, that is and is not.
Twelfth N., v, 1.

A picture of a chancellor of France presented to the common beholder a multitude of little faces;—but if one did look at it through a *perspective*, there appeared only the single pourtraicture of the chancellor. *Humane Industry*, cited by Mr. Todd.

PERSPECTIVELY, *adv.* Used apparently with the same allusion.

Yes, my lord, you see them *perspectively*, the cities turn'd into a maid. *Hen. V*, v, 2.

PERSPICIL, *s.* A telescope, or glass for distant vision.

Sir, 'tis a *perspicil*, the best under heav'n;
With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad
That in a walnut-shell was desk'd, as plainly,
Twelve long miles off, as you see Paul's from Highgate.
Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 139.

Let her be
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology—
Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.
Crash. Verses to Isaacson's Chronol.

Johnson quotes also Glanvil.

And those bring all your helps and *perspicils*,
To see me at best advantage, and augment
My form as I come forth. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 1.

PERSUADE, *s.* Persuasion.

The king's entreats,
Persuades of friends, business of state, my honours,
Marriage rites, nor aught that can be nam'd,
Since Lelia's loss, can move him.
B. & Fl. Faithf. Friends, i, 1.

Were her husband from her,
She happily might be won by thy *persuades*.
Soliman & Perseda, act iv, Orig of Dr., ii, p. 260.

PERSWAY, *v.* To soften, or mitigate.

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor, &c. &c., can any way *perswey*, or assuage.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, act ii.

†*To* PERTURBATE. To confuse; to cause confusion.

And those which first by flight got ope the gate,
Promiscuous might of foes doth *perturbate*.
Virgil, by Vicars.

PES. Of uncertain meaning; possibly, it may be put for piece, meaning the piece of cloth with which the work was to be done.

My gammer sat her down on her *pes*, and bad me reach thy breches. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 12

The prologue had told us that she

Sat *pesyng* and patching of Hodg her man's briche.

PESTLE, *s.* The leg and leg-bone of an animal, most frequently a pig, in the phrase a "*pestle* of pork." Probably from the similarity between a leg-bone, and a pestle, used in a mortar. Sometimes applied to a gammon of bacon.

With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of pork.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, 228.

Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.
Hall, Sat., iv, 4.

That is, something ridiculously small.

You shall as commonly see legges of men hang up as here with us you shall find *pestels* of porke, or legges of veale. *Healy's Disc. of a New World*, p. 161.

Here is a *pestle* of a portigue, sir,
'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.
B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 1.

The jest here consists in speaking of a gold coin (a *portigue*) as eatable meat, to starving sailors, whose avarice had ruined all. The same speaker recommends gold chains to them for sausages; implying, "since you were so fond of gold, eat it if you can."

2. Also the short staff of a constable, or bailiff; probably from the same similitude:

One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this chopping knife or their *pestells* were the better weapons.
Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 76

†PETENT. Competent?

Yet these twaine may (I mean drinesse and moisture, or cold and hot) bee *petent* to the same subject, by comparing them with others in other subjects: as man is both hot and cold. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†PETER-GUNNER.

It was a shame that poore harmelesse birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save themselves under a bush, when every lowsie beggar had the same libertie, but that every paltrie *Peter-gunner* must shoote fire and brimstone at them.
The Cold Yeare, 1614.

†PETER-MAN, *s.* A familiar term for a fisherman on the Thames; from the occupation of St. Peter.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parch-ment; 'twould make good boots for a *Peter-man* to catch salmon in.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 227.

Moreover, there are a great number of other kind of fishermen—belonging to the Thames, call'd Hebber-men, *Petermen*, and Trawlermen.
Howel's Londinop., p. 14.

I have seen also *Peter-boat*, for a fishing-boat.

PETER-SEE-ME, PETER-SA-MEENE, PETER-SEMINE (for it is written in all those ways, and sometimes only PEETER). A sort of wine; the name apparently much corrupted, but from what original, I have not been able to trace. It is spoken of as a Spanish wine:

Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl,
And Malligo glasses fox thee.
Middl. Span. Gipsey, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 158.

Imprimis, a pottle of Greek wine, a pottle of *peter-sa-meene*, a pottle of charnico.
Peter-se-mea, or headstrong charnico.
Sherry and Rob-o-davy here could flow.
J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed, p. 65.

By Canary thus I charge thee,
By Britain-metheglin, and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
B. and Fl. Chances, v, 3.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sacks, as Malligo, Charnio, Sherry, Canary, Leatica, Palerno, Frontiniac, *peter-see-mee*, &c. *Philocothonista* (1635), p. 48.

It is plain, however, that several of those wines are not Spanish. A curious rhyme, entitled, "Vandunk's Foure Humours, in Qualitie, and Quantitie," thus mentions this:

I am mightie *melancholy*,
And a quart of sacke will cure me;
I am *cholericke* as any,
Quart of claret will secure me.
I am *phlegmaticke* as may be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am *sanguine* for a ladie,
And coole Rhenish shall conjure me.
Laws of Drinking, p. 80.

†Liatica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or head strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor Rob-o-Davy here could flow.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PETIGREE. A pedigree.

Genealogia, Cic. A genea'ogie, generation, *petigree*, linage, stocke, or race. *Nomenclator.*

Then shall be search'd, if possible it be,
Before Cams birth, to finde his *petigree*;
Then is some famous coat of armes contriv'd,
From many worthy families deriv'd.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PETITORY, *a.* Petitionary. French and Latin.

And oft perfum'd my *petitory* stile
With civet-speech. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 123.

Mr. Todd gives this example, and I have not met with another.

PETREL, corrupted from *pectoral*. A breastplate, or any covering for the breast. See Blount's Glossogr. under *Pectoral*. "A *petrel*, pectorale." *Coles' Dict.*

That if the *petrell* like the crupper be.
Haringt. Epigr., i, 24.

Amidst their *pettral* stands another pike.
Sylv. Du Bart., p 400.

PETRONEL, *s.* A carbine, a light gun carried by a horseman. "Sclopus equestris." Coles. *Petronell*, or *petrinal*, French.

He made his brave horse like a whirlwind bear him
Among the combatants, and in a moment
Discharg'd his *petronel*, with such sure aim,
That of the adverse party, from his horse
One tumbled dead. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 1.

But he with *petronel* upheav'd,
Instead of shield, the blow received.
Hudibr., I. ii. l. 788.

†There be never an ale-house in England, not any so base a May-pole on a country greene, but sets forth some poets *petternels* or demilances to the paper warres in Paules church-yard.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†PETUN. A name for tobacco.

Whereas wee have beene credibly informed .... that the hearb (alias weed) y cleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, alias, *petun*, alias, necocianum, a long time hath been in continuall use and motion. *Taylor's Workes*. 1630.

PEW-FELLOW, *s.* A person who sat in the same pew at church.

Being one day at church, she made mone to her *pew-fellow*. *Westward for Smelts*, D 1 b.

Also metaphorically, a companion:

And makes her *pew-fellow* with other's moan.
Rich. III. iv, 4.

He would make him *pue-fellow* with a lord's steward at least *Northward Hoe.*

When I was a treuantly scholler in the noble university of Cambridge, though I hope I had as good a conscience as other of my *pew-fellows*. [Reference omitted.]

See other authorities in Steevens's note on Rich. III, l. c. Sir J. Hawkins asserted the word to be still in use.

†"Serve God!" said Opinion, "the devill he will as soone! hee hath not seene the insides of a church these seven yeares, unlesse with devotion to pick a pocket, or pervert some honest man's wife he would on purpose be *pued* withall; villanie is his contemplation." *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

PEWTER, considered as costly furniture.

Valance of Venice gold in needlework.
Pewter, and brass, and all things that belong
To house or housekeeping. *Taming of Shrew*, act ii

In the Northumberland House-hold Book it appears that *pewter* was hired by the year, even in noble families.

PHEERE, or PHEARE. See FERE.

To PHEEZE, FEAZE, or FEIZE. To chastise, or beat. Dr. Johnson gives two interpretations of this word; the one from sir Thomas Smith, *de Sermone Anglico*, which explains it *in fila diducere*, to separate a twist into single threads; the other to comb or curry. Whatever may have been the original meaning, the allusive sense, in which it occurs, is evidently to chastise or humble. In the first instance it is said, in a threatening manner, by Sly the tinker, to his wife:

I'll *pheeze* you, i' faith. *Taming of Shr.*, *Indue.*

In another, Ajax says of Achilles,

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheeze* his pride.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 3

Come, will you quarrel? I will *feize* you, sirrah.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 6

Mr. Gifford who is a West-country man, acknowledges it as a word of that country. He says, "It does not mean, as Whalley supposes, to *drive*; but to *beat*, to *chastize*, to *humble*, &c. in which sense *it may be heard every day*." That is, in the west of England. *Note on the above passage.*

Stanyhurst, however, used it for to *drive away*:

We are touzed, and from Italy *feased*.
Transl. of Virgil.

Here it means to *humble*:

O peerles you, or els no one alive
Your pride serves you to *feaze* them all alone.
Partheniade apud Puttenh., p. 180.

See Steevens's note on Tam. Shr.

PHEWTERER. See FEUTERER.

†PHILAUTIE. Self-love. Gr.

They forbeare not to make profession of shewing light to others, being so puffed up with *philautie*, and selfe-conceit. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

PHILIP, or contracted into PHIP. A familiar appellation for a sparrow; from a supposed resemblance in their note to that sound.

To whit, to whoo, the owle does cry,
Phip, *phip*, the sparrowes as they fly.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

Hence the allusion following, by a person named *Philip*:

C. Good leave, good *Philip*.
P. Philip! *sparrow?* *K. John*, i, 1.

Sir Philip Sidney has the name at length, and the contraction, in one sonnet, addressed to a sparrow. He begins,

Good brother *Philip*, I have borne you long.

And he ends,

Leave that, sir *Phip*, lest off your necke be wroong.
Astrophel, S. 83.

Had he but the perseverance
Of a cock-sparrow, that will come at, *Philip*,
And cannot write nor read, poor fool.
The Widow, O. Pl., xii, 277.

Philip Sparrow was a great favorite with the early poets. Skelton has an elegy upon one, which he calls "A litle boke of *Philip Sparrow*;" and G. Gascoigne writes also "The praise of *Philip Sparrow*." Both have the contraction of the name to *Phip*; but,

what is odd enough, Gascoigne's *Philip* is a female throughout the poem:

When *Philip* lyst to go to bed,
It is a heaven to heare my *Phippe*,
How *she* can chirpe with chery lip.
Gascoigne's Weedes, p. 279.

PHILIP AND CHEYNEY. Some kind of ornament, or rather a sort of stuff.

A goodly share!
'Twill put a lady scarce in *Philip and Cheyney*,
With three small bugle laces.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., ii, 1.

So it is read in both the folio editions. The annotator of 1750 conjectures *Philippine cheyney*, which he says is "a sort of stuff at present in common use, but goes now by the name of Harrateen." On what authority he decides the identity of these articles, he has not told us; but it is certain that *Philip and cheney* was a current name for some kind of stuff. It is mentioned by Taylor the water-poet:

No cloth of silver, gold, or tissue here,
Philip and cheiny never would appear
Within our bounds. *Praise of Hempseed.*

The conjecture of *Philippine*, therefore, though it sounds probable, wants confirmation.

PHILISIDES. One of the poetical names of sir Philip Sidney, evidently formed from portions of the two names, *Philip* and *Sid*ney. It appears first in "A Pastoral Æglogue on the Death of Sir *Philip*," which is printed among Spenser's Poems. See Todd's edit., vol. viii, p. 76.

Philisides is dead, &c. Line 8.

Often mentioned in the poems of friends, introductory to the two parts of Browne's Pastorals; in one of which it is said,

Numbers, curious eares to please,
Learn'd he of *Philisides*,
Kala loves him, &c. *Signed E. Heyward.*

Before the second book, one says of Browne, that

He masters no low soule, who hopes to please
The nephew of the brave *Philisides*.

That is, William, earl of Pembroke, son of the sister of Sidney, to whom that book is dedicated. See Beloe's Anecd. of Liter., vol. vi, p 59. The name, however, was invented by himself. We have "the lad *Philisides*." *Arcad.*, B. iii, p. 394. *Ecl.* 3d. In the edition of 1724, *Philisides* is so explained, vol. iii. *Explanation of Characters*, p. 3. Bishop Hall too so styles him:

He knows the grace of that new elegance,
Which sweet *Philisides* fetch'd of late from France.
Sat., VI, 1.

†PHILOSOPHER'S EGG.

An approved medicine for the plague, called the *philosophers egg*: It is a most excellent preservative against all poysons, or dangerous diseases that draw towards the heart.—Take a new laid egg, and break a hole so broad as you may take out the white clean from the yolk, then take 1 ounce of saffron, and mingle it with the yolk, &c.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

PHILOSOPHER'S GAME, or, according to some, PHILOSOPHY GAME. A game played with men of three different forms, round, triangular, and square, on a board resembling two chess boards united, the men black and white. It is mentioned by Burton, in the same light as chess, as too anxious to suit studious men; in whom, if melancholy should arise from over much study, it might "do more harm than good." Chess is, he says,

A sport for idle gentlewomen, souldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruxer's *philosophy game*.
Anat. of Melanch., p. 273.

Bruxer published an account of it, which was printed by H. Stephens in 1514. Strutt has described it in some degree from a Sloanian MS. 451, and has shown the arrangement of the men in Plate 30. See Sports, &c., p. 277. Dr. Drake also speaks of it in his Shakesp., &c., vol. ii, p. 271.

†*Age.* Of all games (wherein is no bodily exercise) it is most to be commended, for it is a wise play (and therefore was named the *philosophers' game*); for in it there is no deceyte or guyle, the witte thereby is made more sharpe, and the remembrance quickened, and therefore maye bee used moderately.
Northbrooke, Treatise against Dicing, 1577.

†PHRENTEZY. Phrensy. *Whiting*, 1638.

PHYSNOMY, *s.* A corrupt contraction of physiognomy, as used for face or countenance.

Faith, sir, he has an English name, but his *phisnomy* is more hotter in France than here. *All's Well*, iv, 5.
Who both in favour, and in princely looke,
As well as in the mind's true qualitie,
Doth represent his father's *physnomie*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 756.

His judgement consists not in pulse but *physnomy*.
On a Painter, Clitus's Cater-Char., p. 10.
I will examine all your *phisnomies*.
Shirley, Sisters, i, 1.

The art of physiognomy:

I say 't for if my *phisnomy* deceive me not,
You two are born to be . . . coxcombs.
Ibid., Doubtf. Heir, ii, 1.

PIACHE, *s.*, for a piazza, or, more properly, an arcade. Though this is now a mere vulgarism of the lowest order, it seems to have been formerly deemed more respectable, since Coles has admitted it into his Dictionary. Those who now use it pronounce it like *p* and *h*. In the Dictionary it is similarly spelt:

A *piache* } forum.
Piazza }

The Italian *piazza* is in fact exactly the French *place*, though it is now thought to mean a set of buildings on arches.

PIACLE, *s.* A grievous crime, requiring expiation in the sight of heaven; from *piaculum*, Latin, which meant originally an expiation, and afterwards an act of guilt requiring such satisfaction. Mr. Todd thinks that the English word was once common, having found it frequently in Howell. He quotes also bishop King for it. Not having met with it, I cannot but think that, like many other Latinisms, it was confined to those who were scholars, or affected scholarship. I borrow his examples:

But may I without *piacle* forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did? *Bp. King, Serm.*, p. 52.
To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature. *Howell, Engl. Tears.*
†This was accounted a *piaculous* action of the kings by many, though some have not stuck to say.
Wilson's James I, 1653.

†PIBLING.

And now nine dayes the people feasted had, and altars all
Applied with offrings due, and sunne had made the sea to fall,
And sound of *pibling* winde eftsoones to deepe their ship doth call. *Virgil, by Phaer*, 1600.

PICAROON, *s.* A rogue, thief, or pirate; from *picaro*, Spanish, meaning the same.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*. *Howell, Lett.*, ii, 39.
Some frigates should be always in the Downs to chase *picaroons* from infesting the coast. *Ld. Clarendon.*

These examples are from Todd's Johnson, but the word is there derived from the Italian; whereas it is Spanish, as we may see in the following passage, where it is used as *pickero*, which is nearer the original:

The arts of cocoquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish *pickeroes* (I mean, filching, foisting, niming, jilting) we defy. *Spanish Gipsy*, ii, 1; Anc. Dr., iv, 134.

In Shirley's Opportunity, an impertinent valet is pretending to be a Spanish prince, and tells a boy that he will prefer him, but is only laughing at him:

Thou shalt be a *picaro*, in your language, a page; my chief *picaro*. Act ii.
†I am become the talk
Of every *picaro* and ladron.
Shirley, The Brothers, 1652.

PICCADEL, or PICKADILL. *Pickedillekens*, Dutch; *piccadille*, French. See Cotgrave. A piece set round the edge of a garment, whether at the top or bottom; most commonly the collar. Blount describes it as "a kind of stiff collar, made in fashion of a band."

This (halter) is a coarse wearing;
'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar;
But patience is as good as a French *pickadel*.
B. and Fl. Pilgrim, ii, 2.
Or of that truth of *pickardill*, in clothes
To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 2.
With a hair's-breadth error, there's a shoulder-piece cut, and the base of a *pickadille* in *puncto*.
Mass. Fatal Dowry, iv, 1.
In every thing she [woman] must be monsterous,
Her *piccadil* above her crown upbears.
Drayton, Mooncalf, p. 489.

It seems there was an order made by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge, when the king was expected there in 1615, against wearing *pickadels*, or *peccadilloes*, as they were also called, to which allusion is made in these lines:

But leave it, scholar, leave it, and take it not in snuff,
For he that wears no *pickadel*, by law may wear a ruff.
Cambr. Mag. Hawk. Ignoramus, p. cxvii.
†Which for a Spanish blocke his lands doth sell,
Or for to buy a standing *pickadell?*
Pasquil's Night-cap, 1612.
†Or one that at the gallowes made her will,
Late choaked with the hangmans *pickadill*.
In which respect, a sow, a cat, a mare,
More modest then these foolish females are.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

PICCADILLY. It seems agreed that this street was named from the above ornament. Blount says,

That famous *ordinary* near St. James's, called *Pickadilly*, took denomination from this, that one Higgins, a taylor, who built it, got most of his estate by *piccadilles*, which in the last age were much in fashion.

Bailey makes Higgins build the street; but it is much more probable that he built a few houses, besides that which became famous as an ordinary; and that the street, gradually extending,

still preserved the name. The compiler of Dodley's Dictionary of London and Westminster, partly confirms this opinion.

†Farewel, my dearest *Piccadilly*,
Notorious for great dinners;
Oh! what a tennis-court was there
Alass! too good for sinners.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 39

PICK, for pike, or spike. The sharp point fixed in the centre of a buckler.

Take down my buckler,
And sweep the cobwebs off, and grind the *pick* on't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Revenge, iv, 1.

Picks are put jocularly for forks:

Undone, without redemption, he eats with *picks*.
Ibid., Mons. Tho., i, 2.

Spoken of a traveller. See FORKS.

To PICK A THANK. To perform some servile or mean act, for the sake of gaining favour.

Fine heads will *pick* a quarrell with me, if all be not curious, and flatterers *a thanke* if anie thing be currant. *Euphues*, A 4 b.
Or doth he mean that thou would'st *pick a thank*.
No sure, for of that fault I count thee frank.
Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., 55.
By slavish fawning, or by *picking thanks*.
Wither. Brit. Rem., p. 89.

PICK-THANK, *s.* A flatterer, a person who is studious to gain favour, or to *pick* occasions for obtaining *thanks*. A word so common once, that it may be said to have been a favorite.

Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling *pick-thanks*, and base news-mongers.
1 *Henry IV*, iii, 2.
With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

See Johnson.

Also as an adjective. Thus Poole, in his Parnassus, gives it as an epithet both to *sycophant* and *parasite*. So, in lady Eliz. Carew's tragedy of Mariam, the Fair Queen of Jewry, we have

Base, *pick-thank* devil. *Steev. Note.*

†First they devided their bands, and insinuated themselves into the familys of the poor good natured tenants; then they carry'd *pickthank* stories from one to another. *Buckingham's Works*, ed. 1705, ii, 118.

PICK-TOOTH, *s.* This common and necessary implement, now more commonly called a *tooth-pick*, was not a native invention, but was imported by travellers from Italy and France; and the using of it in public was long deemed an affected mark of gentility. But the most extraordinary display of it, as a trophy, seems to have been the wearing it in the hat. Sir Thomas Overbury thus winds up his description of a courtier, who, of course, was supposed to be the pink of fashion:

If you find him not heere, you shall find him in Paules, with a *pick-tooth in his hat*, a cape cloke, and a long stocking. *Charact.* 4, ed. 14th.

Of an idle gallant, bishop Earle says, that

His *pick-tooth* bears a great part in his discourse. *Micr. Char.*, 19.

What a neat case of *pick-tooths* he carries about him still. *B. Jons. Every M. out of H*, iv, 1.

See TOOTH-PICK.

†And then retire to my castle at Helsen, and there write a new poem, that I have taken paines in, almost these ten yeares. It is in prayse of *picketoothes*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631

†No not a bodkin, pincase, all they send
Or carry all, what ever they can happe on,
Ev'n to the pretty *pick-tooth*, whose each end
Oft purg'd the relicks of continual capon.
Rump Songs.

†A curious parke.
Do. Pal'd round about with *pick-teeth*.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1640.

†PICK-PACK. The older form of pick-a-back, *i. e.*, carried like a pack over the shoulders.

Some two or three meet in a hole
Together, their state to condole,
Yet none of them knowes what they lack,
Unlesse they'd be brought home *pick-pack*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.
Well, Ile ferret every altar in the church for her, and enquire at every house in Toledo but Ile find her. And if I meet her, Ile have her to him, tho it be on *pick-pack*. *Wrangling Lovers*, 1677.

PICKED, *a.* Nicely spruced out in dress. "It is a metaphor taken from birds, who dress themselves by *picking* out, or pruning, their broken or superfluous feathers." *Steevens.*

He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected, too odd, as it were; too peregrinate, as I may call it.
L. L. Lost, v, 1.
Why then I suck my teeth, and catechize
My *picked* man of countries. *K. John*, i, 1.
The age is grown so *picked*, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his kibe. *Haml.*, v, 1.
'Tis such a *picked* fellow, not a haire
About his whole bulk, but it stands in print.
Chapman's All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 185.
Certain quaint, *pickt*, and neat companions, attired—a la mode de France. *Greene's Def. of C. Catching.*

So it is in Chaucer, "He kembeth him, he proineth, and *piketh*." *Cant. Tales*, 9885. All the explanations from *piked* shoes, beards, &c., are nothing to the purpose; nor from the sense of *picked*, as meaning selected, picked out.

PICKEDEVANT, *s.* The pointed part of the beard, as once worn. A fantastic gallant is described as,

A man consisting of a *pickedevant* and two mustachoes, to defeat him there ne ds but three clippes of a pair of cizzars. *Poole's Parn.*, 301, ed., 1657.

See PIKE-DEVANT.

†PICKEDLY. Neatly.

Doocst thou not see within the gate a companye of women, the whiche seeme to be of good disposition and well ordred, having their apparell not gaie but symple, nor be thei so trymme nor so *pickedly* attired as the other be.

The Table of Cebes, by Poynys, n. d.

PICKEDNESS, *s.* Neat, spruce niceness. After speaking of those who are always "kempt and perfumed," and exceedingly curious in mending little imperfections, Ben Jonson says,

Too much *pickedness* is not manly.

Discoveries, p. 116.

From *picked*, in the sense above noticed.

To PICKEER. To rob or pillage; from the Italian. Not much in use, if at all. Johnson quotes Hudibras for it.

†Yet that's but a preludious bliss,
Two souls *pickeering* in a kiss.

Cleveland's Works, 1687.

PICKEERER, *s.* One who robs or *pickeers*.

The club *pickeerer*, the robust church-warden
Of Lincolne's Inn back-corner.

Cleveland's Poems, 1687, p. 136.

PICKERELL, *s.* A young pike; a diminutive from pike. In Merrett's Pinax, or Catalogue, we have "Maximos vocat Gesner luces, parvos *pickerels*;" and Coles has "*Pickerel*, luciolus, lucius parvus." One author, comparing them to ships, says, "The pikes are the taller ships, the *pickerels* of a middle sort, and the Jacks the pinnaces." *Cens. Lit.*, x, p. 128.

Like as the little roach
Must else be eat, or leape upon the shore,
When as the hungry *pickerell* doth approach.

Mirr. for Mag., 302.

Izaak Walton speaks of a weed called *pickerel*-weed; because, according to Gesner, pikes are bred in it, by the help of the sun's heat! Part I, ch. viii, init.

†PICKERIE. Pillage.

Both thefte and *pickerie* were quite suppressed.

Holinshed, 1577.

†PICKLE. To pick.

The wren, who seeing (prest with sleeps desire)
Nile's poysony pirate press the slimy shoar,
Sodainly coms, and hopping him before,
Into his mouth he skips, his teeth he *pickles*,
Clenseth his palate, and his throat so tickles.

Du Bartas.

PICT-HATCH. A noted tavern or brothel in Turnbull, commonly called Turnbull street, Cow-cross, Clerkenwell; a haunt of the worst part of both sexes.

Go,—a short knife and a thong;—to your manor of *Pickt-hatch*;—go.

Merr. W. W., ii, 2.

The lord-ship
Of Turnbal so,— which with my *Pickt-hatch* grange,
And Shore-ditch farm, and other premises
Adjoining—very good—a pretty maintenance.

Muse's L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 244.

From the Bordello it might come as well,
The Spittle, or *Pict-hatch*. *B. Jons. Ev. M. in H.*, i, 2.
The decay'd vestals of *Pickt-hatch* would thank you
That keep the fire alive there. *Ibid., Alchem.*, ii, 1.
Why the whores of *Pickt-hatch*, Turnbull, or the unmerciful bawds of Bloomsbury.

Randolph, Hey for Honesty, B 3 b.

It has been well observed, that a *hatch* with *pikes* upon it was a common mark of a bad house:

Set some *pickes* upon your *hatch*, and I pray profess to keep a bawdy house. *Cupid's Whirligig.*

Hence the name. The pikes were probably intended as a defence against riotous invasion. See Pericles, iv, 3. Suppl. to Sh., ii, 107. See TURNBULL.

†PIDLING. Paltry.

This is a sign of a *pidling* beggerly condition.

Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

PIE, or PYE, *s.* The familiar English name for the popish ordinal; that is, the book in which was ordained the manner of saying and solemnising the offices of the church. See Gutch, Collect. Cur., ii, 169. The difficulty and intricacy of it is alluded to in the Preface to our Liturgy:

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more difficulty to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.

Conc. the Services of the Church.

Supposed to be an abbreviation of *pinax*, the Greek word for an index; or, by some, to be so called because it was *pied*, or of various colours, red, white, and black. The former seems more probable.

[*In spite of the pie*, obstinately.]

†Pertinax in rem aliquam, that is fully bent to doe a thing, that will doe it, yea marie will hee, maugre or *in spight of the pie*.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 390.

PIECE, *s.*, for cask, or vessel of wine. The expression is borrowed from the French, in which language it is still used in that sense.

Home, Lance, and strike a fresh *piece of wine*.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., v, 8.

†PIECE. A drinking-cup.

Diota. Horat.... Any drinking *peece* having two eares: a two eared drinking cup. *Nomenclator.*

†PIECE. A sort of small gun.

They seldome have any robbery committed amongst them, but there is a murther with it, for their unmannerly manner is to knocke out a mans braines first, or else to lurke behind a tree, and shoot a man

with a *peece* or a pistol, and so make sure worke with the passenger, and then search his pockets.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PIES. *A pies*, an exclamation, the derivation of which is not clear.

Aur. A pies upon you: well, my father has made Lucy swear too never to see Truman without his consent. *Cowley's Cutter of Coleman Street*, 1663.
Chav. Why what *a-pies* iz she made of, musten she be tucht? zure a man may buss her, az a body may zay, and no harm dun. *Unnatural Mother*, 1698.

†PIG. The name of this animal enters much into phraseology.

Quod datur accipe: when the *pig* is offered, hold ope the poake. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 579.
Terra volat: *pigs* flie in the ayre with their tayles forward. *Ibid.*, p. 583.

PIGS, BARTHOLOMEW. Among the attractions of Bartholomew Fair, in early times, were pigs, which were there roasted and sold in pieces to those who would buy and eat. Much of this may be observed in Ben Jonson's comedy of Bartholomew Fair, where the puritanical wife, Win-the-fight, longs for pig, in the very first act. On which Busy, the Banbury puritan, thus learnedly discourses:

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing and may be longed for, and so consequently eaten; it may be eaten; very exceeding well eaten: but in the fair, and as a *Bartholomew pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a *Bartholomew pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the fair no better than one of the high places. Act i, sc. 6.

Abundance of matter, on the same subject, may there be found. Gayton thus mentions these attractions of the fair:

If Bartholomew faire should last a whole year, nor *pigs* nor puppet-playes would ever be surfeited of.
Festivous Notes, p. 145.

No season through all the yeere accounts he more subject to abhomination than *Bartholomew faire:* their drums, hobbihorses, rattles, babies, Jewtrumps, nay *pigs* and all, are wholly Judaical.
Whimzies, or a New Cast of Characters, 1631.
A Zealous Brother, p. 200.

Pig was not out of fashion when Ned Ward wrote his London Spy, in queen Anne's time.

Other fairs had also the same dainties:

She left you at St. Peter's fair, where you long'd for *pig*. *Wits*, O. Pl., viii, 451.

See BARTHOLOMEW PIG.

†PIGEON-HOLES. A game resembling bagatelle.

In several places there was nine-pins plaid,
And *pidgeon holes* for to beget a trade.
Frost-Fair Ballads, 1684.

O the rare pleasure which the fields
This month of May to mortals yields;
The birds do send forth several strains,
Lambs skip and leap upon the plains:
The wanton kids about do run,
Not thinking winter e're will come.
The boys are by themselves in sholes,
At nine-pins or at *pigeon-holes*.
Whilest those men who are fit for war,
Are busie throwing of the bar.
But then upon a holiday
How men and maids at stool-ball play,
Some having got a cats-guts scraper,
O how they dance, frisk it, and caper.
Poor Robin, 1699.

PIGHT, *part.* Pitched. Generally considered as put for *pitched*, either as the participle, or the preterite tense of to pitch; but there was certainly an old verb, *to pight*. Thus:

And having in their sight
The threatned city of the foe, his tent did Asser *pight*.
Warner, Alb. Engl., p. 26.

Mr. Todd also quotes it from Wicliff. *Pight*, the participle, was common:

Your vile abominable tents,
Thus proudly *pight* upon our Phrygian plains.
Tro. and Cress., v, 11.

Also in the sense of placed or fixed:

But in the same a little gate was *pight*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 37.

When I dissuaded him from his intent,
And found him *pight* to do it. *Lear*, ii, 1.
The threatned citie of the foe his tents did Asser *pight*.
Alb. Engl., p. 26

PIGSNIE, *s.* A diminutive of pig; a burlesque term of endearment, as in this English hexameter:

Miso, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of Dametas. *Sidney's Arc.*, p. 277.

Butler has used it for a small eye, *quasi* a pig's eye. See Johnson.

†As soon as she close to him came,
She spake, and call'd him by his name,
Stroking him on the head, *Pigsny*,
Quoth she, tell me, who made it cry.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†PIGWIDGIN. Small, or fairy-like.

By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgin* myrmidons as they.
Cleaveland Revived, 1660.

PIKE-DEVANT, *s.* The beard cut to a sharp point in the middle, below the chin; a fashion once much in use. It is seen in most of the portraits of Charles the First.

He [lord Mountjoy] kept the haire of his upper lippe something short, onely suffering that under his nether lip to grow at length and full; yet some two or three yeares before his death he nourished a sharpe and short *pikedevant* on his chin.
Fynes Morison, Part ii, p. 45.

And here I vow by my concealed beard, if ever it chance to be discovered to the world, that it may make a *pike devant*, I will have it so sharp pointed, that it shall stab Motto like a poynado.
Lyly's Midas, v, 2.

My piece I must alter to a poynado, and my pike to a *pike-devant*; only this is my comfort, that our prevant will be better here in the court, than in the camp. *Heywood's Royal King, &c.*, act iv, ad fin.
†And verily, for feature and shape of bodie, this it was, meane of stature, the haire of his head lying smooth and soft, as if he had kembed it, wearing his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe *peake-devant*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
†Fair hair, as the poets say, is the prison of Cupid; that is the cause, I suppose, the ladies make rings,

and brooches, and lovelocks to send to their lovers, and why men curl and powder their hair, and prune their *pickatevants*. *Ward's Diary.*

†If once he be besotted on a wenche, he must lye awake a nights, renounce his book, sigh and lament, now and then weep for his hard hap, and mark above all things what hats, bands, doublets, breeches are in fashion; how to cut his beard, and wear his lock, to turn up his mushatos, and curl his head, prune his *pickitivant*, or if he wear it abroad, that the east side be correspondent to the west.

Burton, An. of Mel., ii, 337.

But if dinner be upon the board, desire the parson to say a short grace, and fall to it quickly; for entreaties upon such an account, are as ridiculous as *pickedevant* beards, or trunck-breeches. *Poor Robin*, 1709.

PILCH, or PILCHER, *s.* A scabbard; from *pylche*, a skin-coat, Saxon. See Skinner. Hence he derives *pilchard* also.

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears. *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 1.

A *pilche*, or leather coat, seems to have been a common dress for a carman. Decker says of Ben Jonson,

Thou hast forgot how thou ambled'st in a leather *pilch*, by a play-waggon in the high-way.

Satiromastix.

A carman in a lether *pilche*, that had whipt out a thousand pound out of his horse-taile.

Nash's Pierce Penilesse, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 13.

Coles has, "A *pilche for a saddle*, instratum;" which explains that it was an external covering, and probably of leather. Kersey also calls it a covering for a saddle; but he likewise gives it the sense of "a piece of flannel to be wrapt about a young child." It seems, therefore, to have been used for any covering.

PILCROW, *s.* A technical word with printers, for the mark of a paragraph. See Blount, Kersey, Coles. Minshew supposes it to be corrupted from *paragraphus;* but by what process, it is not easy to guess.

A lesson how to confer every abstract with his moneth, and how to find out huswifery verses by the *pilcrow*.

Tusser, p. 2.

In husbandry matters, where *pilcrow* ye find,
That verse appertaineth to husbandry kind. *Ibid.*

These directions refer to the form and divisions used in the printing of his book. Beaumont and Fletcher write it *peel-crow*. Speaking of the marks in a printed book, Lapet says,

But why a *peel-crow* here?
Gl. I told him so, sir:
A scare-crow had been better. *Nice Valour*, iv, 1.

***To* PILL,** for to pillage.

The prince thereby presumed his people for to *pill*.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 279.

The commons he hath *pill'd*
With grievous taxes, and quite lost their hearts.

Rich. II, ii, 1.

Hear me, you wrangling pirates, that fall out
In sharing that which you have *pill'd* from me.

Rich. III, i,

Often joined with poll, as *to pill and poll*, to plunder and strip:

Can *pill, and poll*, and catch before they crave.

Mirr. for Mag., p. 467

We cut off occursions, we prole, *pole, and pill*.

Ibid., 84.

Kildare did use to *pill and poll* his friendes, tenants, and retevners. *Holingsh. Hist. of Irel.*, F 7, col. 2 a.

Bicause they *pill and poll*, because they wrest.

Gascoigne, h 3 b.

See POLL. Hence,

PILLERY, *s.* Rapine, the act of pillaging.

And then concussion, rapine, *pilleries*,
Their catalogue of accusations fill.

Daniel's Works, I 5 b.

PILLARS. Ornamented pillars were formerly carried before a cardinal, and Wolsey was remarkable for keeping up this piece of state. In the stage directions for his solemn entry in the play of Henry VIII, it is said, "Then two gentlemen bearing *two great silver pillars*." *Hen. VIII*, ii, 4. This was from authentic history. He is so described by Holingshed, and other historians. Cavendish, his biographer, speaks of these silver *pillars*, and of his cross-bearers and *pillar-bearers*. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 353. Skelton satirically describes him as going

With worldly pompe incredible.
Before him rydeth two prestes stronge,
And they bear two crosses right longe,
Gapynge in every man's face.
After them folowe two laye-men secular,
And eche of theym holdyng a *pillar*
In their handes, steade of a mace.

Skelton's Works.

These pillars were supposed to be emblematical of the support given by the cardinals to the church.

Bishop Jewel, in his Apology, speaking of the pomp of the Roman prelates, says, "Amictum quidem habent illi interdum aliquem, cruces, *columnas*, galeros, tiaras, pallia, quam pompam veteres episcopi Chrysostomus, Augustinus, Ambrosius non habebant." § 9. In a useful modern edition [Pontefract, 1812] the word *columnas* is put between brackets, as suspected to be wrong; but it is perfectly right, and is in all the best editions.

PILLED, *part.* Bare, as if picked or stripped.

Their (the ostriches) neckes are much longer than cranes, and *pilled*, having none or little feathers about them. Also their legs—are *pilled* and bare.
Coryat, vol. i, p. 39, repr.

PILLORY. The ancient mode of punishment in it was this: The *collistrigium*, or pillory, was placed horizontally, so that the criminal was suspended in it by his chin and the back of his head. Hence is explained a passage of Shakespeare, supposed by Dr. Johnson to be corrupt:

You must be hooded, must you? show your knave's visage, with a p—x to you: show your sheep-biting face, and be *hang'd an hour*. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

The alleged crime was not capital, and suspension in the pillory for *an hour* was all that the speaker intended. The words *an hour* are, therefore, not superfluous. The method, however, may be presumed to be uncommon, as Minshew only mentions "standing on the pillorie." Ed. 1617.

†PILLOWBEER. A pillow-case.

Sordido. —— take heed your horns do not make holes in the *pillowbeers*.
Middleton, Women beware Women.

†PIMGENET. A pimple on the face.

I clear the lass with wainscot face . . . from *pimgenets* free
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head with toaping ratafee. *Newest Academy of Compliments.*
Is it not a manly exercise to stand licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes?
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

Ladies or dowdies, wives or lasses,
With scarlet or *pimgennet* faces,
Tho' caus'd by drinking much cold tea,
Punch, nectar, wine, or ratifea.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PIMLICO. Perhaps originally the name of a man who kept a public house at Hogsdon, to which there was a great resort of the common people. There is an old tract existing, named "*Pimlyco*, or runne Red cap, 'tis a Mad World at Hogsdon." 4to, 1609. [See the last example.]

All sorts, tag-rag, have been seen to flock here
In threaves, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden, In days of *Pimlico* and Eyebright. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 2.

Afterwards a part of Hogsdon seems to have been so called:

I have sent my daughter this morning as far as *Pimlico*, to fetch a draught of Derby ale.
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 63.

It was famous for cakes and custards:

My lord Noland, will you go to *Pimlico* with us? We are making a boon voyage to that happy land of spice cakes. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 104.
To squire his sisters, and demolish custards
At *Pimlico*.

A sort of ale also seems to have taken the name:

Or stout **March**-beer, or Windsor ale,
Or Labour-in-vain (so seldom stale),
Or *Pimlico*, whose too great sale
Did mar it.
Nichols's Coll. Poems, iii, 263.

A part just beyond Buckingham gate, St. James's park, in the way to Chelsea, has since succeeded to the name: how, or when, it was transferred I know not.

†Have at thee, then, my merrie boyes, and hey for old *Ben Pimlico's* nut-browne.
Newes from Hogsdon, 1598.

†*To* PIMPER.

But when the drinke doth worke within her head,
She rowles and reekes, and *pimpers* with the eyes.
Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message. 1600.

PIN, *s.* The middle point of a butt, or mark set up to shoot at with arrows. To cleave this, was to shoot best. It stood in the very centre of the white. See WHITE.

The very *pin* of his heart cleft with
The blind bow-boy's but-shaft. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
Then will she get the up-shot, by cleaving of the *pin*.
Love's L. L., iv, 1.

The *pin* he shoots at,
That was the man delivered ye.
B. and Fl. Island Princess, iv, 1.

Hold out, knight,
I'll cleave the black *pin* i' the midst of the white.
No Wit like a Woman's.

For kings are clouts that every man shoots at,
Our crown the *pin* that thousands seek to cleave.
Marlowe's Tamburl., cited by Malone.

See CLOUT.

†PIN. A wooden peg.

Pynne of tymbre, *cheville*. *Palsg.*
Upon a mery *pynne*, *de hayt*. *Ibid.*

Edgar, away with *pins* i' th' cup
To spoil our drinking whole ones up.
Holborn Drollery, 1673, p. 76.

He will
Imagine only that he shall be cheated,
And he is cheated; all still comes to passe.
He's but one *pin* above a natural; but——
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

Quoth he, I care for neither friend or kinsman,
Nor doe I value honesty *two pinnes* man.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

[A knot in timber.]

†The *pinne* or hard corne of a knot in timber, which hurteth sawes. *Nomenclator.*

†PIN-FEATHER. A name still given in Northamptonshire to the incipient feathers of birds.

Had we suffered those birds of prey to have been fledge (for they were but *pin-feathered*), it might have been said in our proverb, that we brought up birds to pick out our own eyes. But they were all soon got by lowbelling; these silly woodcocks were ensnared in a gin laid by the royal party.
The Sage Senator, p. 209

PIN AND WEB. A disorder of the eye, consisting apparently of some excrescence growing upon the ball of the eye. So, at least, Markham describes it in horses:

But for the wart, pearle, *pin or web*, which are evils grown in and upon the eye, to take them off, take the juyce of the herb betin, and wash the eye therewith, it will weare the spots away.

Cheap and Good Husbandry, Book i, ch. 37.

Flibbertigibbet, — he gives the *web and the pin*, squints the eye, &c. *Lear*, iii, 4.

Wishing clocks more swift;
Hours minutes; the noon midnight; and all eyes
Blind with the *pin and web*, but theirs.

Wint. Tale, i, 2.

His eyes, good queene, be great, so are they cleare and graye.
He never yet had *pinne or webbe*, his sight for to decay. *Gascoigne's Princely Pl. of Kenelw.*

Capell says, the *pin* is *pterygium*, or *unguis;* and the *web*, *pannus*. See Johnson, *Pin*, 9.

PIN-BOUKE, *s.* A sort of vessel. When Moses brought water out of the rock, the Israelites, says Drayton, ran to catch it, and

In pails kits, dishes, basons, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.

Moses, B. ii, p. 1604.

I have not seen the word elsewhere, nor in any Dictionary.

†*To* PINCH. Used of hounds pressing upon and seizing their game.

A hownd a freckled hind
In full course hunted; on the foreskirts yet
He *pinched* and pull'd her down. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

†PINDER. The officer whose business it was to look after stray animals and put them in the pound, and to prevent trespassers.

With that they espy'd the jolly *pinder*,
As he sat under a thorn.
Now turn again, now turn again, said the *pinder*,
For a wrong way you have gone.

Robin Hood and the Pinder of Wakefield.

PINE, or PYNE, *s.* Grief, or suffering; from to pine, and that from *pinan*, Saxon. It is to be found in Pope. See Todd.

His raw-bone cheekes, through penurie and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes, as he did never dine.

Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 35.

Also for fatal pain:

The victor hath his foe within his reach,
Yet pardons her that merits death and *pine*.

Fairf. Tasso, xvi, 57.

So also Spenser:

Who whether he alive be to be found,
Or by some deadly chaunce be done to *pine*,
Since I him lately lost, uneath is to define.

F. Q., VI, v, 28.

In boundes of bale, in pangs of deadly *pyne*.

Gascoigne, Flowers, a 3 b.

†*To* PINE, *v. act.* To wear away with suffering.

A burning fever him so *pynde* awaye,
That death did finish this his dolefull daye

The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

PINER, or PIONER, *s.* A pioneer; an attendant on an army, whose office is to dig, level, remove obstructions, form trenches, and do all works executed with unwarlike tools, as spades, &c. From French.

My *piners* eke were prest with showl and spade,
T' inter the dead, a monstrous trench that fill,
And on them dead they reard a mightie hill.

Mirr. Mag., p. 182.

Wherewith to win this towne, afresh th' assault he led,
He *piners* set to trench, and undermine amaine,
Made bastiles for defence, yet all this toile was vaine.

Ibid., p. 491.

Ben Jonson has *pioner*, in the folio edition:

Statilius, Curius, Ceparius, Cimber,
My labourers, *pioners*, and incendiaries.

Cataline, iii, 8

Captain Grose on Othello, iii, 3, gives instances to show that the situation of a *pioneer* was a degradation; and in both instances it is written *pioner*. A soldier of course considers himself superior to a mere labourer; consequently it must be a degradation to him to be turned into that corps.

PINGLER, *s.* Probably a labouring horse, kept by a farmer in his homestead. *Pingle* is defined by Coles, "Agellulus domui rusticæ adjacens, ager conseptus." *Picle* is the same, in provincial language.

Perverslie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornefullie, judging all to bee clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers. *Euphues*, sign. M 1 b.

PINK, *s.* A vessel with a narrow stern; *pinque*, French. Hence all vessels so formed are called *pink-sterned*. *Chambers*. In the French Manuel Lexique it is thus defined: "Nom d'un vaisseau de charge qui s'appelle aussi flutte. Il est *plat de varangue* (flat-bottomed), et il a le derriere ronde." It is not, in fact, an obsolete term at sea.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers:—
Clap on more sails; pursue. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Observe, however, that the three oldest editions read *puncke*, and *pink* is only conjectural. As we know no other derivation of *punk*, perhaps it is merely a corruption of *pink*. A woman is often compared to a ship; as here:

This *pinck*, this painted foist, this cockle-boat,
To hang her fights out, and defie me, friends,
A well known man of war.

B. and Fl. Woman's Pr., ii, 6.

PINK EYNE. Small eyes. See the next word.

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink eyne*.

Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

This expression, in the quaint language and fantastic spelling of old Laneham, appears thus:

It was a sport very pleasaunt of theeze beastz, to see the bear with his *pink nyez* leering after his enmiez approach. *Letter from Kenilworth.*

PINK-EYED. Small eyed. Coles renders it by *lucinius* and *ocella;* later ed. also *pætus:* and in the Latin part of his Dictionary he has, "*Ocellæ, —arum.* Maids with little eyes; *pink-ey'd* girls." To *wink* and *pink* with the eyes, still means to contract them, and peep out of the lids. Johnson quotes L'Estrange for this sense. In Fleming's Nomenclator we have, "Ocella, lucinius, *qui exiles habet oculos, μικρόμματος.* Ayant fort petits yeux. That hath little eyes: *pink-eyed.*" Page 451, a. Bishop Wilkins also has, "*pink-ey'd,* narrow eyed." *Alph. Dict.*

Also them that were *pink-eyed,* and had very small cies, they termed ocellæ. *P. Holland's Pliny,* B. 11.

†*To* **PINK.** To wink.

Though his iye on us therat pleasantlie *pinke,*
Yet will he thinke that we saie not as we thinke.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.

†**PINNER.** An article of dress, drawn round the neck.

With a suit of good *pinners* pray let her be drest,
And when she's in bed, let all go to rest.
The Crafty Miller, an old ballad.

My hair's about my ears, as I'm a sinner
He has not left me worth a hood or *pinner.*
Radcliffe's Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 5.

The cinder wench, and oyster drab,
With Nell the cook and hawking Bab,
Must have their *pinners* brought from France.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†**PINSNET.** Apparently the same as the following.

To these their nether-stockes, they have corked shooes, *pinsnets,* and fine pantoffles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.
Stubbes's Anatomie of Abuses.

†**PINSON.** A thin-soled shoe.

Calceamen and calcearium is a shoo, *pinson,* socke.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211.

†**PIPERLY.**

Our poets and writers about London, whom thou hast called *piperly* make-playes and make-bates.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

†**PIPER'S CHEEKS.** Swollen or puffed-out cheeks.

That hath bigge or great cheekes, as they tearme them, *pipers cheekes,* bucculentus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 286.

†**PIPIENT.** Making a noise like a chicken.

There you shall heare hypocrites, a *pipient* broode, cackling their owne ripenesse, when they are scarce out of their shelles.
Adams' Spirituall Navigator, 1615.

†**PIPPIN.** A general term for an apple.

Lord, who would take him for a *pippin* squire,
That's so bedaub'd with lace and rich attire?
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

A gold-smith telling o'er his cash,
A *pipping-monger* selling trash.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1705.

PIRAMIS, or PIRA'MIDES. A pyramid. The latter is either singular or plural.

That *piramis* so high,
Rear'd (as it might be thought) to overtop the sky.
Drayt. Polyolb., 1161.

Place me some God upon a *piramis*
Higher than hills of earth. *B & Fl. Philaster,* iv, 4.
Then he, above them all himself that sought to raise,
Upon some mountain top, like a *pirámides.*
Drayton. Polyolb., p. 1013.
Now flourishing with fanes, and proud *pirámides.*
Ibid., p. 922.

Make it rich
With brass, and purest gold, and shining jasper,
Like the *piramides.* *B. & Fl. Philast.,* v, 3.

Spenser and others write it *pyramides.*

†**PIRE.** A pier.

The next day they spent in viewing the castle of Dover, the *pire,* the cliffes, the road, and towne.
Lylie's Euphues.

PIRRIE, or PERRIE, *s.* A sudden storm at sea. *Pirr,* in Scotch, means a gentle breeze. See Jamieson.

In surgelesse seas of quiet rest, when I
Seven yeares had saild, a *perrie* did arise,
The blasts whereof abridg'd my libertie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 194.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Ibid., p. 502.

It occurs also in prose:

At length when the furious *pyrrie* and rage of windes still encreased. *Holinshed, Scotland,* sign. X 4.

They were driven back by storme of winde and *pyrries* of the sea, towardes the coast of Attica.
North's Plut., 355.

I have not seen it in the old dictionaries, yet Mr. Todd has it, and exemplifies it also from sir T. Elyot.

PISCINE, or PISCINA (a term in church architecture). A cavity made within a niche, usually in the chancel, near the high altar, for containing water, in which the priests made their ablutions, &c., at high mass. "Locus in quo manus sacerdotes lavant, et ubi ablutiones sacerdotis missam celebrantis injiciuntur." *Du Cange in voce.* See Archæologia, vol. x, page 353, and the quotations there given. Also Gent. Mag., vol. 67, p. 649. When the use of them ceased, the name was soon forgotten. From *piscina,* a fish-pond, Latin.

†**PISHERY-PASHERY.** Nonsense?

Peace, Firke! Peace, my fine Firke! stand by with your *pishery pashery!* Away!
The Shoo-makers Holy-day, 1621.

PISSING-CONDUIT. A small conduit near the Royal Exchange, so called in contempt, or jocularity, from its running with a small stream. Stowe says it was set up by John Wels, grocer, mayor in 1430. It seems also to have had the more respectable name of "the conduit in Cornhill;" of which Howell gives this account:

By the west side of the aforesaid prison called the Tunne, was a fair well of spring-water, curbed round with hard stone. But in the year 1401, the said prison house called the Tunne was made a cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of lead from Tyburne, and was thenceforth called the *conduit upon Cornhill*. *Londinop.*, p. 77.

Some distance west is the Royall Exchange—and so downe to the little conduit, called the *pissing-conduit*, by the stockes market. *Stowe's London*, p. 144.

Hence, in a play attributed to Shakespeare, Jack Cade is made to say,

Now is Mortimer lord of this city.
And here sitting upon London-stone,
I charge and command, that, of the cities cost,
The *pissing-conduit* run nothing but claret wine.
The first year of our reign. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv, 6.

This seems to have been, in some measure, a general name for a small conduit. Thus a servant who had been drenched with water says,

I shall turn *pissing-conduit* shortly.
B. & Fl. Women Pleas'd, i, 2.

There is a similar expression in Davenant's Wits.

†PISSING-POST. Public urinals appear to have existed under this name, and to have been the usual places for sticking up bills and placards.

But if this warning will not serve the turne,
I sweare by sweet satyricke Nash his urne,
On every *pissing post* their names I'l place
Whilst they past shame, shall shame to shew their face. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Now the spring is coming on, when each *pissing-post* will be almost pasted over with quacks bills, who for your mony will cure you of all diseases, especially the pox. *Poor Robin*. 1694.

PISSING-WHILE [save reverence], a short time, such as is sufficient for that evacuation.

He had not been there (bless the mark) a *pissing-while*, but all the chamber smelt him.
Two Gent. Ver., iv, 3.

I shall entreat your mistress, madam Expectation, if she be among these ladies, to have patience but a *pissing-while*. *B. Jons Magn. Lady*, i, 7.

Where he shall never be at rest one *pissing-while* a day. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 50.

To stay a *pissing-while*. *Ray's Proverbs*, p. 206.

See also Nash's Lenten Stuff. Our ancestors were not very nice; and rather chose to be exact than delicate in their allusions. It is here inserted chiefly to show that Shakespeare was not singular in using the term.

†PISTEL, or PISTLE. An epistle.

Hay, any Worke for Cooper, or a Briefe *Pistle* to the Reverend Bishops, counselling them if they will needes bee Barrelled up, for feare of smelling in the Nostrills of His Majesty, and the State, that they would use the Advice of Reverend Martin, for providing of their Cooper, because T. C. is an unskilful Tub-trimmer, &c.
Title of a book, of the time of James I.

†*To* PISTOL. To shoot with a pistol.

Captain Remish, who was the main instrument for discovery of the myne, *pistol'd* himself in a desperate mood of discontent in his cabin, in the Convertine.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PISTOLETS, *s.* Diminutive of pistoles, a Spanish coin, not rounded, or formed with exactness.

Or were they Spanish stamps still travelling,
That are become as catholique as their king,
Those unlicked bear-whelps, unfil'd *pistolets*,
That more than canon-shot avails or lets;
Which, neglegently left unrounded, look
Like many-angled figures, in the book
Of some dread conjurer. *Donne, Eleg.* 12

A double pistolet is also mentioned:

That will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar, to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.
B. & Fl. Span. Cur., i, 1.

It is hardly necessary to observe, that *pistolet* sometimes meant also a small pistol. See Johnson.

PITCH, *s.* The height to which a falcon soared, before she stooped upon her prey.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have perhaps some shallow judgment.
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

These growing feathers plucked from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary *pitch*. *Jul. Cæs.*, i, 1.

Yet from this *pitch* can I behold my own,—
And in my fearful stoop can make the stand.
B. & Fl. Noble Gent., iv, 1.

Where now my spirit got roomith it selfe to show,
To the fair'st *pitch* doth make a gallant flight.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 526.

It was used also, and still is, for height in general; but this perhaps was the origin of that use.

PITCH AND PAY. A familiar expression, meaning, pay down at once, pay ready money. Probably, throw down your money and pay.

The word is *pitch and pay*,—trust none.
Hen. V, ii, 3.

No creditor did curse me day by day,
I used plainnesse, ever *pitch and pay*.
Mirr. for Mag., 374.

Where (Norwich) strangers well may seem to dwell,
That *pitch and pay*, or keep their day,
But who that want, shall find it scant
So good for him. *Tusser*, p. 145.

And there was neither fault nor fray,
Nor any disorder any way,
But every man did *pitch and pay*.
Yorkshire Song, Evans, I, p. 23, ed. 1810.

By the following intimation, Dr. Farmer seems to suggest that it originated from *pitching* goods in a

market, and paying immediately for their standing. One of the old laws of Blackwell-hall was, that "A penny be *paid* by the owner of every bale of cloth for *pitching*." It is not improbable that this might be the original sense.

†PITCHER-MEN. Great drinkers.

No cobler in our town almost,
But at that time he'll have roast;
Altho' they eggs and apples are,
But as for drink he will not spare;
For not one shoemaker in ten
But are boon blades, true *pitcher-men*.
Poor Robin, 1738.

†PITFOLD. A pitfall.

Decipulum, . . . Un trebuchet. A *pitfold*, or other snare to intrap birds or beastes: a trap: a gin. *Nomenclator*.

PITTANCE, *s*. The allowance of meat distributed in a monastery. See Pictantia, Du Cange. In Tindal's History of Evesham, it is also said to have been a measure of liquids, six of which made up a pint royal, sextarium regis, p. 122. Roquefort says, because its value was a *picte*, which was a small coin of Poictiers. The word itself is well known.

PITTERING, *a*. Making a low and shrillish noise.

And when his *pittering* streames are low and thin.
R. Greene, Eng. Parn., 67, repr.

Herrick applies it to the note of a grasshopper.

PITTY-WARY, or PITTIE-WARD. The name of some place at Windsor.

Marry, sir, the *Pittie-ward*, the park-ward, every way; Old Windsor way, and every way but the town way. *Merry W. W.*, iii. 1.

No such place being known, the modern editors have very arbitrarily changed it to *city-ward*, which seems to be the very way that the speaker says they had not looked; besides that Windsor was no city. *Petty-ward*, for small ward, is more probable. Or if there was a place called the *Pitty*, it must mean towards that. See Ward. Mr. Steevens says there was a place so called at Bristol. *Pitty-wary* is quite inexplicable.

†PIVISH. Peevish; foolish. *Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes*, 1577.

†PIX. Pitch. "*Pix* scraped from ships." *Nomenclator*.

PIX, or PYX; from *pyxis*, Latin. The box, or shrine, in which the consecrated wafers were kept; called also *tabernacle*. This, as well as the *pax*, was deemed an object of pious veneration; and it is generally supposed, that the vulgar expression of *please the pigs*, is only a corruption of *please the pix*.

We kiss the *pix*, we creepe the crosse, our beades we overrunne. *Alb. Engl.*, p. 115.

Ab. Fleming, in Junius's Nomenclator, has "the *pix*, or box, wherein the *crucifix* was kept," as a translation of *hierotheca*: but this, I believe, is erroneous, unless it meant both. Minshew has copied this. Du Cange more correctly describes it, as "*Pyxis* in qua sacra eucharistia infirmis defertur, ex ebore," in *pyxis*. It is thus described by the late Mr. Carter, an architect, and of the Romish persuasion:

Tabernacle, or *pix*, in our antiquities, was a small cabinet to contain the host, &c. It was made of gold or silver, and set with precious stones. The form in general consisted of a foot, whereon was placed a niche, with a door, and finishing with a pediment head, with buttresses and pinnacles on the sides, &c. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 524.

Sometimes, as we see from Du Cange, it was of ivory. *Pix*, and *pax*, must be carefully distinguished, though they have often been confounded in modern times. See Pax.

†PLACART. A printed broadside; a proclamation.

The archduke for the time hath a very princely command, all coyns bear his stamp, all *placarts* or edicts are published in his name.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLACE, *s*. The greatest elevation which a bird of prey attains in its flight; similar in that to pitch. This is Mr Gifford's explanation, and he quotes a modern authority:

Eagles can have no speed except when at their *place*, and then to be sure their weight increases their velocity. *Thornton's Sporting Tour.*

In such a *place* flies, as he seems to say
See me, or see me not. *Massing. Guard*, i, 1.

So Shakespeare:

A faulcon tow'ring in her pride of *place*,
Was by a mousing owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Macb., ii, 4.

In PLACE. In company, present.

Then was she fayre alone, when none was faire *in place*. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, ii, 38.
Oh hold that heavie hand,
Dear sir, what ever that thou be *in place*.
Ibid., iii, 37.

PLACEBO, TO SING PLACEBO. To endeavour to curry favour. The *placebo* was the vesper hymn for the dead. *Du Cange*. Pope Sixtus's

Breviary says, "Ad vesperas, *absolutè* incipitur ab Antiphonâ, *placebo Domino in regione vivorum.*" *Off. Defunctorum*, p. 156. Harington's 56th Epigram, in his second book, is "of a preacher *who sings placebo;*" and he is described as being,

A smooth-tong'd preacher, that did much affect
To be reputed of the purer sect.
Of which comedie—when some *to sing placebo*, advised that it should be forbidden, because it was somewhat too plaine,—yet he would have it allowed.
Sir J. Har. Preface to Ariosto.

A curious old song on *Placebo and Dirige* (another part of the mass for the dead) is in Ritson's Ancient Songs, p. 56, where many of the Latin words are introduced. A monk sings "for Jack Nape's soule *Placebo and Dirige.*" Jack Nape is there supposed to mean John Holland, duke of Exeter [the duke of Suffolk].

PLACKET, *s.* A petticoat; generally an under-petticoat.

Love is addressed by Shakespeare as,

Liege of all loiterers and malcontents.
Dread prince of *plackets*, king of codpieces.
L. L. L., iii, 1.

Is there no manners left among maids? will they wear their *plackets*, where they should bear their faces. *Wint. T.*, iv, 3.

That a cod-piece were far fitter here than a pinn'd *placket*. *B. and Fl. Love's Cure*, i, 2.

Just like a plow-boy tir'd in a browne jacket,
And breeches round, long leathern point, no *placket*.
Gayton, Fest. N., p. 170.

If the maides a spinning goe,
Burn the flax, and fire their toe,
Scorch their *plackets*. *Herrick*, p. 374.

Mr. Steevens quotes an author, who makes it the opening of the petticoat (on Lear, iii, 4). Bailey says it was the fore-part of the shift or petticoat; but it was neither. It is sometimes used for a female, the wearer of a placket, as petticoat now is.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket!*
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 3.

†*To* PLAD. To wade?

Coming to a small brook, I perceived a handsome lass on the other side, which made me stay to see how she would get over; who, according to the custom of the rustick Irish, tucked up her coats to the waste, leaving all from her middle downward naked, and so came *pladding* through. *English Rogue.*

'PLAIN, *v.*, for complain. A common abbreviation.

This we call birth; but if the child could speak,
He death would call it, and of nature *plain.*
Sir J. Davies, on the Soul, § 33.

Of how unnatural and bemadding sorrow,
The king hath cause to *plain.* *Lear*, iii, 1.

So also *'plaining* for complaining, and, as a substantive, *'plaint.* See Johnson.

†For such an humour every woman seizeth,
She loves not him that *plaineth*, but that pleaseth.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals, i, 1.

†*In* PLAIN. An adverbial phrase. To speak plainly.

Cl. Conceale him not! *in plain*, I am thy father.
Thy father, Amaryllis, that commands thee.
Randolph's Amyntas, 1610.

PLAIN-SONG. The simple notes of an air, without ornament or variation; opposed to descant, which was full of flourish and variety.

All the ladies—do plainly report,
That without mention of them you can make no sport,
They are your *playne-song*, to singe descant upon.
Damon and Pithias, O. Pl., i, 182.

Hence the cuckoo is said to sing *plain-song*, and the nightingale descant:

The *plain-song* cuckoo gray. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.

The learning to sing from notes was once almost universal in England. Ascham laments the disuse of the practice:

I wish from the bottom of my heart, that the laudable custom of Englande to teach children their *plaine-song* and pricke-song, were not so decayed throughout all the realme as it is. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 28.

Of its decay, he says afterwards,

The thinge is too true, for of them that come dailye to the university, where one hath learned to singe, six hath not. *Ibid.*, p. 31.

The prick-song was the music, pricked or noted down, *i. e.*, written music. See PRICK-SONG.

PLANCHED. Boarded; from *planche*, French.

And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

Yet with his hoofes doth beat and rent
The *planched* floore. *Gorges, Transl. of Lucan.*

Also to *plaunch:*

Is to *plaunche* on a piece as brode as thy cap.
O. Pl., ii, p. 9.

PLANCHER, *s.* A plank, or board; *plancher*, French.

Upon the ground doth lie
A hollow *plancher.* *Lyly, Maid's Metamorph.*

Among
Th' anatomized fish, and fowls from *planchers* sprong.
Drayt. Polyolb., iii, p. 711.

Also a floor, which is the sense of the original:

Oak, cedar, and chesnut, are the best builders: some are for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, &c.
Bacon, cited by Johnson.

PLANET. The planets were supposed to have the power of doing sudden mischief by their malignant aspect, which was conceived to strike objects; as when trees are suddenly blighted,

or the like. Hence the common expression, still in use, of *planet-struck*:

Physic for't there's none;
It is a bawdy *planet*, that will *strike*
Where 'tis predominant. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.
And heal the harms of thwarting thunder blue,
Or what the cross, dire-looking *planet smites*.
Milton. Arcades, l. 50.

†PLANET-BOOK.

Go fetch me down my *planet-book*
Straight from my private room;
For in the same I mean to look,
What is decreed my doom.
The *planet-book* to her they brought,
And laid it on her knee;
She found that all would come to nought,
For poison'd she should be.
The Unfortunate Concubine.

PLANET-STRUCK. Affected by the malignant influence of a planet; sometimes, afflicted with madness. Thus Claius, in Randolph's Amyntas, says of the distracted Amyntas:

Who hath not heard how he hath chac'd the boare?
And how his speare hath torne the panch of wolves,
On the barke of every tree his name's ingraven;
Now *planet-struck*, and all that vertue vanished.
Amyntas, act iii, sc. 3.

The word is by no means disused, though the superstition is discarded.

PLANT, *s.* A foot, from *planta*, Latin. Certainly so used in the following passage:

Here they'll be man: some of their *plants* are ill-rooted already, the least wind i' the world will blow them down. *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii, 7.

He speaks of persons rendered unsteady by liquors. Coles has, "The *plant* of the foot, *planta*, &c. pedis." So Jonson:

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay. *Masq. of Oberon.*

Other authors also are cited for it.

PLANTAGE, *s.* Probably for anything that is planted.

As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon,
As sun to day, &c. *Tro. and Cr.*, iii, 2.

Plants were supposed to improve as the moon increases:

The poor husbandman perceiveth that the increase of the moon maketh *plants* fruteful.
R. Scott's Disc. of Witchcr.

PLANTAIN, *s.* A well-known plant; *plantago*, Latin. Its leaves were supposed to have great virtue in curing wounds. It is, therefore, put for a healing plaster:

These poor slight sores
Need not a *plantain*. *B. and Fl. Two Noble K.*, i, 2

To PLASH. To interweave branches of trees.

For nature loath, so rare a jewels wracke,
Seem'd as she here and there had *plash'd* a tree,
If possible to hinder destiny.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 130.

Johnson quotes Evelyn for it. Also for what we now call to *splash*, that is, to dash water about with noise. Hence,

PLASH, *s.* A shallow pool, or collection of water.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep.
Tam. of Shr., i, 4.

†PLAT. The sole of the foot. *Plat-footed*, splay-footed; or polt-footed.

The *platte* of the foote, planta.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 284.
Plat-footed, polti. *Ibid.*, p. 301

PLATE, *s.* A piece of silver money.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and crownets; realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket. *Ant. and Cl.*, v, 2.
Belike he has some new trick for a purse;
And if he has, he's worth three hundred *plates*.
Marl. Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 335.
'Tis such a trouble to be married too,
And have a thousand things of great importance,
Jewels, and *plates*, and fooleries moiest me.
B. and Fl. Rule a W., ii, 2

PLATFORM, *s.* The ground plan, or delineation of anything. Johnson has this sense, but it is not now in use. Hence generally for a design:

Apelles, what peece of worke have you now in hand?
A. None in hand, if it like your majestie: but I am devising a *platforme* in my head.
Lyly's Alex. and Camp., v, 4.

To procure himselfe a pardon, went and discovered the whole *plat-forme* of the conspiracie.
Disc. of New World, p. 115.

†Being set downe shee casts her face into a *platforme*, which dureth the meale, and is taken away with the voider. Her draught reacheth to good manners, not to thirst, and it is a part of their mysterie not to professe hunger: but Nature takes her in private and stretcheth her upon meat.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

PLATT, *s.* A plan, or map.

There was no other pastime nor exercise among the youth—but to draw *plattes* of Sicile, and describe the situation of Libya and Carthage.
North's Plut., 220 B.

†No clumsie fist may dare
To meddle with thy pencil and thy *plat*. *Du Bartas.*

To PLAY WITH THE BEARD, in the following passage, seems to mean to deceive. To stroke the beard was a piece of amorous cajolery.

Yet have I *play'd with his beard*, in knitting this knot,
I promist friendship, but—I meant it not.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 177.

PLAY-FEER, *s.* A play-mate, playfellow. See FERE.

Where she was wont to call him her dear son,
Her little *play-feer*, and her pretty bun.
Drayton, Moone., p. 502.

Hee hadde passed his youth in wanton pastime, and riotous misorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates and unthriftie *play-feers*.
Holinsh., vol. ii, A a a 7, col. 1.

All the young sonnes of the nobilitie flocking thither for the companie of him, as their *playfeere*.
Stow's Annals, N 1 b.

PLAYSE, or PLAISE. The fish; often used as a simile for one who had a wry mouth: that fish, like other flat fishes, having the mouth on one side.

I should have made a wry mouth at the world like a *playse*. *Hon. Wh.*, 2d Part, O. Pl., iii, 395.
Save only the *playse* and the butt, that made wry mouths at him, and for their mocking have wry mouths ever since. *Greene's Lenten Stuff.*

Hence it is easy to see why Decker speaks thus of his detractors:

Bate one at that stake, my *plaice-mouth* yelpers. *Satiromastix.*

A *plaise-mouth* is also used for a small demure mouth:

Or some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaise-mouth*, and look upon you. *B. Jons. Silent Wom.*, iii, 2.

A similar expression is quoted from a satire by T. Lodge:

And keep his *plaise-mouth'd* wife in welts and gardes. *Beloe's Anec. of Sc. Books*, ii, p. 113

PLAYTES, in the following passage, seem to denote some kind of vessel.

They bestowed them aborde in xxx hulkes, hoyes, and *playtes*. *Holinsh. Hist. of Scotl.*, c, col. 2, a.

To PLEACH, *v.* To intertwine, or weave together.

Walking in a thick *pleached* alley in my orchard were thus overheard. *Much Ado*, i, 4.
And bid her steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honey-suckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter. *Ibid.*, iii, 1.
The master thus, with *plea.* 'd arms, bending down
His corrigible neck. *Ant. and Cl.*, iv, 12.

PLEASAUNCE, or PLEASANCE, *s.* Pleasantness, delight.

For thilke same season when all is ycladde
With *pleasaunce*. *Spens. Sh. Kal. May*, v. 6.
O that men should put an enemy into their mouths, to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasaunce*, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts. *Othello*, ii, 3.
Faire seemely *pleasaunce* each to other makes,
With goodly purposes, there as they sit.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 30.
Sweete solitarie groves, whereas the nymphes
With *pleasance* laugh, to see the satyres play.
R. Greene's Orlando Fur, 1594, sign. D b.

PLEAT, for compleat, or complete.

Two sisters so we have, both to devotion 'pleat,
And worthily made saints.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiv, p. 1149.

Such abbreviations may generally be guessed, they are very numerous.

PLENY-TIDES. Evidently full tides.

Let rowling teares in *pleny-tides* oreflow,
For losse of England's second Cicero.
Greene's Groatsw., page ult.

PLIGHT, *s.* A fold in a gown or robe.

Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 26.

In the following example from Chapman, Johnson and Todd have both understood it to mean a garment; I have no doubt that it has there the common meaning of *condition*: "He let not my condition want either coat or cloke."

He let not lack
My *plight*, or coat or cloake, or any thing
Might cherish heat in me. *Chapm. Odyssey.*

To PLIGHT, *v.*, united with word faith, or troth. To pledge, or give as assurance, the word, faith, or truth of the speaker. See TROTH, and TROTH-PLIGHT.

PLIGHT, *part.*, for plighted, in the sense of platted.

With gaudy girlands, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 7.

So Fletcher:

A long love-lock on his left shoulder *plight*.
Fl. Purple Isl.

PLIGHTED, *part*, Folded, twisted. Milton has borrowed this term from the older language.

Creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' th' *plighted* clouds. *Comus*, 299.

He used it also in prose:

She wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.
Hist. of Engl., B. 2.

It is clear, as Warton observes (in his Milton), that *pleach*, *pleat*, and *plight*, are all of the same family.

PLOT, *s.*, for place, or spot of ground; as *plat* also is used.

And death did cry, from London flie,
In Cambridge then, I found agen,
A resting *plot*. *Tusser*, ed. 1672, p. 146.
A pretty *plot* well chose to build upon.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.
This little *plot* i' th' country lies most fit
To do his grace such serviceable uses.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., iii, 1.

†PLOTCH. A blotch.

The chasticement that a certain magistrate in Flanders used, was reputed most just, who caused an idle vagrant person to be publikely beaten, who stood at the Temple gate demanding of almes, with certaine counterfait *plotches* of a leaper.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

PLOVER, *s.* One of the various cant terms for a loose woman; as is also *quail*, in the following passage:

We are undone for want of fowl, i' the fair, here. Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor *quail* for them: persuade this, between you two, to become a bird o' the game.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 5.

†PLUCK. A turn, or set-to.

Why, wyit thou fyght a *plucke?*
The Playe of Robyn Hode, n. d.

PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. See PULL DOWN.

†PLUM-BROTH. An article in cookery which appears to have been formerly in great repute, and to have been a

favorite Christmas dish. The receipt here given for making it shows that it was rather a complicated mixture.

Where the meate is best, there he confutes most, for his arguing is but the efficacy of his eating; good bits hee holds breedes good positions, and the pope hee best concludes against, in *plum-broth*.
Overbury's Characters, 1615.

Inspir'd with *plum-broth* and mince'd pies,
This letter comes in humble wise.
Brome's Songs, 1668, p. 189.

Or chuse, and in thy unquoth mood joyn with some separate congregation, and pray against *plum-broth* at Christmas, in expectation of a gift on their new-years-day. *Howard, Man of Newmarket*, 1678.

To make *plumb-broth*.—Take a leg of beef, and a piece of the neck, and put it into a good quantity of water, that is, three or four gallons, boil it four hours; then have two pound of currans clean wash'd and pick'd, and three pound of raisins of the sun, three pound of prunes well stew'd, put in the currans and raisins, let them boil one hour; then take two pound of stew'd prunes, and force them through a cullender, leaving the stones and skins; then have a two-penny white loaf grated, mix it with some of the broth, and put the pulp of the prunes to it, and one ounce of cinnamon, half an ounce of nutmegs grated, a quarter of an ounce of beaten cloves and mace; put all these into the broth; let it boil a quarter of an hour, keep it always stirring, for fear it burn; then put in one quart of claret, and half a pint of sack, and then sweeten it to your taste; put in a little salt; then have some white-bread, cut as big as dice, in the dish or bason; lay a little piece of the meat or a marrow bone in the middle of the dish, put in the broth, garnish the dish with some of the stew'd prunes, some raisins and currans out of the broth; scrape some sugar on the brim of the dish, and so serve it to the table. *The Queen's Royal Cookery*, 1713.

To PLUME, *v.* Term in falconry, to pluck off the feathers from a bird. "It is when a hawke caseth a fowle, and pulleth the feathers from the body." *Latham.*

And when the snare
Hath caught the fowl, you *plume* him, till you get
More feathers than you lost to Pallatine.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 427.

PLUMMET, for a plumb line. That by which the depth of the water is sounded.

Ignorance itself is a *plummet* o'er me.
Mer. W. W., v, 5.

That is, says Mr. Tyrwhitt, "ignorance itself is not so low as I am, by the length of a *plummet-line*." This seems the best interpretation.

PLUMP, *s.* A cluster, or collection of separate things; a group, or mass. It has been supposed to be corrupted from *clump*, or that from this. But *clump* is applied to trees only, and is evidently German; whereas, in the examples given of this from Sandys, Bacon, Hayward, and Dryden, it is applied equally to a group of trees, a collection of islands, a small body of troops, and a flock of wild-fowl. Of these examples I shall copy only one:

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger. *Hayward.*

But it occurs also in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Here's a whole *plump* of rogues.
Double Marriage, iii, 2.

Also in another old play:

No, thou seest beers a *plumpe* of fine gallants.
G. Chapman's Humorous Day's Mirth, sign. E 3.

It appears to have been in use long before *clump*; and G. Mason thought it the original word: but I believe they are quite independent of each other.

†But at Enfeld fyndyng a dosen in a *plump*, whan ther was no rayne, I bethought my self that they war appointed as watchmen, for the apprehendyng of such as are missyng. *Letter, dated* 1586.

†Great reason they had on their side to fight, (though it were with much danger), whiles the barbarous enemies preassed on all in *plumpes* and heapes.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†*To* PLUMP. To swell, or puff out. *Plumper*, anything used to stuff out another thing.

Art not thou *plumpt* with laughter, my Lorrique.
Hoffman, a Tragedy, 1631.

And that the cheeks may both agree,
Their *plumpers* fill the cavity.
The London Ladies Dressing Room, 1705.

†PLUNGE. A difficulty; a strait.

Canon Ely thought to have put Testwode to a great *plunge*. *Fox's Martyrs.*

Questionles this Gustavus (whose anagram is Augustus) was a great captain, and a gallant man, and had he surviv'd that last victory, he would have put the emperour to such a *plunge*, that som think he would hardly have bin able to have made head against him to any purpose again.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

PLURISY, *s.* A plethora, or redundancy of blood. Not the same as *pleurisy*, but derived from *plus, pluris*, more.

For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too much. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

Some young horses will feed, and being fat will increase blood, and so grow to a *plurisy*, and die thereof, if he have not soon help. *Mascal on Cattle*, p. 187

In a word,
Thy *plurisy* of goodness is thy ill.
Mass. Unn. Comb., iv, 1.

(Mars) that heal'st with blood
The earth when it is sicke, and cur'st the world
O' th' *pleuresie* of people. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, v, 1.

Why was the blood
Increas'd to such a *pleurisy* of lust.
Atheist's Trag., sig. G.

†*To* PLY. To bend.

Behold the apple bough how it doth *ply*
And stoope with store of fruit that doth abound,
Scarce able to sustaine them from the ground.
Remedy of Love, 1600.

PLYMOUTH CLOAK, *phr.* A whimsical phrase for a stick or cudgel, mentioned by Ray in his Proverbs, p. 238; "because," says he, "we use a staff

in cuerpo, but not when we wear a cloak." Therefore, as he explains it, they who land at Plymouth, rather destitute, and cannot procure a cloak, go and cut a stick, as an apology for the deficiency. See CUERPO. Hence the following passage is easily understood, which would otherwise be very unintelligible:

Shall I walk in a *Plymouth cloak* (that's to say) like a rogue, in my hose and doublet, and a crab-tree cudgel in my hand, and you swim in your satins?
2 Part of Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 423.

Whose *cloake* (at *Plimouth* spun) was crabtree wood.
Davenant, fol., p. 229.

He being proudly mounted.
Clad in *cloak* of *Plymouth*.
Denham, Ballad on Sir J. Mennis, Works, p. 75.

Reserving still the emblème of a souldier (his sword) and a *Plimouth cloake*, otherwise call'd a battoone.
Lenton's Characterismi, Char. 30

And I must tell you, if you but advance
Your *Plymouth cloak*, you shall be soon instructed.
Mass. New Way to p. O. D., i. 1.

It appears that for a similar reason it was also called a *Dunkirk cloak*. See Gifford on the above passage.

POCAS PALABRAS. See PALABRAS.

†*To* POCHE. Equivalent to the modern American term to gouge.

They pild and paird his beard, of paled hew.
Spet in his face, and out his tongue they drew,
Which usde to speake of God great blasphemies,
And with their fingers *poched* out his eyes.
Du Bartas.

POCKETS. It seems to have been an article of expensive affectation to have the pockets perfumed.

P. Jun. I think thou hast put me in mouldy *pockets*.
Fas. As good, right *Spanish perfume*, the lady Estifania's,
They cost twelve pound a pair.
B. Jons. Staple of News, i, 2.

GLOVES were also perfumed (see that article), and other parts of dress. The fashion began thus:

Edward Vere, earle of Oxford, came from Italy, and brought with him gloves, sweet baggs, a perfumed leather jerkin, and other sweet things.
Howes's Contin. of Stowe's Annals.

Even boots did not escape unscented:

I — can wear *perfum'd boots*, and beggar my tailor.
Dalorne's Poor Man's Comfort.

POD, CAPTAIN. The keeper of a puppet-show, in Ben Jonson's time, then called a motion.

Nay, rather let him be *Captain Pod*, and this his motion. *B. Jons. Every Man out of H.*, iv, 5.

Another show-man is called his pupil:

O the motions that I, Lanthorn Leatherhead, have given light to, i' my time, since my master *Pod* died.
Ibid., Bart. Fair, v, 1.

See you yond motion? not the old fa-ding.
Nor *Captain Pod*, &c. *Ibid., Epigr.*, 97.

†*To* PODGE.

My dames will say I am a *podging* asse.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

POET-SUCKER. Formed by analogy from *rabbit-sucker*, which means a sucking rabbit; consequently this means a sucking poet.

What says my *poet-sucker?*
He's chewing his muse's cud, I do see by him.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iv, 2.

See RABBIT-SUCKER.

POINADO. See POYNADO.

POINT, *s.* A tagged lace, used in tying any part of the dress. Thus, the *busk-point* was the lace by which the busk was fastened. See BUSK.

F. Their *points* being broken,—
P. Down fell their hose. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

Hence the pun in Twelfth Night:

Cl. But I am resolved on two *points*. *M.* That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

To *truss a point*, or the points, was to tie the laces which supported the hose, or breeches, and to *untruss* was the contrary. See TRUSS.

†A button-maker, lace-maker. *point-maker*, fibularius.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 210.

†POINT-LACE. A sort of lace.

To take out spots, stains, iron-moulds, pitch, rosin, or wax: to restore scorched linnen, faded silks, or linnen: to wash *point-lace*, tiffanies, sarsnets, a-la-modes, lute-strings, &c. *Accomp. Female Instructor.*

To POINT. Adverbially used, for exactly.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd *to point* the tempest that I bade thee?
Temp., i, 2.

A faithlesse Sarazin all arm'd *to point*.
Spens. F. Q., I. ii, 2.

Are you all fit?
To point, sir. *B. & Fl. Chances.*

POINT-DEVISE, or DEVICE, *phr.* Precise, or nice to excess. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of this phrase; it appears like French, but I can find no authority in that language for *à point devisé*, though it is perfectly analogous to *à point nommé* which is a very current form. Mr. Douce refers it to needlework, and mentions *point* lace as similar; Mr. Gifford thinks it must have been a mathematical phrase.

I abhor such phanatical phantasms, such insociable and *point-devise* companions. *L. L. Lost*, v, 1.

But you are no such man [that is, not negligent or slovenly], you are rather *point-devise* in your accoutrements. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.

Henry wan a strong town called Damfront, and furnishing it at *point-devise*, he kept the same in his possession. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, x, 1.

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-devise*.
Drayton, Polyolb., xv, vol. iii, 947.

When men (unmanly) now are garish, gay,
Trickt, spruce, terse, quaint, nice, soft, all *point-device*. *Fase. Florum*, p. 24, Lond., 1636.

In allusion to this phrase, Ben Jonson

makes Kastril in anger call his sister *punk-devise, i. e.*, a precise harlot. *Alchem.*, v, 3. But, in the following example, it is used as if it was formed from the English word *device*.

And if the dapper priest
Be but as cunning, *point* in his *device*,
As I was in my lie, my master Bramble,
Will, &c. *B. Jons. Tale of a Tub*, iii, **4**.

†POINTELING. With the point towards him?

He myght wel see a spere grete and longe that came streyghte upon hym *poyntelynge*.
Morte d'Arthur, ii, 165.

†POINTELL. A stylus or pencil for writing in a table-book.

A *pointell*, graphia vel stylus: but *stylus* is the point or pricke of the pointell.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 240.

POISURE, *s.* Weight; an unusual word.

Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
B. and Fl. Wit without M., i, **1**.

POKER, or POKING-STICK. A small stick, or iron, used for setting the plaits of ruffs.

Where are my ruff, and *poker?*
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 280.

POKING-STICK, *s.* The same as the preceding. These were latterly made of steel, that they might be used hot; the invention of which notable improvement is recorded by Stowe, who tells us that, about the sixteenth year of queen Elizabeth, "began the making the steele *poking-stickes*, and untill that time all lawndresses used setting stickes made of wood or bone."

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
If you should chance to take a nap in the afternoon, your falling band requires no *poking-stick* [as a ruff does] to recover its form. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 99.
Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hand. *Middleton's Blurt Master Const.*

These ruffs, and the sticks for setting them, terribly inflamed the righteous indignation of Stubbes; who, in his Anatomie of Abuses, not only ascribes the invention to the devil, but adds a tremendous story of that evil counsellor appearing to a young lady, who was dissatisfied with her ruff, in the likeness of a handsome young man, to set it for her; after which he kissed her, and destroyed her in the most wretched manner, with many fabulous additions, too strong, one should think, for the most prejudiced credulity. The whole story is extracted in the notes to Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl., vii, 19, should any one be curious to see it; Stubbes's own book being as scarce as it deserves

POLACK. A Polander. *Polaque*, French.

So frown'd he once, when in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice. *Haml.*, i, **1**.

Pole was also used; both occur together afterwards:

Nor will it yield to Norway, or the *Pole*,
A ranker rate, should it be sold in fee.
H. Why then the *Polack* never will defend it.
Ibid., iv, **4**.

In the former passage, the early editions all read *Poleaxe*, which perhaps was only intended for the plural of this word. The weapon of that name was spelt *poll-axe*, or *pole-axe*. But of *Polack*, in this place, the singular is more dignified, and perhaps more probable, as it was in a *parle*, when a general slaughter was not likely to ensue. Mr. Steevens, however, thought that the plural was intended.

I scorn him
Like a shav'd *Polack*. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 267.
Where hast thou serv'd? *Sold.* With the Russian against the *Polack*; a heavy war and has brought me to this hard fate. I was tooke prisoner by the *Pole*.
Heyw. and Br. Lanc. Witches, 4to, D 3.

To POLL, *v.* To strip, or plunder.

He will mow down all before him, and leave his passage *poll'd*. *Coriol.*, iv, **5**.
And said they would not bear such *polling* and such shaving. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 472.
They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse. *Spenser on Ireland*.

Often joined with pill, or pillage.

Which *pols* and pils the poore in piteous wize.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 6.
Pilling and *polling* is grown out of request, since plaine pilfering came into fashion. *Winwood's Mem.*

Johnson quotes the first passage as having a different sense, but that seems doubtful.

Also to cut the hair short, even though curled; usually called to *poll* the head. Absalom *polled* his hair annually,

And when he *polled* his head (for it was at every year's end that he *polled* it, because the hair was heavy on him, therefore he *polled* it) he weighed the hair of his head at two hundred shekels after the king's weight. 2 *Sam.* xiv, 26
Neither shall they [the priests] shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long, they shall only *poll* their heads. *Ezek.* xliv, 20.
And by these *polled* locks of mine, which while they

were long were the ornament of my sexe, now in their short curles the testimonie of my servitude.
Pembr. Arc., p. 187.

†A barbars towell, which they put about the shoulders for the cuttings or *pollings* of the haire to fall upon.
Nomenclator. 1585.

POLLARD, *s.* Anything that is *polled* or stripped at the top; usually applied to trees. Here to a stag, or rather to a man, jocularly compared to a stag:

1 *C.* He has no horns, sir, has he?
2 *C.* No, sir, he's a *pollard*. What wouldst thou do With horns?
B. & Fl. Philaster, v, 4.

A clipped coin was also called a *pollard*. [Also one of the names of a well-known fish, the bull-head or miller's thumb.]

†Capito, Auson. Cephalus fluvialis. Munier, eo quòd circa molerinas versetur, vilain. ob victus spurcitiem: testard, a capitis magnitudine. A *polard*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

POLLDAVY, or POLEDAVY, *s.* A sort of coarse canvas. Hence, metaphorically, any coarse wares.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, therefore you must be content with homely *polldavie* ware from me.
Howell's Letters, I, § ii, 10.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers.
Cleveland, 1687, p. 82.

†Hempseed doth yeeld or else it doth allow
Lawne, cambricke, holland, canvase, callico,
Normandy, Hambrough, strong *poledavis*, lockram,
And to make up the rime (with reason) buckram.
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

†POLLER. An extortioner.

Accipiter pecuniarum, a *poller* of the people or an extorcioner.
Eliotes Dictionarie, 1559.

POLRON, or POULDERN, or POULDRON. That part of the armour which covered the neck and shoulders. Probably from *epaule*.

Strive to plucke off eche others head peece, and to rent their *polrons* from their shoulders.
North's Plut., 645 E.

His helmet here he flings, his *poulderns* there.
Har. Ariost., xxiii, 106.

His *pouldrons* pinch him, and be cumbrous things.
Drayton, Dav. and Gol., p. 1637.

POLT FOOT. A club foot, or lame foot. It is most frequently applied to Vulcan.

Anywhere to escape this *polt-footed* philosopher, old Smug here of Lemnos [*i. e.* Vulcan].
B. Jons. Masque at C., vol. v, p. 427.

Vulcan was painted curiously, yet with a *polt-foot*.
Lyly's Euphues, Dedic.

Venus was content to take the blackesmith with his *powlt foot*.
Ibid., K 3.

Polt-foot is among the epithets for Vulcan in Poole's English Parnassus.

PO'MANDER, *s.* A ball, or other form, composed of, or filled with, perfumes, worn in the pocket, or about the neck. The following receipt for making one is in an old play:

Your only way to make a good *pomander* is this. Take an ounce of the purest garden mould, cleans'd and steep'd seven days in change of motherless rose water Then take the best labdanum, benjoin, both storaxes, ambergris, civet, and musk. Incorporate them together, and work them into what form you please. This, if your breath be not too valiant, will make you smell as sweet as any lady's dog.
Lingua, iv, 3, O. Pl., v, p. 199.

There is another, but very similar receipt, in Markham's English Housewife. It is this:

Take two penny worth of labdanum, two penny worth of storax liquid, one penny worth of calamus aromaticus, as much balme, half a quarter of a pound of fine wax, of cloves and mace two penny worth, of nutmegs eight penny worth, and of musk four graines; beat all these exceedingly together, till they come to a perfect substance, then mould it in any fashion you please, and dry it.
P. 151.

Pomander is mentioned in Autolycus's list of articles sold: "Ribbon, glass, *pomander*, brooch, &c." *Winter's Tale* iv, 3.

As when she from the water came,
Where first she touch'd the mould,
In balls the people made the same,
For *pómander*, and sold.
Drayton, Quest. of Cynth., p. 623.

Pomanders were often used, as Dr. Grey says in his notes on Shakespeare, against infection.

Her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pómander* to wear.
Polyolb., Song iv, p. 731.

When as the meanest part of her
Smells like the maiden *pómander*.
Herrick, p. 168.

Usually accented, I fancy, as in these passages, on the first syllable. Minshew derives it from *pomme* and *amber*. But a *pomander* was sometimes made of silver, in which case its office was to hold perfumes; and probably it was perforated with small holes to let out the scent. Among pieces of plate sold in 1546, we find, "a *pomannder*, weying 3 oz. and ½." *Cotes's Hist. of Reading*, p. 222. By a metaphor not much to be expected, a book of devotions received the title of "A *Pomander* of Prayers," 1578. See Dibdin's Ames, iv, p. 145. It meant, doubtless, a *sweet savour* of prayers.

POME-WATER, *s.* A species of apple called *malus carbonaria*, by Coles.

Ripe as a *pome-water*, who now hangeth as a jewel in the ear of Cœlo, the sky.
Love's L. L., iv, 2.

'Tis de sweetest apple in de world, 'tis better den de *pome-water*, or apple John.
Marlow's Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 192.

It is figured in Johnson's Gerard, but no particular description of it given.

†POMMADA. Pomatum.

But you will say unto me, Have you any remedy for it? Yes, gentlemen, I have, and for many other

inconveniences: I have a *pommada* to make fair the skin; it is white as snow, and odoriferous as balm or musk. *Comical History of Francion*, 1655.

†POMPIOUS. For pompous.

Thus in this *pompious* manner, beeing placed in the procession next Lucifer himselfe, they returned to hell. *Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell*, 1593.

PON, *s.*, for pond. Apparently a strange licence; yet it is probable that it was authorised, by the *d* being commonly lost in pronunciation.

Near to the foot whereof it makes a little *pon*,
Which in as little space converted wood to stone.
Drayt. Polyolb., S. xxviii, p. 1197.

Thus Warner uses *ponned*, for ponded, or inclosed in ponds:

The citizens, like *ponned* pikes, the lessers feed the great *Alb. Engl.*, p. 135.

†PONADO.

To make a *ponado*.—The quantity you will make set on in a posnet of fair water, when it boils, put a mace in, and a little piece of cinnamon, and a handful of currans, and so much bread as you think meet, so boil it, and season it with salt, sugar, and rosewater, and so serve it. *A True Gentlewomans Delight.*

PONIARD, *s.* A dagger, or small sword. For a time a fashion prevailed of wearing *poniards*, or dirks, instead of swords. *Poignard*, French.

Out with your bodkin,
Your pocket dagger, your stiletto, out with it,
Or, by this hand, I'll kill you. Such as you are,
Have studied the undoing of poor cutlers,
And made all manly weapons out of fashion:
You carry *poniards* to murder men,
Yet dare not wear a sword to guard your honour.
B. and Fl. Custom of Country, ii, 1.

Afterwards, the coxcomb having been well beaten, his antagonist says,

As you like this,
You may again prefer complaints against me
To my uncle and my mother, and then think
To make it good with a *poniard*.

On which the sufferer exclaims,

I am paid
For being of the fashion. *Ibid.*

PONKE. A false reading, instead of *Pouke*, for Puck, a merry fairy. See POUKE.

†PONTACK. A sort of wine.

Wine in abundance,—I drank none but sack,
But all you men did ply it with *pontack*.
Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 18.

†POORE AND RICH. An old game, mentioned by Taylor the water-poet in the following lines:

At novum, mumchance, mischance, (chuse ye which)
At one and thirty, or at *poore and rich*.

POOR JOHN. A coarse kind of fish, salted and dried. The fish itself is called also hake. It is said to resemble ling. *Lovell's Animals*, p. 233. Mr. Malone said that it was called *pauvre gens*, in French; perhaps rather *pauvre Jean*, for the other would require *pauvres*.

I would not be of one [a religion] that should command me
To feed upon *poor-John*, when I see pheasants
And partridges on the table. *Massing. Renegado*, i, 1.
Or live, like a Carthusian, on *poor John*.
Ibid., Guardian, ii, 1.
'Tis well thou art not fish; if thou hadst, thou hadst been *poor-John*. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

It was of course very cheap fare:

But suddenly thou grewst so miserable,
We thy old friends to thee unwelcomd are,
Poor-John and apple-pyes are all our fare.
Haringt. Ep., ii, 50.

The steward provided two tables for their dinners: for those that came upon request, powderd beefe, and perhaps venson; for those that came for hyre, *pore John*, and apple-pyes. *Ibid., Life of B. Godwin.*

†POPELET. "A puppet, or young wench." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

POPERIN, or POPPERIN. The name of a sort of pear, first brought from *Poperingues*, in Flanders; hence called Popering. Henry VIII gave this living to Leland, the antiquary, who probably introduced that pear into England, as Mr. Malone has observed. In the quarto edition of Romeo and Juliet was a passage, afterwards very properly omitted, containing a foolish and coarse quibble upon the name.

It seems to have been a bad pear:

I requested him to pull me
A Katherine pear, and had I not look'd to him,
He would have mistook and given me a *Popperin*.
Woman Never Vexed.

It seems that there is much attempt at wit on this pear, in some old dramas; but such as it is not worth while to repeat, or attempt explaining.

POPINJAY, *s.* A parrot; from the Spanish *papagayo*.

To be so pester'd with a *popinjay*. 1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
Or like the mixture nature dothe display,
Upon the quaint wings of the *popinjay*.
Browne, Past., ii, p. 65.
But if a *popinjay* speake, she doth it by imitation of man's voyce, artificially and not naturally.
Puttenham, p. 256.

Hence *popinjay* green feathers. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 56.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.
Asch. Scholem., p. 36.

In the following passage I should suppose it to be a stuffed bird, or some kind of mark set up to be shot at. Stowe mentions a place,

Since letten to the crossebow makers, wherein they used to shoot for games at the *popingey*.
Stowe's Lond., p. 128.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage, in which a distinction is made between a *parrot*, and a *popinjay*; but whatever the author quoted might imagine,

the derivation, and some of the above passages, seem to fix it; unless we suppose the *popinjay* some particular species of parrot.

†And pyping still he spent the day.
So mery as the *popingay*.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

†POPPET. An old form of puppet.

Her cardyng, her dycyng, dayly and nyghtlye.
Where fynd ye more falcehod then there? not lyghtly,
Wyth lyeng and sweryng by no *poppetes*,
But teryng God in a thowsand gobbetes.
Play of Wit and Science.

The fifth and sixth were Somerset and his countess. At her arraignment, all the letters that passed betwixt Forman and she, were read in open court, and the waxen and brazen *poppets* were made visible, dancing up and down from hand to hand, which discovered the folly of her actions. *Wilson's James I.*

†POPPLE. The poplar-tree.

So dooth also the yew tree, which brooketh a light and barren soyle: the walnut tree likewise in meane ground being hot, and the elme a sandy earth, the aspe, the *popple*, the alder, the able trees moyst ground, the oake most kindes of ground.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue.

PORC-PISCE, for porpoise, *s.* According to the true etymology of it, qu. hog-fish.

Tr. Why, sir, she talks ten times worse in her sleep. *M.* How! *Cl.* Do you not know that, sir? never ceases all night. *Tr.* And snores like a *porc-pisce*.
B. Jons. Epic., iv, 4.

Corrupted also to *porc-espic*.

†PORE-BLIND. Purblind, or short-sighted.

Pore-blinde, luscus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 300.

Thy greatnes here the *pore-blind* world may see.
Taylor's Works, 1630.

†PORTCLUSE. A portcullis.

Cataracta, Liv. Vectes portarum cancellatæ, portarum fores adversus hostilem impetum pendulæ.... La herse ou le gril d'une porte de la ville. *A port-cluse*, or percullice. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

There were also, who setting in hand to breake the yron *port-cluses*, were soone fired away, or killed with mightie stones from the wals.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PORPENTINE, *s.* One of the names for the animal now called a porcupine. Topsell has it *porcuspine*. *Hist An.*

Like quills upon the fretful *porpentine*.
Haml., i, 5, orig. edition.

Lions—together with leopards, linxes, and *porpentines*, have been kept in that part of the Tower which is called the Lion's Tower. *Howell's Londinopolis*, p. 24.

Claudiane the poete sayth, that nature geve example of shootinge first by the *porpentine*, which shoote his prickes, and will hitte anye thinge that fightes with it.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 12, repr.

It is unnecessary, I presume, at this day to expose the error which so long prevailed, that the porcupine can dart his quills. They are easily detached, very sharp, and slightly barbed, and may stick to a person's leg, when he is not aware that he is near enough to touch them.

PORT, *s.* State, attendance.

In Albanie the quondam king, at eldest daughter's court,
Was settled scarce, when she repines, and lessens still his *port*.
Warner, Alb. Engl., p. 65.

Thou shalt be master, Tranio, in my stead;
Keep house, and *port*, and servants as I should.
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

This is probably the sense intended in the following passage; a pretty attendance:

Well, madam, ye've e'en as pretty a *port* of pensioners.

To which the lady answers,

Vain-glory would seek more and handsomer.
B. and Fl., i, 2.

Hence *portly* in the sense of stately.

To PORT, *v.* To carry in a solemn manner; a military term.

Porting the ensigns of united two,
Both crowns and kingdoms, in their either hand.
B. Jons. Epithal., vol. vii, p. 3.

Milton has used it:

Sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Par. Lost*, iv, 978.

PORTAGE, *s.* Port, or port-hole.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head
Like the brass cannon. *Hen. V*, iii, 1.

PORTAGUE, PORTEGUE, PORTIGUE, *s.* A Portuguese gold coin, worth, according to some, about 4*l.* 10*s.*, according to others only 3*l.* 10*s.* It seems to have been sometimes pronounced as three syllables, *port-a-gue*.

Hold, Bagot, there's a *portague* to drink.
Sir John Oldcastle, i, 3.

Where he was wont to give me scores of crowns,
Doth he now foist me with a *portague*. *Ibid.*

Mr. Malone's attempt to change the reading to *cardecu* is quite unnecessary; the fall from *scores of crowns*, to less than one score, was sufficient ground of complaint. See Suppl. to Sh., vol. ii, 384.

An egge is eaten at one sup, and a *portague* lost at one cast. *Lyly's Mydas*, ii, 2.

F. No gold about thee?
D. Yes, I've a *portague* I have kept this half year.
B. Jons. Alch., act i.

Whear lords and great men have been d'sposed to play deepe play, and not having mony about them, have cut cardes instreede of cownters, with 'assewrawnce (on theyr honors) to pay for every peece of carde so lost a *portegue*.
Harington on Playe, vol. i, p. 207, ed. Park

For *portigue*, see in PESTLE.

PORTAL. See PORTESSE.

PORTANCE, *s.* Carriage, manner, deportment.

But your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*.
Coriol ii, 3.

But, for in court gay *portaunce* he perceiv'd,
And gallant shew to be in greatest gree,
Eftsoones to court he cast t' advance his first degree.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 5.

And again in St. 21.

Before them all a goodlie ladie came,
In stately *portance* like Jove's braine-borne dame,
To wit, that virgin queen, the fair Elize.
Higins's Engl. Eliza, p. 780.

It is introduced in Othello, from the old editions:

Of my redemption thence,
And *portance* in my travel's history. Act i, sc. 3.

The fourth folio reads, "traveller's history." Other editions,

And with it all my travel's history.

PORTASSE. See PORTESSE.

PORT-CANNON, *s.* A sort of ornament for the knees, resembling stiff boot-tops, or the holsters for pistols; called also *cannions*. See Cotgrave, and other old Dictionaries. Bishop Wilkins calls them "*Canons* of breeches, &c.," and defines them "hollow cylinders." *Real Char. Alphab. Dict.* They were of French invention, and called by them *canons*. The French Dictionaries say, "Canon —ornament attaché au bas de la culotte;" but the modern editions add, "cet ornament est hors d'usage." The excess of this fashion is thought to have been laughed down by Moliere.

And as the French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for pantaloons,
The length of breeches, and the gathers,
Port-cannons, periwigs, and feathers.
Hudib., I, iii, 923.

The same author says of "the huffing courtier," that,

His garniture is the sauce to his cloaths, and he walks in his *port-cannons*, like one that stalks in long grass.
Genuine Remains, ii, 83.

PORTCULLIS. An English coin, with that figure stamped on the reverse. Such were struck early in the reign of Elizabeth. Pinkerton calls them "the *portcullis* coins of Elizabeth, issued in rivalship of the Spanish king.—They are of different sizes from the crown downwards, and are easily distinguished by the *portcullis* on the reverse." *Pinkerton on Coins*, ii, 86, 2d edit.

It comes well, for I had not so much as the least *portcullice* of coyn before.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iii, 6.

†PORTER. A lever.

A leaver or *porter* to lift timber or other things with, palanga. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 133.

PORTER'S-LODGE. The usual place of summary punishment for the servants and dependants of the great, while they claimed and exercised the privilege of inflicting corporal chastisement.

I am now
Fit company only for pages and foot-boys,
That have perused the *porter's-lodge*.
Mass. D. of Milan, iii, 2.

I must be plain:
Art thou scarce manumised from the *porter's lodge*,
And yet sworn servant to the pantofle,
And dar'st thou dream of marriage?
Ib., New Way to Pay, &c., i, 1.

I'll hold my purpose though I be kept back,
And venture lashing at the *porter's-lodge*.
Heyw. Royal King, &c., Anc. Dr., vi, 245.

So also Shirley, quoted by Mr. Gifford, on the first example:

Begone, begone, I say; there's a *porter's lodge* else, where
You may have due chastisement. *Grateful Servant.*

It is also alluded to here:

And that, until
You are again reform'd, and grown new men,
You ne'er presume to name the court, or press
Into the *porter's-lodge*, but for a penance,
To be disciplin'd for your roguery.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., v, 1

And in the Maid of the Mill, v. 2. The unconfessed, but not doubted, author of Kenilworth, has made excellent use of this custom, as of others.

†I am sure wee be not farre from Heaven gates, and if S. Peter should understand of your abuse, I knowe he would commit you both to the *porter's lodge*.
Greenes Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

PORTESALE. An auction; originally, perhaps, a sale made in a port.

When Sylla had taken the citie of Rome, he made *portesale* of the goods of them whom he had put to death. *North's Plut.*, 600, C.

"Auctio—Open sale, or *portsale* of private goods." *Thomasii Dict.*, 1619, in voc.

Also the goods to be cheapened or sold:

Shewing foorthe themselves to the *portsale* of every cheapener, that list demaunde the pryce.
Palace of Pleas., vol ii, X 6 b.

Coles, and others, render it *venditio in portu*.

I have repayred and rygged the ship of knowledge, and have hoysed up the sayles of good fortune, that she may safely passe aboute and through all partes of this noble realme, and there make *port-sale* of her wyshed wares. *Caveat for Com. Curs.*, A 2 b.

†Vendre publicquement, et à l'encant. To make open sale, or *portsale:* to sell by the voyce of the common crier, for who gives more. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

PORTESSE, PORTASSE, PORTISE, PORTHOSE, &c. Breviary; a portable book of prayers. Very variously spelt. So called from being portable. In Chaucer it is *portos*. See Mr. Tyrwhitt's note on v. 13061, of that poet. In low Latin it was called

portiforium, "quod foras facile portari possit." *Du Cange*. *Portuasses* are prohibited in stat. 3 and 4 Edw. VI. c. 10. It is actually derived from *porte-hors*, in romance French, which is explained "Bréviare, livre d'église portatif, à l'usage des ecclésiastiques." *Roquefort*. *Portehors* is a literal translation of *portiforium*, from *portare-foras*. *Portos*, or *port-hose*, therefore, were not so remote as they might seem from the etymology. *Porte-hors* is also in Lacombe, Suppl. They are called *portals* in 1 Jac. I, cap. 5, where it is provided that no person shall import, print, sell, or buy, any popish primers, &c., breviaries, *portals*, legends, &c.

I'll take my *portace* forth, and wed you here.
Greene's Friar Bacon, sign. C 4.

And in his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worne, but therein little redd.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 19.

I thank God, I have lived well these many years, and never knew either the Old or New Testament. I content myself with my *portesse* and pontifical.
The Bishop of Dunkeld, in *Cook's History of the Reformation in Scotland*, vol i, p. 159.

She laughs to see their *portises* to fly,
Ready to knocke out one another's braine.
Harr. Ariost., xxvii, 26.

At the sight of a woman, the holiest hermit's *portasse* has falne out of his hands. *Florio, 2d Frutes*, p. 171.

Which have seene no more Latine than that onelie which they reade in their *portesses* and missalis.
Tindal, Prol. to Genesis.

See Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr., vol. ii, p. 237.

Called also *portuas*, and said to be corrupted into *port-hose*; but *port-hose* is only *porte-hors*. Skinner has it as *port-hose*, and says, "Vox mirifica et difficultatis plena;" but we now see the reason of it. Spelt sometimes *portace*, and even PORTUSE. See the latter.

PORTINGALL, or -GALE. A Portuguese.

The *Portingall* incounters them unshook,
He makes his lances at their backs come out.
Funsh. Lusiad, II, 150.

Doe wee not see the noble to match with the base, the rich with the poore, the Italian oftentimes with the *Portingale*. *Euph.*, sign. H 4 b.

They are also called *Portugals*:

When first they forc'd th' industrious *Portugals*
From their plantations in the happy islands.
B. and Fl. Sea Voyage, v. 1.

Used also as an adjective, Portuguese:

O great and *Portingall* fidelitie,
Pay'd by a subject to his prince! what more
Perform'd the Persian in that project high,
When nose and face he carbonado'd o're,
Which made the great Darius, sighing, cry
A thousand times, (it *griev'd his heart so sore*)
His brave Zopyrus, such as he was once,
He'd rather have than twenty Babilons.
Fansh. Lus., III, 41

I quote the whole stanza for the sake of the sixth line, which had been omitted by the printer, but is supplied by Sir R. Fanshaw's own hand, in a copy which I have.

[Used also for the country.]

†Spaine can report, and *Portingale* can tell,
Denmarke and Norway, both can witnesse well.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PORTMANTLE. A portmanteau.

Finding nothing of importance, they took only a box, and two *portmantles*, with all that was in them; and were about to carry them away.
Hist. of Francion, 1655.

†PORT-PANE. A cloth for carrying bread so as not to touch it with the hands.

A *port-pane* to beare bread from the pantrie to the table with, linteum panarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 178.

PORTUSE. The same as PORTESSE, &c., above noticed.

If I may take thee, it were as good thou weare deade,
For even with this *portuse* I will battre thy heade.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 268.

POSE, *s.* A cold, or defluxion from the head, the medical name of which is *coryza*, under which word Kersey thus defines it: "The *pose*, the falling down of a sharp, salt, and thick humour, out of the head, upon the nostrils, mouth, lungs," &c.

By the *pose* in thy nose,
And the gout in thy toes. *B. & Fl. Chances*, v, 3.

Megg yesterday was troubled with a *pose*,
Which this night hardened, sodders up her nose.
Herrick, p. 351.

H. I am sure he had no diseases.
D. A little rheum or *pose*, he lacked nothing
But a handkerchief. *Lyly, Mother Bomb.*, iv, 2

Grows
The ague, cough, the pyony, the *pose*.
Heywood, Dr., last leaf.

In Polwhele's Cornish vocabulary it occurs as *pawze*.

POSNET, *s.* A small pot, or skillet.

Whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chaffing-dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels. *Bacon*

A silver *posnet* to butter eggs. *Tatler*, No. 245.

The old dictionaries have it, but it does not commonly occur in authors. Perhaps from *poeslon*, French; now made *poëlon*.

†You neede not doubt, but they have closets and studies full of perfumes, boxes, drawers, gally-pots vialls, *posnets*, pipkins, ladels, spoones, plates, platters egge-shelles full of divers oyles.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612

†Then put in a clean *posnet*, and when your sirrup

begins to boil, put in your pomecitron and let it boil softly 3 or 4 hours until you find your sirrup thick enough. *True Gentlewomans Delight*, 1676.

POSSESS, *v.* To make master of in point of knowledge, to inform precisely; nearly the same as the third sense of this verb in Johnson, but used without any preposition.

I have *possess'd* him, my most stay
Can be but brief. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 1.

Here Johnson's explanation is, "I have made him clearly and strongly understand."

Possess us, *possess* us; tell us something of him.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

She is *possest*
What streams of gold you flow in.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 357.

With a preposition, as "possess us of," or "with," such a thing, it is more common. See O. Pl., xi, 309.

POSSET, *s.* A drink composed of hot milk, curdled by some strong infusion, which was much in favour with our ancestors, both as luxury and medicine. All the guards that attended the king, in Macbeth, seem to have had their possets:

I have drugg'd their *possets*. ii, 2.

In Fletcher's Scornful Lady, Wilford, and the mistress of his sister, take a *posset* on the stage before they retire to rest.

Shakespeare has boldly made a verb of it:

And with a sudden vigour it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood. *Haml.*, i, 5.

It was a treat usually prepared for a bridegroom:

I have bespoke a *posset*, somebody
Shall give me thanks for 't.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's F., v, 1.

See Johnson.

†All that happy is, betide
Both the bridegroom and the bride,
May their dayes be all of bliss,
Each as full of joy as this;
And when the *cake and posset* come
With summons to Elysium,
The God of Love convey them to their rest.
Epithalamium, Poems, by M. Stevenson, 1665.

POST, *s.* Haste, speed.

The mayor towards Guildhall hies him in all *post*.
Rich. III, iii, 6.

Ambition, still on horseback, comes in *poast*,
And seemes with greater glory to appeare.
Dan. Civ. Wars., vii, 62.

And brought him unto Yorke, in allmaine *poast*.
Ibid., viii, 25.

For she went down to Cornwall strayght *in post*,
And caused all her father's men to rise.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 33.

POST AND PAIR. A game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on *vying*, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair-royal of aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order: kings, queens, knaves, &c., descending. If there were no threes, the highest pairs might win; or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson, in a masque:

Post and pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat; his garments all done over with pairs and purs; his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.
Christmas, a Masq., vol. vi, p. 3.

It is characterized elsewhere by the same author, as a frugal game:

Let 'em embrace more frugal pastimes. Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them; or the witty invention of *noddie* for counters. *Masque of Love Restored*, vol. v, p. 406.

If you cannot agree upon the game—to *post and pair*.
W. We shall be soonest pairs; and my good host,
When he comes late, he must kiss the *post*.
Woman killed, O. Pl., vii, 296.

See PUR, and PAIR-ROYAL.

POSTS, painted and ornamented, were usually set up at the doors of sheriffs, and other magistrates, on which the royal proclamations were fixed.

He says he'll stand at your door like a *sheriff's post*.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How long should I be, ere I should put off
To the lord chancellor's tombe, or the *shrive's posts*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., iii, 9.

I hope my acquaintance goes in chains of gold three and fifty times double—the *posts* of his gate are a painting too. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 303.

A pair of such brothers were fitter for *posts* without doors, indeed, to make a shew at a new magistrates gate, than to be used in a woman's chamber.
Widow, O. Pl., xii, 253.

His discourse [an alderman's] is commonly the annals of his mayoralty, and what good government there was in the days of his gold chain, though the *door posts* were the only things that suffered reformation.
Earle's Micr., Char. 5.

Whose sonne more justly of his gentry boasts,
Than who were borne at two pied *painted postes*,
And had some trauntiug merchant to his syre.
Hall, Sat. IV, 2

These were usually new-painted, on entering into office, as appears in the second of the above quotations, and here also:

My lord maior's *posts* must needs be trimmed against he takes his oath. *To the Painters, Owle's Alm.*, p. 52.

†POSTHUME. Born or published after the death of the father or author, posthumous. In the first of these examples it is used as a substantive.

O pittie us, for our deer parent's sake,
Who honour'd thee, both in his life and death,
And to thy guard his *posthumes* did bequeath.
Du Bartas.

Lutzenfield, where he
Gain'd after death a *posthume* victory.
Carew's Poems, 1651.

We hope you will not imagine here is a line but what was the author's own: for, though this be a *posthume* edition, here is no false codicill, begotten after the father was buried. *Cartwright's Poems*, 1651.

Posthume, *l.* a child born after the fathers death.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary.

†POST-KNIGHT. In the first example, is only another phrase for a KNIGHT OF THE POST, which see. In the second it appears to mean one who carried the post.

The *post knight* that will sweare away his soule,
Though for the same the law his eares doe powle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And therefore, as Joves friendship thou dost tender,
To safe arrivall see thou dost him render.
Whilst May'es sonne his message thus did tell,
A fury, like a *post-knight*, came from hell;
And from th' infernall king of blacke Avernus.
These words he utter'd (which doe much concern us).
Ibid.

†*To* POSTPOSE. To esteem less than another, to despise.

Which appeares most towards them who lay down their lives, and *postpose* all worldly things for the preservation of their consciences.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†*To* POSTURE. To picture, to represent.

Those peeces we esteem most rare,
Which in night shadows *postur'd* are.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†POT.

A *pot* made in the mouth with one finger, as children use to doe. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 264.

POT-BIRDS appear in the stage direction to the Pilgrim, act v, sc. 4; which I can only conjecture to mean the sound of birds, imitated by a pot of water, and a quill. The first direction is "Musick and birds." They then talk about the singing of the birds, and the margin says again, "Musick and *pot-birds*."

POTARGO. Sometimes written for BOTARGO, which see.

POTATOES. It is curious enough to see that excellent root, which now forms a regular part of the daily nutriment of almost every individual, and is the chief or entire support of multitudes in Ireland, spoken of continually, as having some powerful effect upon the human frame, in exciting the desires and passions. Yet this is the case in all the writings contemporary with Shakespeare. Thus Falstaff:

Let the sky rain *potatoes*; let it thunder to the tune of Greensleeves; hail kissing comfits, and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation.
Merry W. W., v, 5.

See the abundant, or rather superabundant, notes of the commentators, on this, and similar passages. The subject is not worth pursuing; but if any person wishes for more illustration, they may consult, B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iv, 4; Ben Jons. Cynthia's Revels, ii, 2; Massinger, New Way to Pay, &c., ii, 2; O. Pl., iii, 323, iv, 427, &c. The medical writers of the times countenanced this fancy. See also Harington's Epigrams, B. iii, 33.

To POTCH, or POCHE. To thrust at with a pointed instrument; derived by Johnson from the French: but perhaps more nearly allied to *poke*. Kersey marks it as a North-country word.

Mine emulation
Hath not that honour in't it had, for where
I thought to crush him in an equal force,
True sword to sword, I'll *potch* at him some way
Or wrath or craft may get him. *Coriol.*, i, 10.

They use to *poche* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon-speare. *Carew's Cornw.*, p. 31.

†POTCH'D EGGS. What we now call poached eggs.

POTED, *part.* I have seen only in the following instance, and do not exactly know its meaning.

He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, iv, 50.

See PURITAN.

POTENT, *s.*, for potentate.

Cry havock, kings! back to the stained field!
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!
K. John, ii, 2.

It seems to be Scotch, by the example which Mr. Steevens gives in the note; but it is not in Jamieson.

†POTGUN. A pop-gun.

Sclopus vocari potest et tubulus è sambucino ligno, quo pueri ebsa glande stuppea strepitum cient. *ἀφετήριον*. A *potgun* made of an elderne sticke, or hollow quill, whereout boyes shoote chawen paper.
Nomenclator, 1585.

Also, a name for a short wide cannon, formed like a pot.

Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culverins, slings,
Potgoons, sakirs, cannons, double and demie.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556

That his stern ignorance and pride
Might be the better fortify'd,
Beneath his nose, in mighty state,
A brace of mortal engines sate,
Such dreadful *pot-guns* of correction,
That threaten'd nothing but destruction.
Hudibras Rediviv., part 12, 1707.

†POTHANGLE. More usually called a pot-hanger.

Climacter, instrumentum in gradus scansile, de quo ahena et lebetes suspendimus. κλιμακτὴρ. Cremiliere. The *pot hangers*. *Nomenclator.*

Item, a fryeng panne and a peyre of *pothangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.

Inventory of Goods, 30 *Hen. VIII.*

Item, one *pothangles*, price ij.*s.*

MSS. Stratford-on-Avon, 1614.

†POT-LEACH. A drunkard.

With hollow eyes, and with the palsie shaking,
And gouty legs with too much liquor taking.
This valiant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunke a thousand pottles up-se-freese.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†POT-PUNISHMENT. Forcing one another to drink.

But these base fellowes I leave in their ale-houses, to take *pot-punishment* of each other once a day, till &c.

Lomatius on Painting, 1598.

†POT-QUARRELS. Drunken squabbles.

Arc. Faith, landlord. *Mol.* I'd have sworn thou hadst bin of a better nature, than to remember *pot-quarrels*. By my troth I should have kick'd my father in that humour.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

POTSHARE, *s.* The same as potshard, a fragment of a broken pot.

They hew'd their helmes, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* been. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, i, 37.

†POT-SHOT. Drinking to excess. This term occurs in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

Thus many a gallant that dares stab and swagger,
And 'gainst a justice lift his fist or dagger:
And being mad perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.

†POT-SURE. Confident; literally, having drunk enough to make him bold.

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And arm'd against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms. *Legend of Capt. Jones*, 1659.

To POTT, *v.*, the same as to *cap*, verses; that is, to produce one Latin verse, on demand, which shall begin with the same letter that ends a verse before repeated.

The boies of divers schooles did cap or *potte* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.

Stowe's Survey (1599), p. 53.

I have not found the word elsewhere.

POTTLE, *s.* The measure of two quarts. I presume the pottles for strawberries originally held that quantity. Alas, how changed!

Now, my sick fool, Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,
To Desdemona hath to-night carouz'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Othello*, ii, 3.

She [a bawd] hath only this one shew of temperance, that let a gentleman send for tenne *pottles* of wine in her house, hee shall have but ten quarts; and if hee want it that way, let him pay for't, and take it out in stew'd prunes. *Overbury's Char.*, K 1 b.

It is sometimes used for drinking-vessel, without reference to the measure.

Hence also,

POTTLE-DRAUGHTS. The taking off that quantity at once.

I shall be glad
To give thanks for you, sir, in *pottle-draughts*.
O. Pl., *City Match*, iii, 3.

Our funerals had been
Bewail'd in *pottle-draughts*. *Ibid.*

See vol. IX, p. 338.

†*To* POUCH. To close up in a pouch or case.

Come bring your saint *pouch'd* in his leathern shrine.

Quarles's Emblems.

†POUCHRINGS.

Broomes for old shooes! *pouchrings*, bootes and buskings. *Songs of the London Prentices*, p. 153.

POUKE, *s.* A fiend. The same as *Puck*, or Robin Goodfellow, supposed to be a merry and mischievous fairy. So, without doubt, it ought to be read, as Mr. Todd conjectures, and not *ponke*, which has no meaning. Mr. Steevens had so cited before.

Ne let the *pouke*, nor other evill sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with they'r charmes,
Ne let hob-goblins, names whose sence we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.

Spens. Epithal., § 1, 341, &c.

And, that they may perceive the heavens frown,
The *poukes* and goblins pull the coverings down.

Scourge of Venus, 1614.

Skinner explains Chaucer's "ne none hell *powke*," by "*i. e.*, no *pug* of hell, nullus cacodæmon." See also under *Pug*, etym. gen. where he says "*Pugs* etiam dæmones vocant," &c. See PUCK.

POULDER, *s.*, or POWLDER. Powder; *pouldre*, old French.

And of the *poulder* plot they will talk yet.

B. Jons. Epigr., 92.

For like as a match doth lie and smoulder,
Long time before it commeth to the traine,
But yet, when fire hath caught in the *poulder*,
No art is able the flames to restraine.

Mirr. Mag., 332.

And who may dare speake, against one that is great,
Lawe with a *powlder* indeed.

Song of a Constable, Cens. Liter., viii, 405.

POULDERED. Beaten to powder; from the same.

And were not heavenly grace that did him blesse,
He had beene *pouldred* all, as thin as flioure.

Spens. F. Q., I, p. 8.

And on his shield, enveloped seven fold,
He bore a crowned little ermilin,
That deck'd the azure field with her fayre *poulder'd* skin. *Ibid.*, III, ii, § 25.

POULDRON. See POLRON, &c.

POULES, or POWLES, for St. Paul's. The old, vulgar pronunciation, borrowed, perhaps, originally from the French. "As old as *Poules*," (pro-

nounced Poles) was a proverb occasionally used within my memory, though it alludes to the old Gothic church. So it was spoken, even when written *Paul's*.

It is intended, having cure of souls,
That upon summons I should preach at *Paules*.
Honest Ghost, p. 209.

So also,

Well, now thou'rt come in sight of *Paul's*,
Hast thou compounded for thy coales.
Wit Restor'd, *Mr. Smith to Sir J. Mennis*.

See PAUL'S.

†POULT. A chicken.

Sel 'Tis beleev'd coz,
And by the wisest few too, that i' th' camp
You do not feed on pleasant *poults*.
Chapman's Revenge of Honour, 1654.

POULTER, *s.* A dealer in poultry. It has long been changed to *poulterer*.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a rabbet-sucker, or a *poulter's* hare. 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii, 4.
I could bulk your grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd, Like a hare at a *poulter's*. *B. & Fl. Philaster*, v, 1.
He sleeps a horseback like a *poulter*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi. 283.

Over against the parish church of St. Mildred, on the south side of the Poultrie, up to the great conduite, have yee divers fayre houses, sometimes inhabited by *poulters*. *Stowe*, p. 210.

POUNCE, *v.* To perforate; from *poncar*, Spanish, or *poncellare*, Italian. Coles has "to *pounce*, perforo." See also Minshew.

A short coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarde fashion. *Elyot, Gov.*, fol. 91.

See Todd. Holinshed speaks of gilt bowls *pounced*, or pierced.

†POUNCE. A punch; a stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with, tudicula.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 147.
A *pounce*, or printing yron to marke withall, tudicula.
Ibid., p. 131.

†POUNCE. Some medicinal preparation.

Of the flesh thereof there is made *pounces* for sicke men to refresh and restore them: but yet it generateth grosse bloud, and makes one to sleepe much.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

POUNCET-BOX, *s.* A box perforated with small holes, for carrying perfumes; quasi, *pounced-box*.

And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A *pouncet-box*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose, and took't away again.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

It might be thought that a snuff-box was meant, as it follows:

Who therewith angry, when it next came there
Took it in snuff.

But it means no more than snuffing it up, or smelling strongly to it; with the addition of a quibble on the phrase, "to take anything *in snuff*," which was equivalent to "taking huff at it," in familiar modern language. See SNUFF.

POUNCINGS, or POUNCES. Holes stamped in clothes, by way of ornament, such as is now called *pinking*.

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps, neglected,
Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, 1
What can you do now,
With all your paintings and your *pouncings*, lady,
To restore my blood again? *Ibid.*, *Kn. of Malta*, ii, 1.
One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.
Homily against Excess of Apparel, cited by Todd.

†POUND-PEAR. The pear called in French the *bon-chrétien*.

Poire de bon chrestien, poire de livre, Budæo. A *pound-peare*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†POUND-STONE.

Then doth the ponderous *poundstone* purse
Bring doune their feete againe.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

POWDER FOR THE HAIR was introduced into England early in the 17th century, and became the immediate subject of ridicule to the dramatists, and severe censure from the Puritans. I do not recollect that it is mentioned by Shakespeare; but it is by Ford, in a play published in 1633:

Why this being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener *powder her hair*—&c., but she shall remember me. *Love's Sacrif.*, ii, 1.

It is alluded to in one printed in 1618:

As for your handsome faces, and filed tongues,
Curled miller's heads, &c. *Fl. Loyal Subject*, iii, 2.

About the year 1654, Howell, speaking of a person who thought madness cured by putting ashes on the head, says,

If the said ambassador were here among us, he would think our *modern* gallants were all mad, or subject to be mad, because they ashe and *powder* their pericraniums all the year long. *Letters*, iv, 5.

To POWDER, *v.* To sprinkle with salt: also to salt meat in any way. Hence a *powdering-tub*, for a vessel in which things are salted. Also *powdered beef*, for salted beef, &c. These words are hardly obsolete.

If thou imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow. 1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4.

†POW-DAKED.

Can we not force from widowed poetry
Now thou art dead (great Donne) one elegie,
To crowne thy hearse? Why yet did we not trust,
Though with unkneaded *pow-dak'd* prose, thy dust,
* * * *
Dry as the sand that measures it, might lay
Upon the ashes, on the funerall day?
Carew's Poems, 1642

†POWDIKE. A dike in the fens.

Cutting downe of *powdicke*.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620

Cutting or breaking downe of *powdike*, or other bankes in marsh-land, maliciously, is felony. *Ibid.*

POWLER, *s.* for poller; that is, one who polls or cuts the hair.

R. I know him not; is he a deaft barber?
G. O yea; why he is mistress Lamia's *powler*.
Promos and Cassandra, v, 4. 6 Plays, i, p. 52.

†POWLINGS. Cuttings.

Then lop for thy fewel the *powlinges* well growen.
That hindreth the corne or the grasse to be mowen.
Tusser's Husbandrie, 1557.

†POWTING-CLOTH. A sort of neck-kerchief.

A crosse-cloath, as they tearme it, a *powting-cloth*, plagula. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 275.

POX, *s.* The smallpox, when so used without any epithet; exactly contrary to the modern usage. It was so called from the *pocks*, or pustules, with which it covers the body. This use of the word is fully confirmed by Dr. Farmer, in a note on the following passage; which, indeed, itself affords a confirmation of it, since the *o's*, there mentioned, mean the marks left by the smallpox, as they did also the pustules of it. See O's.

O that your face were not so full of O's.
K. A *pox* on that jest. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

Thus, says Dr. Farmer, Davison has a canzonet on his "lady's sicknesse of the *poxe*;" and Dr. Donne writes to his sister, "At my return from Kent, I found Peggy had the *poxe*—I humbly thank God it has not much disfigured her." Thus is Katharine, the court lady, attendant on the princess of France, defended from the imputation of indelicacy, in using this term; and thus, I presume, may the other old dramatists be defended for putting this expression into the mouths of their delicate females; of which abundant instances may be found. See Ben Jonson, Devil is an Ass, v, 1, 2, and 3; New Inn, ii, 1.

Celia, in the Humourous Lieutenant of Beaumont and Fletcher, says,

Pox on these bawling drums! I'm sure you'll kiss me.
Act i, sc. 2.

So Anabel, in the French Lawyer, act v, sc. 1; and Mary, in Monsieur Thomas, act iii, sc. 3. Leonora, in Massinger's Very Woman, act iv, sc. 3. But I fear the ladies did not quite discard the expression when it has obtained a much coarser meaning. Use reconciles strange things.

Such a plague was the *smallpox*, before the recent modes of counteraction were known, that its name might well be used as an imprecation.

POYNADO, or POINADO, *s.* A sword, or rather dagger; a poniard.

Strikes his *poinado* at a button's breadth.
Return from Parnassus, i, 2.

It occurs also in the stage direction to Fuimus Troës, Act v, Sc. 3. "draws his *poynado*." O. Pl. vii, 517.

I will have it so sharp-pointed, that it shall stab
Motto like a *poynaydo*. *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
He would not use any other revenge, but at the next meeting stab him with his *poinado*, though he were condemned to death for the action.
R. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., in *Harl. Misc.*, vol. iii, 397, ed. Park.

POYNETTES. Small bodkins, or points to punch holes with.

And then their bonettes, and their *poynettes*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, p. 6, L.

PRACTICE, *s.* Art, deceit, treachery. See Todd, in *Practice*, No. 8.

This act persuades me,
That this remotion of the duke and her
Is *practice* only. *King Lear*, ii, 4.
Oh thou, Othello, that wast once so good,
Fall'n in the *practice* of a cursed slave. *Othello*, v, 2.
Since I am inform'd,
That he was apprehended by her *practice*,
And, when he comes to trial for his life,
She'll stand up his accuser. *Mass. Parl. of Love*, v, 1.
I pray God there be no *practice* in this change.
Look about you, 1600.

In our commoner sense of *practice*, that is, the habit of performing any thing, *practick* was most used.

PRACTICK, or PRACTIQUE, *s.* Practice, opposed to theory.

No such matter;
He has the theory only, not the *practick*.
Mass. Emp. of East, ii, 1.
Oh, friend, that I to mine owne notice
Had joined but your experience; I have the
Theoricke, but you the *practicke*. *Engl. Travell.*, i, 1.
Who being well grounded in the theoricke, assumes the *practique* as an effect of the cause.
Lenton's Leas. Char., 1.

PRACTICK, *a.* Practical.

So that the art and *practick* part of life,
Must be the mistress to this theorique.
Sh. Hen. V, i, 1.

Also, from the above noted sense of *practice*, artful, treacherous:

Wherein she used hath the *practicke* paine
Of this false footman, clokt with simplenesse;
Whom if ye please for to discover plaine,
Ye shall him, Archimago, find, I ghesse
The falsest man alive. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xii, 34.
Suppresseth mutin force, and *practicke* fraude.
Hughes's K. Arthur, 1587, Introd.

PRACTISANTS, *s.* Traitors, confederates in treachery; from the obsolete sense of practice. See PRACTICE.

Here enter'd Pucelle, and her *practisants*.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

PRAISE AT PARTING. A sort of proverbial expression, often alluded

to by old authors. Stephen Gosson, a writer of queen Elizabeth's time, was the author of a Morality so entitled, but never published. Shakespeare has,

A kind
Of excellent dumb discourse. *Pr. Praise in departing.*
Temp., iii, 3.
Now *praise at* thy *parting*. *Tom Tyler, &c.*, 1598.
And so she doth; but *praise* thy luck *at parting*.
Two Women of Abingdon, 1599.

†PRANE. A prawn.

Prane a fysshe, *saige coeque*. *Palsgr.*

PRANK, *v.* To dress out affectedly, or splendidly; to decorate. *Pronken*, Dutch.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscur'd
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor, lowly maid.
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.
But 'tis that miracle and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.
Twelf. N., ii, 4.
Some *prancke* their ruffes, and others trimly dight
Their gay attyre. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 14.

So Milton:

Obtruding false rules *prankt* in reason's garb.
Comus, l. 759.

Hence *pranker* was used for a person who dressed gaily. See Todd.

PRANK is met with, but very rarely, as an adjective. Frolicksome, full of tricks; from *prank*, *s.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 210.

Mr. Todd rightly observes, that *prank*, a trick, was in earlier times more seriously applied, of which he gives examples.

PRAVANT, *a.*, probably for *provant*. Anything supplied from military stores.

They rode to the place, where they might descry two battels ready ordered for present skirmish, they could easily discover the colours and *pravant* liveries of everie companie.
Heywood's Hierarchie, lib. viii, p. 554.

See PROVANT.

†PRAVITY. Wickedness. Lat. *pravitas*.

Such is the *pravity* and weakness of mans nature, as without industry, art, and discipline, he remaines but the onely degree of reason from a beast.
The Golden Fleece, 1657.
Why doth man blame the manners, and the times,
Imputing to their *pravities* his crimes?
Owen's Epigrams, 1677.

PRAYERS AFTER A PLAY. This awkward and misplaced act of devotion seems little reconcileable to modern notions of propriety; but there is abundant testimony, that it was long the custom, in our theatres, at the end of each play, to offer a solemn prayer for the sovereign, or other patron of the house. This was done by one or more of the performers, actually kneeling on the stage.

My tongue is weary; when my legs are so too, I will bid you good night; and so *kneel down* before you: but indeed to *pray* for the queen.
Sh. Epil. to Hen. IV.
This shows like *kneeling after the play*.
Middleton's Mad W., O. Pl., v, 398.
Which he performes with as much zeale as an actor after the end of a play, when hee prayes for *his majestie, the lords of his most honourable privie councell, and all that love the king*.
Clitus's Whimzies (1631), p. 57.

Many other examples are given by Farmer and Steevens at the end of Henry IV. See other references in O. Pl., i, p. 291, at the end of the New Custome. See also KNEELING.

†*To* PREAD. To pillage.

Drawing after them at their tailes great traines of the meniall and household servitors, like unto crewes and troupes of *preading* brigands.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

PREASE, *s.* Press, or crowd.

Great-belly'd women
That had not half a week to go, like rams
In the old time of war, would shake the *prease*
And make them reel before them. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 1.

The modern editors take the liberty to read *press*, Capell excepted.

The king is at hand, stand close in the *prease*.
Damon & Pith., O. Pl., i, p. 199.
In case she be constrained to abide
In *prease* of company.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, p. 190.
And hasting to get out of that same *prease*,
She beckned him that after her he ride,
Then went she thence, with mind inclin'd to peace.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 38.
And through the *prease* (agreed so) they brake.
Fairf. Tasso, xix, 6.

To PREASE, *v.* To press.

No humble suitors *prease* to speak for right.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.
And praiers did *prease* before thy mercy-seat.
Looking Glass for London, F 4.
For any man to *prease* beyond the place.
Bussy D'Ambois, F 3.
Ran *preasing* forth on foot, and fought so then
Mirr. for Mag., 373.

PRECEDENT, *s.*, for prognostic, or indication.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.
Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 405.

It was used also for a rough draft, or previous copy of any writing:

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our remembrance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
K. John, v, 2.

†PRECEL. To excel

Thou shalt be Janus, hard 'tis to *precel*
Thy father; if thou equal'st him, 'tis well.
Owen's Epigrams.

PRECISIAN, *s.* A puritan, or precise person.

He was of Italy, and that country breeds not *Precisians* that way, but hot libertines.
B. & Fl. Cust. of C., iv, 1.

Verity, you brach,
The devil turn'd *precisian!* *Mass. New W.*, i, 1.

A *precisian* well described:

The man, affrighted at this apparition,
Upon recovery grew a great *precisian*,
He bought a bible of the new translation,
And in his life he shew'd great reformation,
He walked mannerly, and talked meekly,
He heard three lectures, and two sermons weekly.
He vow'd to shun all companies unruly,
And in his speech he used no oath but truly;
And zealously to keep the sabbath's rest,
His meat for that day on the ev'n was drest.
Harington's Epig., i, 20.

These men for all the world like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the windows see,
Will pluck down all the church.
Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 775.

A very severe portrait of a *precisian* is in sir T. Overbury's Characters, sign. K 3, edit. 1630. There seems to be no assignable meaning for *precisian*, in the following passage of Falstaff's letter:

Ask me no reason why I love you; for though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 1.

Physician has been conjectured, with great probability; and the more so, as Shakespeare has elsewhere given to Reason the same office:

My reason, the *physician* to my love,
Angry that his prescriptions are not kept,
Hath left me. *Sonnet* 147.

But *Precisian* is given by Johnson, in his Dictionary, and defined, "one who limits or restrains;" a sense which might easily be admitted, were there any proof that the word was ever so used at that period.

The derivative, *precisianism*, was also used.

PRECONTRA'CT, *s.* A previous contract.

He is your husband on a *precontract*,
To bring you thus together is no sin.
Meas. for M., iv, 1.

Abhorring sore this act,
Because I thereby brake a better *precontract*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 378.

It has been found also as a verb. See Johnson.

PREDI'CT, *s.* Prediction.

Or say with princes if it shall go well,
By oft' *predict* that I in heaven finde.
Sh. Sonnet, 14.

See OFTEN. *adj.*

†*To* PREDOMINE. To predominate.

So th' element in wine *predomining*,
It hot, and cold, and moist, and dry doth bring.
Du Bartas.

PREEVE, or PRIEVE, *v.* To prove; a Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, but, I believe, no other poet of his age.

But bad him stay at ease till further *preeving*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 1365.

Besides her countenance, and her lively hew,
Matched with equal yeares, do surely *prieve*
That yond same is your daughter. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 18.

It was used also in the Scottish dialect. See to *Preif*, *Prieve*, or *Preve*, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

PRIEFE, *s.*, of the same origin. Proof, trial.

But readie are of anie to make *priefe*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, l. 408.

Tell then, O lady, tell what fatal *priefe*,
Hath with so huge misfortune you opprest.
F. Q., II, i, 48

†PREFINED. Predestined; fixed beforehand.

And whereas death is to all men *prefined*.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

That they should not before the time by Him [God] *prefined*, devour the reliques of the Greeke empire.
Ibid

PREGNANCY, *s.* Ingenuity, wit; from the metaphorical senses of PREGNANT, which see.

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 2

Affect the opinion of *pregnancy*, by an impatient and catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar.
Lord Bacon's Speech to Sir Rich. Hutton.

Not a dunce, captain; but you might give me leave to misdoubt that *pregnancy* in a soldier, which is proper and hereditary to a courtier.
B. & Fl. Honest M. F., ii, 2.

PREGNANT, *a.* Ready, or apt to produce. The metaphorical senses of this word, by which it was applied to the productiveness of mind, genius, argument, &c., are now in general obsolete. Dr. Johnson has noticed three of them, but the last, as it seems to me, erroneously; giving it the signification of free or kind (*Pregnant*, 6), where I think it means apprehensive, ready to conceive, or produce right intelligence. See here No. 3.

1. Stored with information:

Our cities institutions, and the terms
For common justice, you are as *pregnant* in,
As art or practice hath enriched any
That we remember. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 1.

Tis very cleare the place is very *pregnant*.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 426.

Hence the contrary, UNPREGNANT, q. v.

2. Ingenious, full of art or intelligence:

Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness
Wherein the *pregnant* enemy [*i. e.*, the devil] does much. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 2.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

3. Apprehensive, ready to understand, rich in perceptive powers:

My master hath no voice, lady, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear. *Twel. N.*, iii, 1.

It is marked, however, in this sense, as somewhat affected, for the foolish sir Andrew immediately takes it up, as a superfine term, fit to be remembered: "*Odours, pregnant,* and *vouchsafed!* I'll get them all three ready." *Ibid.*

4. Applied to an argument; full of force or conviction, or full of proof in itself:

Now, sir, this granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforc'd position. *Othello*, ii, 1.

Malice and lucre in them
Have lay'd this woe here. O 'tis *pregnant, pregnant!* *Cymbel.*, iv, 2.

The word was, however, used with great laxity, and sometimes abused, as fashionable terms are; but generally may be referred to the ruling sense of being full, or productive of something. Thus in Hamlet:

And crook the *pregnant* hinges of the knee,
Where thrift may follow fawning. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

Where I should not so much interpret it quick, ready, as Johnson and others do; but artful, designing, full of deceit.

†PRELUDIOUS. Serving as a prelude.

Yet, that's but a *preludious* blisse;
Two souls pickearing in a kisse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†*To* PRENOTE. To prognosticate.

To a woman it *prenotes* dolour and pain of the wombe.
Saunders' Physiognomie, 1653.

PRENTICE, *s.* The word requires no explanation; but we should notice the famous legendary worthies, *the four prentices of London*, formerly very popular heroes, in that place. On their acts, there is an old play, by Thomas Heywood, printed in quarto in 1615. They were, according to that author, *Godfrey, Grey, Charles*, and *Eustace*, the four sons of an earl of Bologn, who was reduced to poverty by supporting William I in his invasion of England. These sons he had bound to trades; but they preferred the profession of war, and went volunteers to the Holy Land, where they performed prodigies of valour. Reprinted O. Pl., vi, 457.

He counts—*the four prentices of London* above all the nine worthies.
Earle's Microc., § 68, *and Bliss's Note upon it*

We should remark also the legal phrase *prentice*, or *apprentice of law*, for a barrister in that profession. This was anciently their regular title; see Blount, and Cowell, who quote Selden as authority. They add, that the learned Plowden so styled himself; and that Finch, in his Nomotechnia, wrote himself *apprentice de la ley*. So Harington:

For Plowden, who was father of the laws,
Which yet are read and ruled by his enditings,
Doth name himself a *prentice* in his writings.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

†PREPARANCE. Preparation.

All this busy *preparaunce* to warre.
More's Utopia. 1551.

PREPARE, *s.* Preparation; from the verb.

Pembroke and Stafford, you in our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
3 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.

†*To* PREPENSE. To contrive beforehand.

Accurata malicia, malice *prepensed*.
Accuratum habere, to *prepense*, or forcast a thyng curiously. *Eliotes Dictionarie*.

†*To* PREPORT. To forebode.

Pyraustæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy *preports* annoy. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 575.

To PREPOSTERATE, *v.* To render preposterous, or to disgrace.

I never saw thinge done by you, which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii, S 7 b.

†PREPOSTEROUSLY. Chapman uses this word (Hom. Il., v, 584) in a very pedantic manner, in the sense of hind part foremost, or literally, as we say, bottom upwards, on one's head.

He groaned, tumbled to the earth, and stayed
A mighty while *preposterously*.

†PRESAGIE. A presage.

Thinke thou this is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath to thee,
If that thou cleave not to his woord, and eke repentant be. *Stubbes' Two Examples*, 1581.

PRESCRIPT, *a.* Prescribed, or written down before.

By whose *prescript* order all was to be done.
Knolles's Turks, 890 K.

Which is the *prescript* praise and perfection of a good and particular mistress. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.

Noticed by Johnson.

PRESCRIPT, *s.*, in a similar sense. Order, direction in writing.

And then I *prescripts* gave her
That she should lock herself from his resort.
Haml., ii, 2

This is the reading of the early quartos; the folio has *precepts*. This sense is exemplified by Johnson from Milton; and an instance also given of its being used for *prescription*, in the medical sense.

PRESEANCE, *s.*, from the French. Priority of place, in sitting.

Their discreet judgment in precedence and *preseance*.
Carew's Cornwall, quoted by Johnson.

PRESENCE, for presence-chamber. The state room in a palace, where the sovereign usually appears.

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence*. *Henry VIII*, iii, 1.
Is a duke's chamber hung with nobles, like a *presence!* *B. & Fl. Nob. Gent.*, iii, 1.

That is, like a king's. Hence used also for any grand state room:

Her beauty makes
This vault a feasting *presence*, full of light.
Rom. & Jul., v, 3.

See Johnson.

†**PRESENT.** Immediate; quick; ready.

To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer, but after a long and perplex'd pause, said.
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 70.
This is the best and *presentest* remedy for helping the rheum, that ever I knew or heard of.
Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.

PRESENTLY, *adv.* At this present time.

Therefore, I pray you, stand not to discourse,
But mount you *presently*. *Two Gent.*, v, 1.
Setting it forth to the reader, not as a battle already fought, but *presently* a fighting.
North's Plut., 1016 E.

See also the instances in Johnson.

PREST, *part.*, from to press, in the sense of to hasten. Used in the sense of ready, or earnest to do a thing; perhaps rather from *prest*, old French, ready.

Then do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it. *Mer. Ven.*, i, 1.
When this good man (as goodnesse still is *prest*
At all assayes to helpe a wight distrest).
Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 63.
The whyles his salvage page, that wont be *prest*,
Was wandered in the wood another way.
F. Q., VI, vii, 19.

Warton, in his Observations on Spenser, collects many similar examples from the same author. Vol. ii, pp. 41—44.

Devyse what pastyme that ye thynke beste,
And make ye sure to fynde me *preste*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 66.

Where also see Mr. Reed's note.

†One morning Thetis from the sea to heaven hir selfe doth *prest*. *Homer, by Arthur Hall*, p. 14 (1581).

PREST, *s.* A loan. This is still used officially in some cases. Johnson exemplifies it from Bacon.

†**PREST MEN.** Hired men, in opposition to bond men. See Mr. Hooper's note to Chapman, Odyss., iv.

PRESTER JOHN, that is, Presbyter John; from *prestre*, French, now *prêtre*. The supposed name of a Christian king of India, whose dominions were variously placed. [Full information on this subject will be found in M. D'Avezac's Introduction to Plan de Carpin.] Some have referred them to Abyssinia. Sir John Mandeville places them in an island called *Pentexoire*, and treats of him at large in his 27th chapter, edit. 1727. The following account of the origin of his title is in the 29th chapter:

So it befelle that this emperour cam with a Cristene knyght with him into a chirche in Egypt: and it was Saterday in Wyttson woke. And the bishop made ordres. And he [the emperor] beheld and listend the servyse fulle tentyfly: and he askede the Cristene knyht, what men of degre thei scholden ben that the prelate had before him. And the knyght answerde and seyde, that thei scholde ben prestes. And than the emperour seyde, that he wolde no longer ben clept kyng ne emperour, but *preest*; and that he wolde have the name of the first preest that went out of the chirche: and his name was John. And so evere more sithens he is clept *Prestre John*. P. 363.

Gibbon treats the whole as a fiction, and says, "The fame of *prester*, or *presbyter John*, has long amused the credulity of Europe;" and that, "in its long progress to Mosul, Jerusalem, Rome, &c., the story evaporated in a monstrous fable." Chap. 47. This emperor, however, imaginary or not, was often alluded to by poets.

Were it to bring the great Turk, bound in chains,
Through France in triumph, or to couple up
The Sophy and great *Prester-John* together,
I would attempt it. *Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 2.
And then I'll revel it with *Prester John*;
Or banquet with great Cham of Tartary.
Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 129.

Ariosto has a curious tale of Senapo, king of Æthiopia, whom he makes the same as *Prester John*:

Senapo detto è dai sudditi suoi
Gli diciam *Presto*, o *Pretejanni* noi.
Or. Fur., xxxiii, 106.

Which Harington thus translates:

This prince Senapo there is cald of many,
We call him *Prester John*, or Preter Jany. xxxiii, 97.

PRETENCE, *s.*, for intention; as PRETEND, infra, for intend.

For love of you, not hate unto my friend,
Hath made me publisher of this *pretence*.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.

That is, of his design to steal the lady.

Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Macb.*, ii, 3.

To **PRETEND.** To intend. This sense

is so common in Shakespeare, that Mr. Steevens has even asserted that he never used the word otherwise.

Now presently I'll give her father notice
Of their disguising and *pretended* flight.
Two Gent. Ver., ii. 6.

In the following passage, however, it is undoubtedly used in the common signification:

The contract you *pretend* with that base wretch,
(One bred of alms, and foster'd with cold dishes,
With scraps o' the court), it is no contract, none
Cymb., ii, 3.

Now the contract of Imogen with Posthumus, to which the speaker alludes, was not one intended, but actually passed, and alluded to by her as a bar to Cloten's suit. Shakespeare has not, in fact, often used the word; but other derivative words he has used in the way alleged.

It is found also in other authors:

Believe you are abused; this custom feign'd too
And what you now *pretend* most fair and virtuous.
B. and Fl. Cust. of Count., i. 1.

Let's hence, lest further mischief be *pretended*.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 393.

Wherfore I *pretend* to returne and come round, thorow other regyons of Europe.
Dr. Borde. Introd., sign H 3.

PRETENSED, *part.* Intended, designed.

The fact, you say, was done,
Not of *pretensed* malice, but by chance.
Sir J. Olde., ii, 3, Mal. Suppl., ii, 300.

This is the reading of the first quarto of 1600, and, considering the customary usage of *pretend*, may well be right; but the folio of 1664 changed it to *propensed*. Mr. Steevens quotes also, "*pretensed* malice of the queen;" but without saying whence he took it.

As a law term, it means pretended, or claimed; *jus prætensum*: and Todd has also exemplified it in similar senses.

†For in all offences they counte the intente and *pretensed* purpose as evell as the acte or dede itselfe.
More's Utopia, 1551.

To **PREVENT**, *v.* To go before; literally from *prævenio*, Latin. To anticipate.

I know not how,
But I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Jul. Cæs.*, v, 1.

Then could I *prevent* the rising sun to wait on you.
Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 61.

So in the 119th Psalm, ver. 148: "My eyes *prevent* the night watches;" and in the prayers, "*Prevent* us, O Lord, in all our doings." See Johnson.

†*To* **PREVIEW**. To see beforehand.

Him fast asleep in Cythers woods
I'le hide, or on fierce Ida's holy hill;
That none *preview*, and so prevent our skill.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

PRICES. The prices paid in our old theatres were extremely low. It was a fashionable thing for some of the more gay gallants to sit upon the stage on stools, and these paid a *shilling* for their superior accommodation. That was then the highest price.

The private stage's audience, the *twelve-penny* stool-gentlemen. *Roaring Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 31

The same was also the price of a best box, which was called a *room*:

But I say, any man that hath wit may censure, if he sit in the *twelvepenny room*. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 12.

This personage is afterwards invited to a private box:

Good sir, will you leave the stage? I will help you to a *private room*. *Malcont.*, O. Pl., iv, 1.
If he have but *twelve pence* in his purse, he will give it for the *best room* in a play-house.
Sir Tho. Overbury's Char.

Prynne thus recounts the necessary and contingent expenses of a play-house:

How many are there, who, according to their severall qualities, spend 2*d.* 3*d.* 4*d.* 6*d.* 12*d.* 18*d.* 2*s.* and sometimes four or five shillings at a play-house day by day, if coach-hire, boate-hire, *tobacco*, wine, beer, and such like vaine expences, which play-houses do usually occasion, be cast into the reckoning.
Histriom., p. 322

There was a time, too, when the pit and gallery paid only a *penny*:

Your groundling, and your gallery commoner buyes his sport *by the penny*. *Gul's Hornb.*, ch. vi, p. 27.

See GROUNDLING.

At the same period there was only one private box, which was also called "the lord's room." It seems to have been a stage box:

I meane not into *the lord's rooms*, which is now but the stage's suburbs. *Gul's Hornb.*
The private box took up at the new play,
For me and my retinue. *Mass. City Madam.*

There were also *sixpenny* places. Jonson speaks of

The fæces or grounds of your people, that sit in the oblique caves and wedges of your house, your sinful *sixpenny* mechanics. *Ind. to Magn. Lady.*

In 1612, when Bartholomew Fair was produced, the prices had risen in some degree; for in the comic articles of agreement between the author and the audience, it is covenanted that,

It shall be lawful for any man to judge his six-pen'worth, his twelve-pen'worth, so to his eighteen-pence, two shillings, half a crown,—to the value of his place. *Induct.*

It is certain, however, that the prices differed at different houses. See Malone's Proleg., Suppl. to Shakesp., vol. i, p. 11. There was, undoubtedly, a *two-penny gallery* in the Fortune playhouse:

One of them is a Nip; I took him once at the *two-penny gallery* at the *Fortune*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 113.

See many more particulars relating to the prices and accommodations in our early theatres, in Mr. Malone's Supplemental Observations to Shakespeare, Suppl., vol. i, pp. 8—27. Also in Steevens's notes to Henry VIII, act v, sc. 3.

To PRICK, *v.* To ride briskly; from pricking the horse on with the spur. Literally, to spur.

A gentle knight was *pricking* on the plaine.
Sp. F. Q., I, i, 1.

What need we any spur, but our own cause.
To *prick* us to redress. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.
As my ever esteemed duty *pricks* me on.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

In all these cases, *spur* might be used instead; even in the first.

A gentle knight was spurring o'er the plain.

Sometimes it seems to mean to shoot at a mark; from the following word:

This prayse belongeth to stronge shootinge and drawinge of mightye bowes, not to *prickinge*, and nere shootinge. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 106.

PRICK, *s.* A mathematical point, or point in general. In the old English translations of Euclid, this word is regularly used where *point* now occurs.

So Warner, exactly:

1 2 3
Arithmetike, geometry, and musicke do proceed,
1 2 3
From one, a *pricke*, from divers sounds, &c.
Alb. Engl., B. xiii, p. 323.

That is, arithmetic proceeds from unity, geometry from a mathematical point, &c.

And made an evening at the noon-tide *prick*.
3 Hen. VI, i, 4.

Stick, in their numb'd and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden *pricks*, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Lear, ii, 3.

Here it means skewers, as also in the following:

I give to the butchers, &c. *prickes* inough to set up their thin meate, that it may appear thicke and well-fedde. *Wyll of the Devyll*, bl. l.

It means likewise the point, or mark in the centre of the butts, in archery:

Therefore seeing that which is most perfect and best in shootinge, as alwayes to hit the *pricke*, was never seene nor hard tell on yet amonges men.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 123.

This point was also called the *white*, the *mark*, the *pin*, &c.

They misse the marke, that shoot their arrowes wide;
They hit the *pricke*, that make their flight to glance
So neere the white, that shaft may light on chance.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 509.

†PRICK AND PRAISE. An old phrase.

That be chiefe that have *the pricke and praise* in any thing, primæ. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 177.
To which end, we must be sure to be arm'd always with *prick and praise* of the deceased; and carry the inventory of our goods, and the gross sum of our dowry perpetually in our mouths.
Brome's Northern Lass.

PRICK-SONG. Music written down, sometimes more particularly music in parts; from the points or dots with which it is noted down. See Hawkins, ii, 243.

He fights as you sing *prick-song*, keeps time, distance, and proportion. He rests his minim, one, two, and three in your bosom. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.
I would have all lovers begin and end their *prick-song* with lacrymæ. *Microcosmus*, O. Pl., ix, 132.

Hence the nightingale's song, being more regularly musical than any other, was often termed *prick-song*:

Tereu, she crys,
And still her woes at midnight rise.
Brave *prick-song!* *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 137.

When opposed to plain-song, it meant counter-point, as distinguished from mere melody. See PLAIN-SONG.

PRICKLE, *s.* A sort of basket; still technically used in some branches of trade.

Rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
B. Jons. Masque of Pan., vi, p. 170.

†PRICK-SHAFT. An arrow.

Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,
Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PRIDWIN. The name of Arthur's shield. It was common for the sword of a hero to have a name; but it seems that both the shield and spear of Arthur shared that honour. They are all named in these lines of Drayton:

The temper of his sword, the try'd Excalabour,
The bigness and the length of Rone, his noble spear,
With *Pridwin* his great shield, and what the proof could bear. *Polyolb.*, Song iv, p. 733.

PRIEFE. See PREIF.

†PRIEST.

The parish-*priest* forgot that he was ever a clark; this is meant of proud starters up." *Howell*, 1659.

To PRIEVE, *v.*, for prove. See PREEVE.

†PRIM. A neat girl.

Aboute all London there was no propre *prym*,
But long tyme had ben famylyer with hym.
Barclay's Fyfte Eglog, n. d.

PRIMA-VISTA, or PRIMI-VIST. A game on the cards; probably the same as PRIMERO. This has been doubted; but the circumstance of the cards being counted in the same way, seems to determine it. In both the six reckoned for eighteen, and the seven for twenty-one.

His words are like the cards at *primi-vist*, where six is eighteen, and seven twenty-one; for they never signify what they sound. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 12.

When it may be some of our butterfly judgments expected a set at maw or *prima-vista* from them.
Rival Friends, 1632 (cited by Steev.)

Minshew says, "*Primero*, and *prima-vista*, *two* games at cards;" yet he gives but one set of names for them, and but one reason for the names: "That is, first, and first seene, because he that can shew such an order of cardes first winnes the game."

PRIMAL, *a.* Original, first.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state.
Ant. and Cleo., i, 4.

It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon 't,
A brother's murder. *Haml.*, iii, 3.

PRIME, *s.* Morning. It meant originally, as still in French, the first canonical hour of prayer.

Yf he taste this boxe nye about the *pryme*,
By the masse, he is in heven or even-song tyme.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 71.

It was used by Milton:

Till day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.
Par. Lost, v, 170

It means also spring:

Till on a day, that day is every *prime*,
When witches wont do penance for their crime.
Sp. F. Q., I, ii, 40.

Upton here interprets it morning; but there would be no sense in saying, "till on a day, that day is every morning."

For love is crowned with the *prime*,
In the spring time. *L. L. Lost*, v, 3.
Flowers of *prime*. O. Pl., ii, 162.
Making two summers, winters, autumns, *primes*.
Fansh. Lusiad, v, 15.

It is not clear what is meant here by *pulling prime*:

Piece-meal he gets lands, and spends as much time
Wringing each acre, as maids pulling *prime*.
Donne, Sat., ii, 86.

Prime is also a name for PRIMERO, and a term in the game itself:

Prime, deal quickly. O. Pl., vii, 189.

This also is French.

†*To* PRIME. To become renewed.

Night's bashful empress, though she often wain,
As oft repeats her darkness, *primes* again;
And with her circling horns doth re-embrace
Her brother's wealth, and orbs her silver face.
Quarles's Emblems.

PRIME, *a.* Ready, or eager.

Were they as *prime* as goats, as hot as monkeys.
Othello, iii, 3.

It seems to have been particularly applied to goats:

More *prime* than goates or monkeys in their prides.
Sampson's Vow-breaker, D 4 b.

PRIME-TIDE. Spring.

How winter gendreth snow; what temperature
In the *prime-tide* doth season well the soyl.
Why summer burnes.
N. Grimould, in *Wart. Poet.*, iii, 64.

†PRIME-TIME. The same. Representing the French *printemps*.

He who has seen the busie bees when *prime-time* first forth leaps. *A. Hall's Homer*, p. 26, 1581.

PRIMER, *a.* First, primary.

Began the goodly church of Westminster to rear,
The *primer* English kings so truly zealous were.
Drayt. Pol., xi, p. 865.

PRIMERO, PRIME, or PRIMAVISTA. A game at cards, said by some writers to be one of the oldest known in England. In French, *prime*. It is thus described by Mr. Daines Barrington, in the Archæologia, vol. viii, p. 132. From Duchat's Notes on Rabelais, by which I have corrected Mr. Barrington's account:

Each player had four cards dealt to him, one by one; the seven was the highest card in point of number that he could avail himself of, which counted for twenty-one; the six counted for eighteen, the five for fifteen, and ace for the same; but the two, the three, and the four, for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for the *quinola*, which the player might make what card or suit he thought proper; if the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the *primero* [or *prime*]; but if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the *flush*.

I find the term, *quinola*, in the French game of *Reversis* (see Acad. des Jeux, p. 228), which is said to be borrowed from the Spaniards; but in other respects primero seems most to resemble the game called *l'ambigu*, if it is not the very same. There are the terms *prime*, &c. (Ibid., p. 248), and there are the rules for *vying*, that is, saying "*va* de deux ou trois jettons davantage." P. 246.

This description, however, will not fully explain the 99th Epigram of sir J. Harington's second book; though it illustrates sufficiently the following couplet:

At first he thought himself half way to heav'n,
If in his hand he had but got *a sev'n*.

But sir John is too learned on the subject for most modern readers. The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left the King "at

primero with the duke of Suffolk." *Hen. VIII*, v, 1. Sir John Harington speaks of his "over-watching nimself at *primero*." *Apol. for Ajax*, M b.

In the marquis of Worcester's Century of Inventions, one is so contrived, "that playing at *primero*, at cards, one may, without clogging his memory, keep reckoning of all *sixes*, *sevens*, and *aces*, which he hath discarded." § 87.

It was reckoned rather a gambling game:

Primero, why I thought thou hadst not been so much gamester as to play at it.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 24.

Primero was often played by four persons. See some verses alluding to such a game, Harl. Cat. MSS., 3787, § 27, beginning

The state of France as now it stands
Is like *primero* at four hands,
Where some doe vye, and some doe hould,
And best assured may be too bould, &c.

Primero is introduced in several grammatical dialogues, from which something may be learned respecting it, but still imperfectly. The following being in books, the first of which, at least, I believe to be very scarce, I shall give them as specimens.

S. Go to, let us plaie at *primero*, then.
* * * *
A. What? be these French cardes?
S. Yea, sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?
A. Let us agree of our game, what shall we plaie for?
S. One shilling stake, and three rest.
A. Agreede, goe to, discarde.
S. I vye it, will you hould it?
A. Yea, sir, I hold it, and revie it, but dispatch.
S. Faire and softly. I praie you. Tis a great matter I cannot have a chiefe carde.
A. And I have none but coate cardes.
S. Will you put it to me?
A. You bid me to losse
S. Will you swigg? [probably, yield, or throw up.]
A. Tis the least part of my thought.
S. Let my rest goe then, if you please.
A. I hould it, what is your rest?
S. Three crownes and one third, showe, what are you?
A. I am foure and fiftie: and you?
S. O filthie luck, I have lost it one ace.
J. Florio's Second Frutes, 1591, p. 69.

In Minshew's Spanish Dialogues, p. 26, there is something still more explanatory:

L. I take it that it is called *primero*, because it hath the first place at the play at cardes.
R. Let us go, what is the summe that we play for?
M. Two shillings stake, and eight shillings rest.
L. Then shuffle the cards well.
O. I lift to see who shall deale, it must be a coat card; I would not bee a coat with never a blanke in my purse
R. I did lift an ace.
L. I a foure.
M. I a six, whereby I am the eldest manu
O. Let the cardes come to me, for I deale them; one, two, three, foure; one, two, three, foure.
M. Passe.
R. Passe.
L. Passe.
O. I set so much.
M. I will none.
R. I'll none.
L. I must of force see it, deale the cards.
M. Give me foure cards, I'll see as much as he sets.
R. See here my rest, let every one be in.
M. I am come to passe again.
R. And I too.
L. I do the selfe-same.
O. I set my rest.
M. I'll see it.
R. I also.
L. I cannot give it over.
M. I was a small *prime*.
L. I am *flush*.
M. I would you were not.

All this agrees better with the description of the Ambigu in the Acad. des Jeux, than with any other. It is plain there are four players, to whom O. deals first two cards a-piece; then they pass, or set. After a time, two more cards are given, and the *rest* is set. When the cards are shown, one has *prime*, which is four cards of different suits, the other has a *flush*, which is much better, and wins. Some of the terms of *primero* are also in Howell's Nomenclator, subjoined to his Lexicon Tetraglotton, sect. 28. The game was called also *prime*, as above noticed:

At coses, or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at *prime*.
G. Turb. on Hawk. in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 266.

The Compleat Gamester (1680) is unfortunately too modern to treat of *primero*. See QUINOLA.

†PRIMEVE. Primeval.

'Tis fit all things should be reduc'd unto
Their *primeve* institution, and first head.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

PRIMROSE WAY, or PATH. Evidently the flowery, pleasant path.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose way* to the everlasting bonfire.
Macbeth, ii, 3.

Himself the *primrose path* of dalliance treads.
Haml., i, 3.

Spenser uses it as if it meant *primerose*, or best rose, whereas it certainly means flower of the spring:

She is the pride and *primrose* of the rest.
Collin Clout, v. 560.

Also:

To be *primrose* of all thy land. *Shep. Kal.*, *Feb.*, 166.

PRIMY, *a.* Early, belonging to the spring; perhaps peculiar to the following passage:

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature. *Haml.*, i, 3

PRINADO. A sharper.

In a trice you shall see him [the ballad-monger] guarded with a janizarie of coster-mongers, and countrey gooselings; while his nipps, ints, bungs, and *prinados*, of whom he holds in fee, ofttimes prevent the lawyer by diving too deep into his client's pocket; while he gives too deep attention to the wonderful ballad. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 12.

Pimps, nips, and ints. *prinados*, &c.
Hon. Ghost, p. 231.

PRINCOCK, or PRINCOX. A pert, forward youth; probably corrupted from the Latin *præcox*. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy. — —
— — — You are a *princox*, go.
Rom. & Jul., i, 5.

Yes, *prinkockes*, that I have; for fortie yeares agoe,
I could smatter in a Duns—
Better I am sure then an hundred of you.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 264.

I will teach thee a lesson worth the hearing, proud *princocks*, how gentility first sprung up.
Greene's Quip for an Upst Cr., B 4.

The Cambridge Dictionary (1693) has, "*Princock*, Ephebus, puer præcox."

Also as an adjective:

Ah, sirrah, have I found you? are you heere,
You *princock* boy? *Dan. Hym. Triumph.*, p. 318.

To teach many proud, *princocke* scholars, that are puffed up with the opinion of their learning, to pull downe the high sailes of their lotty spirits.
Coryat, Crud., ii, p. 255, reprint.

***To* PRINK.** To perk up, to hold up one's self pertly. Dr. Johnson says it is a diminutive of prank; it is rather a jocular modification of it, as prittle-prattle, tittle-tattle, &c.

Do you not see howe these newe fangled pratling elfes,
Prinke up so pertly late in every place?
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 255.

It certainly was joined occasionally with prank. Thus Coles: "To *prink* and prank, exorno. They are all day *prinking* and pranking themselves. Dum moliuntur, dum comuntur annus est." This is also in Walker's Parœmiologia, p. 30.

***In* PRINT.** With exactness, in a precise and perfect manner; from the exact regularity and truth of the art of printing, which was at first deemed almost miraculous.

All this I speak *in print*, for in print I found it.
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 1.

I will do it, sir, *in print*. *L. L. Lost*, iii, 1.

I am sure my husband is a man *in print* for all things else, save only in this. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 257.

That is, a man always in exact and perfect order.

To have his ruffes set *in print*, to picke his teeth, and play with a puppet. *Earle's Microc.*, new ed., p. 269.

PRISTINATE, *a.* Former; the same as pristine.

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all. *Holinsh.*, vol. i, B 3, col. 2, b.

PRIVADO, *s.* A private friend, a favorite. Spanish. See Steevens's Spanish Dictionary.

When you consult with me about the personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the king, I must answer as Demosthenes did of action, My lord Thresorer, My lord Thresorer, and so again. We contemplate him, not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degre of a *privado*.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 559.

See also the other examples in Todd.

PRIVATE, *s.* Privacy.

Go off, I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*.
Twelfth N., iii, 4.

Also private intimation:

Whose *private* with me, of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these words import.
K. John, iv, 3.

†PRIVATE. In privacy.

In brief, I over heard a trusty servant
Of his ith' camp come and declare your highnesse
Was *private* with Caropia.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

PRIVE, *v.*, for deprive.

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele anything at all. *Barker's Fearf. Fanc.*, P 1 b.

PRIZALL, *s.*, for prize.

The greatest trophy that my travailes gain,
Is to bring home a *prizall* of such worth.
Daniel's Works, R r 7 b.

PROBALL, *a.* Probable. Apparently a contraction or corruption of that word. It appears only in the following passage, but as all the early editions concur in the reading, the last editor has restored it.

When this advice is free, I give, and honest,
Probal to thinking, and indeed the course
To win the Moor again. *Othello*, ii, 3.

It has not been found elsewhere.

†PROCINCT, *s.* Girding, preparation for war. Todd could find no other example than that quoted by Johnson from Milton.

In all *procint* of war. *Chapm. Il.*, xii, 89.

†PROCLIVE. Prone to.

For a woman is fraile and *proclive* unto all evils.
Latimer's Sermons.

To conclude this point, it may somewhat too truly be said, though not by way of discouragement, yet of caveat, what by the *proclivitie* and pronenesse of our frailtie is warrantable. *Ford's Line of Life*, 1620.

†PROCREATE, *adj.* Begotten.

With condition, that if any issue male were *procreate* of that mariage. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

PROCTOR. A person appointed to beg, or collect alms for leprous or bedridden persons, who could not go out for themselves. By an act of Edw. I such persons were allowed to appoint these proctors, or procurators,

provided not more than two were appointed for one Lazar house. But by an act of 39 Eliz. such "Proctors, procurers, or patent gatherers, for gaols, prisons, or hospitals," were declared rogues and vagabonds. Hence they were excepted against in the regulations of Watts's almshouses at Rochester; and not to be received as travellers.

You're best get a clap-dish, and say
You are a *proctor* to some spital-house.
Hun. Whore, part ii, O. Pl., iii, 442.

See Archæologia, vol. xviii, p. 9.

†PRODIG. Prodigal, lavish.

Then in a goodly garden's alleis smooth,
Where *prodig* nature sets abroad her booth
Of richest beauties. *Du Bartas.*

†PRODIGIAL, *adj.* Relating to prodigies, or portents.

Where, for many dayes together (as if God had beene offended) were seene many fearefull and strange sights, the events whereof such as were skilfull in *prodigial* learning foretold and prophecied would be wofull and lamentable. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

PRODIGIOUS, *a.* Like a prodigy, portentous, horrible, unnatural.

Lame, foolish, crooked, swart, *prodigious*,
Patch'd with foul moles, and eye-offending marks.
K. John, iii, 1.

Our goods made prize, our sailors sold for slaves
By his *prodigious* issue. *Mass. Unn. Comb.*, i, 1.

Behold yon comet shews his head again!
Twice has he thus at cross turns thrown on us
Prodigious looks. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 249.

O yes, I was *prodigious* to thy birthnight, and as a blazing star at thine unlook'd for funeral.
Markh. Engl. Arc., 1607.

PRODIGIOUSLY, *adv.* Portentously; from the preceding.

Let wives with child
Pray that their burdens may not fall this day,
Lest that their hopes *prodigiously* be crost.
K. John, iii, 1.

PROFACE. A familiar exclamation of welcome at a dinner, or other meal, equivalent to "much good may it do you;" but from what language derived, was long uncertain. Sir T. Hanmer said, from *profaccia*, Italian. But no such word appears in any Italian Dictionary. Mr. Steevens conjectures it to be from "Bon prou leur face," which is in Cotgrave; by a colloquial abbreviation (*i. e.*, I presume, *prou face*, or *fasse*), "much good may it do." The conjecture was worthy of the sagacity of Mr. Steevens, and is very near the truth; for, in Roquefort's Glossaire de la Langue Romane, we find, "*Prouface* —souhait qui veut dire, bien vous fasse; *proficiat*." It is plain, therefore, that we had it from the Norman romance language. Taylor the water poet treats it as a French phrase:

A French and English man at dinner sate,
And neither understanding other's prate.
The Frenchman says *mange*, *proface*, *monsieur*.
The Sculler, Epigr. 43

Taylor uses it also in his own person, in the introduction to his Praise of Hempseed: "Preface; and *proface*, my masters, if your stomackes serve." So in Laneham's quaint letter, at the end of his introduction, he says,

Thus *proface* ye, with the preface.

Comus, thou clerk of gluttony's kitchen, bid me *proface*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb., Proœmium.*

The ingenious editor of the reprint of 1812 erroneously prints *profess*, but he notices the original reading, p. 30.

Sweet sir, sit—most sweet sir, sit—*proface!* what you want in meat, we'll have in drink.
2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

Reader, read this thus; for preface, *proface*,
Much good may it do you. *Heyw. Epigr.*, B b 3 b.

The dinner's half done before I say grace,
And bid the old knight and his guest *proface*.
Wise Wom. of Hogsdon.

Before the second course, the cardinall came in booted and spurred, all sodainely among them, and bad them *proface*. *Stowe's Annals*, N n n 5 b.

See many other examples in Mr. Steevens's note on the first passage.

†*To* PROG. To seek, or pry about? But see PROGUE.

We travel sea and soil, we pry, we prowl,
We progress, and we *prog* from pole to pole.
Quarles's Emblems.

What less than fool is man to *prog* and plot,
And lavish out the cream of all his care. *Ibid.*

PROGRESS. The travelling of the sovereign to visit different parts of his dominions. These were sometimes very burthensome to the subject, from the right assumed of seizing whatever was wanted for the use of the court. Hence Massinger:

By this means he shall scape court visitants,
And not be eaten out of house and home.
In a summer *progress*. *Guardian*, i, 1.

It appears that Henry the VII was scrupulous as to the charge he occasioned, and even Elizabeth has expressed displeasure at superfluous expenses; but James I had no such delicacy. See Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Massinger.

My life on't, he scraped these compliments from his cart, the last load he carried for the *progress*.
Album., O. Pl., vii, 157.

Make me a monarch, here's my crown and sceptre;
In *progress* will I now go through the world.
Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 150.

Mr. Nichols's very curious collection

of the accounts of the "Progresses of Elizabeth," in three volumes quarto, is now become extremely scarce, and a new edition is much desired. The privilege was disused in the civil wars, and restrained and abridged by statute under Charles II.

It seems that a new fashion of hats, &c., was often started in the time of a *progress*:

I am so haunted with this broad-brimm'd hat
Of the last *progress-block*. *B. & Fl. Wit at s. W.*, iv, 1.

See BLOCK.

To PROGUE, *v.* To steal. To *prigge* is to filch, in Minshew.

And that man in the gown, in my opinion
Looks like a *progning* knave.
B. & Fl. Span. Cur., iii, 3.

In the first folio edition it is *proaging*. Mr. Theobald would have it changed to *progging*, but without sufficient reason. See Todd on this word, for the supposed etymology, and other examples.

†PROJECTURE.

With high collombs of white marble, and ornaments of architecture of a composed maner of great *projecture*. *Albion's Triumph*, 1631.

To PROIN, *v.* To prune. Very little used in the age of Elizabeth, but common before that time. See Chaucer.

The sprigs, that did about it grow,
He *proin'd* from the leavie armes, to make it easier view'd. *Chapman, Hom. Iliad*, p. 139.
He plants, he *proins*, he pares, he trimmeth round
Th' ever green beauties of a fruitfull ground.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 171.

It is still Scotch. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary.

Minshew has "to *proine* trees;" but refers to *prune*. It was particularly said of a hawk, "she *proins*," plumas comit, concinnat. See Johnson, who calls it a corruption of prune; but it is older.

†Whan the crowe or raven gapeth against the sunne, in summer, heate foloweth. If they busy themselfes in *proyning* or washyng, and that in wynter, loke for raine. *Digges, Prognost.*, 1556.
†Plante, Lorde, in them the tree of godlie life,
Hedge them aboute with thie stronge fence of faith,
And, if it thee please, use eke thy *proinynge* knife.
Alleyn Papers.

PROINER, *s.* Pruner; from the above.

His father was
An honest *proiner* of our country vines,
Yet he's shot to his foot-cloth.

To which the other answers,

O, he is! he *proin'd* him well, and brought him up to learning. *Dumb Knight*, O. Pl., iv, 459.

To PROKE. To stir; to poke.

Now, this obstinate and setled purpose of his became of greater force, by reason of the queene ever at his elbow to pricke and *proke* him forward.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.
And all to this end, that whiles with sundrie counterfeit shewes of flatterie his securitie *proked* him forward to a milder course. *Ibid.*

PROKING-SPIT, seems to mean a long Spanish rapier, in contrast with a Scotch broad sword. *Proker* is said to be still synonymous with *poker*, in Ireland.

Piping hote puffes toward the pointed plume,
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Hall's Satires, iv, 1.

PROLIXIOUS, *a.* Prolix, causing delay.

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes,
That banish what they sue for. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 4
More *prolixious* was
Than present peril any whit commended.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1570.
Well known unto them by his *prolixious* sea wanderings. *Nash's Lenten Stuff*, 1599.

See Steevens on the first example.

†PROLLING-PIN.

No, golden Andwerpe, no of truth they seke no gold of thyne,
A cheat of thanks for popysh priests to cram their *prolling-pine*. *Poem, temp. Eliz., Brit. Bibl.*, i, 26.

PROLOGUE. The custom of speaking a prologue in a black dress is very ancient.

A woman once in a Coronation may,
With pardon, speak the *prologue*, give as free
A welcome to the theatre, as he
That with a little beard, a long black cloak,
With a starch'd face, and supple leg, hath spoke
Before the plays this twelve-month.
Beaum. & Fl. Prol. to the Coronation.
Do you not know that I am the *prologue*? Do you not see this long black velvet cloak upon my back? Have I not all the signs of a *prologue* about me?
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 454.

He was usually ushered in by the sound of trumpets. See TRUMPET.

†PROMONT. A promontory.

Ile to yon *promont's* top, and there survey
What shipwrackt passengers the Belgique sea
Casts from her fomy entrailes by mischance.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To PROMOTE. To inform.

Steps in this false spy, this *promoting* wretch,
Closely betrays him that he gives to each.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1304.

See PROMOTER.

Lest some hungrie *promoting* fellowes should beg it as a concealment. *Har. Apol. for Ajax*, M 8.

See BEG.

A PROMOTER, *s.* An informer; from promoting causes or prosecutions. Holioke's Dictionary has, "A *promotour*, which, having part of the forfeit, bringeth men into trouble."

His eyes be *promoters*, some trespass to spie.
Tusser, p. 101, ed. 1672.

There lacketh one thing in this realme, that it hath need of, for God's sake make some PROMOTERS. There lacke *promoters* such as were in king Henry the 7's daies, your graundfather. There lacke men to

promote the king's officers when they do amisse, and to *promote* all offenders. *Latimer's Serm.*, p. 119.
An itching scab, that is your harlot; a sore scab, your usurer; a running, your *promoter*.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 354.
There goes but a pair of sheers between a *promoter* and a knave. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

That is, they are much alike, cut out of the same materials. See PAIR OF SHEERS.

To PROMOVE. To promote, or patronise.

Though some fantastick fool *promove* their ragged rhymes,
And do transcribe them o'er an hundred several times.
Drayt. Polyolb., p. 1053.

It was used by Suckling. See Johnson.

†Till something worth a mine, which I am now *Promoving*, had beene perfect to salute you.
Ball, 1639.

PRONE, *a.* Prompt, ready; without the preposition *to*, which is now always subjoined.

Unless a man would marry a gallows, and beget young gibbets, I never saw one so *prone*. *Cymb.*, v, 4.
In her youth
There is a *prone* and speechless dialect.
Meas. for Meas., i, 3.

That is, a prompt or ready dialect. The commentators have puzzled here, though they explained it in the other place, and have brought these examples:

With bombard and basilisk, with men *prone* and vigorous. *Fall, &c. of Rebellion*, 1637.
Thessalian fierie steeds,
For use of war so *prone* and fit.
Gorges's Lucan, book 6.

PRONOTORY. A contraction of prothonotary; a chief notary.

And I knew you a *pronotory's* boy,
That wrote indentures at the towne-house doore.
Daniel, Qu. Arc., p. 356.

PRONOUN. The redundant repetition of the pronoun of the first person is common in most languages. Je ne ferai rien de cela *moi*, the French say; with us it is rather disused, but occurs in our old authors.

I tell thee, *I*, that thou hast marr'd her gown.
Tam. Shr., iv, 3.
I do not like these several councils, *I*. *Rich. III*, iii.
I am none of these common pedants, *I*,
That cannot speak without *propterea quod*.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ij, 342.

See Steevens, and others, on 2 Hen. IV, ii, 3.

PROPER, *a.* One's own; that which belongs to a particular person. This is the third sense of the word in Johnson, but it is surely rather disused.

The bastard's brains with these my *proper* hands
Shall I dash out. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3.
Thrown out his angle for my *proper* life. *Hamt.*, v, 2.
Here have I cause in men just blame to find
That in their *proper* praise too partial be.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 1.
How shall our subjects then insult on us,
When our examples, that are light to them,
Shall be eclipsed with our *proper* deeds.
Tancr. & Gis., O. Pl., ii, 200.

Also private, in contradistinction to that which is common:

Every woman common! what shall we do with all the *proper* women in Arcadia? They shall be common too *Shirley's Arcadia.*
Rose is a fayre, but not a *proper* woman.
Can any creature *proper* be that's common?
Epigr. cited by Mr. Steevens.

Hence UNPROPER, q. v.

Dr. Johnson's 8th sense seems fairly resolvable into this; his 10th, tall, handsome, &c., certainly belongs to the following passage; but without the idea of bulk, for it is Viola who speaks of herself:

How easy is it for the *proper* false,
(That is, the comely well-looking false persons)
In women's waxen hearts to set their forms.
Twel. N., ii, 2.

†*To* PROPERATE. To hasten.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
A while to keep off death, which *properates*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 16: 2.

PROPERTY. In a theatrical sense, any articles necessary to be produced in the scene. In this sense it is still used there, and the person who provides such articles, and whose duty it is to have them ready, is called the *property-man*.

Go get us *properties* and trickings for our fairies.
Mer. W. W., iv, 4.
I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.
My lord, we must
Have a shoulder of mutton, for a *propertie*.
Old Play of Tam. Shr., act i, p. 164.

The stage keeper, in Ben Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, wishes to have a pump on the stage, "for a *property*." Induct.

†PROPERTY. Sometimes, a disguise, a cloak for concealment, as in Shirley's Wedding, ii, 3.

To PROPONE. To propose; *propono*, Latin.

For hee had, as they affirmed, means to *propone*, whereby he might be reconciled.
Holinsh., vol. ii, N 7 b.
To say "placet" unto that, which in the name of the holy fathers might be *proponed* to them.
Bech. of Rom. Ch., F 2.

Holinshed uses it often. Dryden has used *proponent*, for one that proposes. See T. J.

To PROPULSE, *v.* To drive from us, to repulse; *propello*, Latin.

For seeing our enimies doe now violently assaulte us, if we should not with like courage *propulse* their violence. *Underdown's Heliodor.*, sign. C 1 b.

†PROSPECT. A view.

Where on a high tribunall seate which yeelded
A large *prospect*, were plac'd too chayres of golde.
Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

PROSPECTIVE. A perspective, or glass, to view distant objects. Accented on the first syllable.

Lastly of fingers glasses we contrive,
And every hand is made a *próspective*.
Corbet, Poems, p. 56.

Take here this *prospective*, and wherein note and tell what thou seest, for well mayest thou there observe their shadows. *Daniel*, p. 415.

PROTENSE, *s.* Extension, drawing out. The reading of the first edition in the following passage, and probably right. See Todd.

Recount from hence
My glorious soveraine's goodly ancestrye,
Till that by dew degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.
Spens. F. Q., III, iii, 4.

Upton also prefers this reading. The other editions have *pretense*.

PROTRACT, *s.* Long continuance, delay; from the verb.

And many nights that slowly seem'd to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.
Spens. Sonnet. 86

And wisdom willed me without *protract*,
In speedie wise, to put the same in ure.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 145.

Mr. Todd thinks this substantive was first adopted by Spenser; but Ferrex and Porrex was published long before his Sonnets.

PROVAND, or more commonly PROVANT. Provender, provision, ammunition; *provende*, French.

Of no more soul, nor fitness for the world,
Than camels in their war; who have their *provand*
Only for bearing burdens. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

I tell thee one pease was a soldier's *provant* a whole day, at the destruction of Jerusalem.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

The word, in fact, was very common. See the other instances in Steevens's note on the first passage. It was not quite disused in Dryden's time:

That hither come, compell'd by want,
With rusty swords, and suits *provant*.
Counterscuff. Dryd. Misc., vol. iii, p. 342.

Thus *provant*, put in apposition with any other thing, implied that such an article was supplied for mere provision; as we say, ammunition bread, &c., meaning a common sort. Thus Bobadil says, in contempt of the sword which master Matthew had bought for a Toledo,

A poor *provant*-rapier, no better.
B. Jons. Every Man in H., iii, 1.

A sutler, whose occupation was to sell *provant*, or provision, is jocularly termed *Provant*, by a corporal, in a quarrel, in mock-heroic:

O gods of Rome, was Nicodemus born
To bear these braveries from a poor *provant!*
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, Pl 1.

What's fighting? it may be in fashion
Among *provant*-swords, and buff jerkin men.
Ibid., Elder Bro., v, 1.

Item, fourscore pair of *provant*-breeches, o' th' new fashion.
Middleton, Any Thing for Q. Life, 1662, 4to, sign. G.

I have no doubt, therefore, that we ought to read the following passage, thus pointed:

We're fairly promis'd,
But soldiers cannot feed on promises;
All our *provant* apparel's torn to rags;
And our munition fails us.
Webster's Appius, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 364

The ingenious editor of the latter collection puts the stop at *provant*, meaning to express that promises were all their *provant*, which might do; but it had been said before, "our victual fails us:" and *provant apparel*, for military allowance of clothing, is more in the style of the time, and improves the whole passage.

To PROVANT, as a verb, to supply with provision.

Should not only supply her inhabitants with plentiful purveyance of sustenance, but *provant* and victuall moreover this monstrous army of strangers.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 149.

[Hall, Homer, p. 30 (1581), gives the word nearer to its French original.]

†Do throughly *provend* well your horse, for they must bide the brunt.

PROUD TAILOR. The Warwickshire name for a goldfinch. It is certainly true, as Mr. Daines Barrington has observed (Archæol., iii, p. 33), that this odd name is given in Warwickshire to the bird usually called a goldfinch. Perhaps also elsewhere, but certainly there, as I know from local testimony. It is possible, therefore, that the following passage should be read thus:

Lady. I will not sing.
Hotsp. Tis the next way to turn *tailor*, or *red-breast* teacher. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

That is, "To turn teacher of goldfinches or red-breasts." The editions have "or *be* red-breast teacher;" which leaves it difficult to extract any sense from the passage.

†*To* PROVE. To experience.

But I did enter, and enjoy,
What happy lovers *prove*. *Carew's Poems*, 1642.
'Tis a love
Gods are incapable to *prove*;
For where there is a joy uneven,
There never, never can be heav'n.
Lovelace's Lucasta. 1649.

To PROVE MASTERIES. To make trial of skill, to try who does best, or has the mastery.

He would often run, leape, or *prove masteries* with his chiefe courtiers. *Knolles's H. of Turkes*, 516 I.
He assembled an armie, and wyth the same (and such straungers as he brought over wyth him) begynneth to *prove masteryes*. *Holinsh.*, ii, I 7, col. 2 b.

PROVIDENCE, in the following passage, seems to mean only care of providing, not prudence or foresight in general.

I do confer that *providence*, with my power
Of absolute command, to have abundance
To your best care. *Mass. New Way*, iii, 2.

Province, which modern editors have substituted, seems to me to improve both sense and metre; but Mr. Gifford appears to think otherwise. A passage on the *providence* of nature surely does not confirm the word here.

†PROUNCED-CUPS, are mentioned by Heywood in his Philocothonista, 1635, p. 46. Perhaps a misprint for *pounced*.

PROVOKEMENT. Provocation.

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore,
That both were bent t' avenge his usage base.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 4.

PROVOST. An executioner, or rather superintendent of executions; properly *provost-marshall*. Minshew has, "A provost martiall—G. Prevost des mareschaux.—L. Præfectus rerum capitalium." Dr. Johnson and others say, an executioner to an army; but the office was also transferred to cities. The *provost*, in Measure for Measure, evidently belongs to Vienna:

Ang. Where is the *provost?*
Prov. Here, if it like your honour.
Ang. See that Claudio
Be executed by nine to-morrow morning.
Meas. for M., act ii, 1.

In the fourth act this *Provost* appears as keeper of the public prison, employing executioners under him. He says to the Clown, "Here is in our prison a common executioner, who in his office lacks a helper; if you will take it on you to assist him, it shall redeem you from your gyves." Act iv, sc. 2. The public prison was probably also a garrison. So in Massinger, the *provost* is only said to see execution done:

Is't holiday, O Cæsar, that thy servant,
Thy *provost*, to see execution done
Upon these Christians in Cæsarea,
Should now want work. *Virgin Martyr*, v, 1.
I have been *provost-marshall* twenty years,
And have trussed up a thousand of these rascals.
But so near Paris yet I never met
One of that brotherhood.
B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lavoy., v, last scene.

It appears that *provost* was at one time a step to honour in the English fencing schools, the gradations being scholar, *provost*, master. Thus Amorphus, in a scene meant to burlesque those schools, names Asotus, his scholar, *provost* in a trial of skill:

We do give leave and licence to our *provost* Acolastus. Polypragmon, Asotus, to play his master's prize against all masters whatsoever.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev., v, 2.

This is supposed to be a parody on the advertisements of those fencing masters.

PROWEST, *a*. Most valiant; a superlative from *prow*, which is the French *preu*, *pros*, or *preux*, valiant. Hence the word *prowess*, &c., in French *prouesse*.

The *prowest* knight that ever field did fight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

See also F. Q., II, viii, 18.

The noblest, stoutest, and the *prowest* knight,
That ever carried shield, or blade forth drew.
Har. Ariost., xlvi, 7.

Probus is supposed to be the origin of the word. See Menage, in *prou*, and *prouesse*.

PROWSE. A contraction of prowess.

To countenance their wedding feast, did want nor knights, nor *prowse*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, p. 18.
His ancient yeares made craftie Hannibal
Admire the *proues* and vallour of his foe.
Brandon's Octavia, 1598, A 7.

PRUGGE, *s*. Seems to mean a partner; perhaps a doxy, before mentioned, in this passage:

If his *prugge* aspire to so much stock, or so great trust, as to brew to sell, he will be sure to drinke up all the gaines. *Clitus's Cater-Char.*, p. 32.

PRUNE, *v*. Term in falconry. The hawk is said to prune, when she picks her feathers, and sets them in order with her bill. Applied also to other birds.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Cymb., v, 4.

Hence, metaphorically, to a man:

Which makes him *prune* himself and blister up
The crest of youth against your dignity.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.

See PROIN, which is the older form.

PRUNES, STEWED. A favorite dish, and particularly common in brothels.

Sir, she came in great with child, and longing for *stew'd prunes*—and having but two in the dish, &c.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 1.

There's no more faith in thee than in a *stew'd prune*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

This is the pension of the stews—'tis stew money, *stew'd prune* cash, sir. *If this be not a Good Play, &c.*

See an abundantly copious note on the subject, by Mr. Steevens, on the above passage from 1 Hen. IV.

PUCELLE, *s.* A virgin. This French word was occasionally adopted as English.

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.
Pal. of Pleas., ii, sign. I i 7.

So Ben Jonson has an epigram addressed to the court *Pucelle*. It should appear that she little deserved the title, for he thus counsels her:

Shall I advise, *Pucelle?* steal away
From court, while yet thy fame hath some small day
Underwoods, Ep. 68, Giff. ed.

In his verses to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess, he says,

Lady or *pucelle*, that wears mask or fan. *Epigrams*

So Talbot is made to speak of Joan of Arc, and the Dauphin:

Pucelle or puzzell, dolphin or dog-fish!
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels.
1 *Henry VI*, i, 4

†And *pucell* Chryseis fitly there he shipped honest well. *A. Hall's Homer.* 1581

See PUZZEL.

PUCK, PUG, and POUKE, are all appellations for a fiend. *Puke*, demon, Icelandic and Gothic. *Puck* is particularly the name for the goblin styled also Robin Good-fellow, who takes so conspicuous a part in Shakespeare's Midsummer Night's Dream, and who is thus accosted by a fairy:

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that shrewd and knavish sprite
Call'd *Robin Good-fellow.*

To which Puck answers,

Thou speak'st aright,
I am that merry wanderer of the night.
Mids. N. Dream, ii, 1.

He is also celebrated by Drayton:

He meeteth *Puck*, whom most men call
Hobgoblin, and on him doth fall.

A bigg r kinde there is of them, called with us hobgoblins and *Robin-Goodfellows*, that would, in superstitious times, grinde corne for a mess of milk, cut wood, or do any maner of drudgery work.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 48.

Burton makes a *Puck* a separate demon, which he characterises like a *Will o' the Wisp*. *Ibid.*, p. 49.

Pug, in Ben Jonson's play called the Devil is an Ass, is evidently the same personage. His amusements are described as the same:

These were wont to be
Your main atchievements, *Pug*; you have some plot now
Upon a tonning of ale, to stale the yest,
Or keep the churn so, that the butter come not
'Spite o' the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass, i, 1.

See POUKE.

In the Sad Shepherd, of the same author, he appears under the title of *Puck-hairy*. Act iii. Under his name of Robin Good-fellow, he is again well characterised in Jonson's Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 401, &c. Butler unites the names of *Pug* and *Robin*:

To pinch the slatterns black and blue,
For leaving you their work to do.
This is your bus'ness, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion.
Hudib., Part III, Can. ii, v. 1415.

Afterwards *Pug* is used as a general name of fiends:

Quoth he, that may be said as true,
By th' idlest *pug* of all your crew. *Ibid.*, 1435.

Heywood refers us to a learned account of these *Pugs*:

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of divels in Sarmatia honored
Call'd Kottri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and *hobgoblins* call. Their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and these convented
Make fearfull noise in buttries and in dairies,
Robin good-fellowes some, some call them fairies.
Hierarchie, Lib. ix, p. 574.

Robin makes a long speech in Warner's Albion's England, book xiv, ch. 91, p. 307. He appears as an active personage in Grim the Collier of Croydon, O. Pl., xi, and in the still older drama of Wily Beguiled, Or. of Drama, vol. iii, p. 329. See also Percy's Reliques, vol. iii, p. 202, and the notes on Milton's Allegro.

The Scottish *Brownie* was a very similar personage:

He was supposed to haunt some old houses, those especially attached to farms. Instead of doing any injury, he was believed to be very useful to the family, particularly to the servants, if they treated him well; for whom, while they took their necessary refreshment in sleep, he was wont to do many pieces of drudgery. *Jamieson.*

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. ii, p. 347, &c.

PUCK-FIST, perhaps originally *puff-fist*. The fungus called *puff-ball*, or, by some, *fuz-ball*, as in Wilkins's Real Character, Alph. Index. "Fungus pulverulentus." *Coles.* Metaphorically, a term of reproach, equivalent

to "vile fungus," "scum of the earth."

But that this *puckfist*,
This universal rutter.. *B. & Fl. Cust. of Country*, i, 2.
Sanazar a goose, Ariosto a *puck-fist* to me.
Ford's Love's Sacrifice, ii, 1.

Sometimes *puck-foist*:

What pride
Of pamper'd blood has mounted up this *puckfoist*?
Middleton's More Diss. than W., iv, 3.
†These *puckfoyst* cockbrain'd coxcombs, shallow pated,
Are things that by their taylors are created;
For they before were simple shapelesse wormes,
Untill their makers lick'd them into formes.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†Hath he the title of an earthly grace?
Or hath he honor, lordship, worship? or
Hath he in court some great commanding place?
Or hath he wealth to be regarded for?
If with these honors, vertue he embrace,
Then love him; else his *puckfoist* pompe abhorre.
Ibid.
†So that a man had farre better speake to the master and owner of the ship himselfe, then to any of these *pucke-foists*. *Ibid.*

†PUDDING-BAG.

In the same was two pieces of sail-cloth, one half an ell, at the least of unequal breadth, but in some part very broad, the other about half a yard long, of the breadth of a *pudding-bag*. These found wrapped in the bottom of the stomach, the book above them.
Letter dated 1626.

†PUDDING-CART.

The *pudding-cart* of the shambles shall not go afore the hour of nine in the night, or after the hour of five in the morning, under pain of six shillings eight pence. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

†PUDDING-PIE. A piece of meat baked in a dish of batter.

A quarter of fat lambe, and three-score eggs have beene but an easie colation, and three well larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle, eighteene yards of blacke puddings (London measure) have suddenly beene imprisoned in his sowse-tub.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
A scholar that drinks small beer; a lawyer's clark, or an inns-of-court gentleman, that hath been fed with false Latin and *pudding pye*, contemns him as if he had not learning enough to confute a Noverint Universi. *Poor Robin*, 1705.

†PUDDING-PRICK. The skewer which fastened the pudding-bag. "She will thwitten a mill-post to a *pudding-prick*," *Howell*, 1659; *i. e.*, she will waste a good substance to a bad one.

†PUDDING-TIME. *To come in pudding time*, to come opportunely, not too late. Literally, in time for dinner, which formerly began with pudding.

I came in season, as they say *in pudding time*, tempore veni. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 3.
Per tempus advenis, you come *in pudding time*, you come as well as may be. *Terence in English*, 1614.
When we (like tenants) beggerly and poore,
Decreed to leave the key beneath the doore,
But that our land-lord did that shift prevent,
Who came *in pudding time*, and tooke his rent.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

PUDDING-TOBACCO. A particular preparation of tobacco. See in CANE and TOBACCO.

PUDDLE-DOCK, in Thames-street, thus described in London and its Environs, in 6 vols., published by Dodsley in 1761:

There was anciently a descent into the Thames in this place, where horses used to be watered; who, raising the mud with their feet, made the place like a puddle; from this circumstance, and from a person named Puddle living there [the latter is probably fictitious], this dock, according to Maitland, obtained its present name.

Stowe says, it was formerly used as a laystall for the soil of the streets, and much frequented by barges and lighters, for taking the same away; also landing corn, and other goods. *Survey*, B. iii, edit. 1722.

Surprize her, carry her down to the water side. pop her in at *Puddle-dock*, and carry her to Gravesend in a pair of oars. *A Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 408.

Dutchess of Puddledock was a mock title, sometimes given in contempt, to a female who was thought to give herself airs.

PUE-FELLOW. See PEW-FELLOW.

PUG, was occasionally a familiar term of good fellowship, or intimacy; as monkey, which means the same.

Good *pug*, give me some capon. *Ant. & Mellida*, ii, 1.
In a western barge, with good wind and lusty *puggs*, one may go ten miles in two days.
Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

See PUCK.

PUGGING. There seems sufficient reason to believe that it means thieving, in the song of Autolycus:

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge
* * * * *
Doth set my *pugging* tooth an edge.

Puggard occurs for a thief in the Roaring Girl:

And know more laws
Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*, curbers,
With all the devils black guard, than is fit
Should be discovered to a noble wit. O. Pl., vi, 115.

I do not see that *prigging* and *proguing* have anything to do with this word.

PUING. A term expressing one of the sounds made by birds.

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,
Cackling and chattering that of Jove beseech.
Pembr. Arcad., B. iii, p. 498.

PUISNE. Pronounced PUNY, which see.

PUKE. A gray, or dark colour. "Color pullus." *Coles*. In Baret's Alvearie, it is defined as a colour between russet and black, and rendered also *pullus*. Salmon's receipt to make it indicates the same.

Falstaff is called, among other ridiculous epithets, *puke-stocking*,

1 *Hen. IV*, ii. 4. Dark-coloured stockings were then thought reproachful; so blacklegs, in later times. Mr. Todd mentions *puce-colour;* but that is French, and means, therefore, *flea-colour*.

In Drant's translation of Horace, Satire 8,

Nigra succinctam vadere palla;

Is rendered,

Ytuckde in *pukish* frock.

See Steevens's Note.

To PULL, or PLUCK DOWN A SIDE. To cause the loss or hazard of the side or party with which a person plays.

Pray you pause a little,
If I hold your card, I shall *pull down the side*,
I am not good at the game.
Mass. Great D. of Flor., iv, 1.

And if now,
At this downright game, I may but hold your cards,
I'll not *pull down the side*. *Ib., Unnat. Comb.*, ii, 1.
Ev. Aspatia, take her part. *Dula.* I will refuse it,
She will *pluck down a side*, she does not use it.
B. and Fl. Maid's Trag., ii, 1.

Such one [that never learned to shoote] commonlye *plucketh down a side*, and crafty archers which be against him, will be glad of him.
Asch. Toxoph., p. xvii.

PULLAIN, or PULLEN. Poultry. A word still used in the north.

A false theefe
That came, like a false foxe, my *pullain* to kill and mischeefe.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 63.

I have knowen those that have been five and fifty [years at law], and all about *pullen* and pigs.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 379.

A rogue that has fed upon me, and the fruit of my wit, like *pullen* from a pautler's chippings.
Miseries of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 26.

She can do pretty well in the pastry, and knows how *pullen* should be cramm'd.
B. and Fl. Scornful Lady, v, 2.

†Away, away, you fool, such a fine gentlewoman look upon our son! why I warrant she ne'er milk'd a cow in all her life, and knows no more how to fat our *pullen* than the man in the moon.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

PULLEY PIECES. Armour for the knees. *Cotgrave.* Coles has it *pulley-pies*, but that seems an evident mistake.

PULPATOONS, *s.* A particular sort of confection or cake; Mr. Steevens says, "*Pulpamenta* delicates:" but this seems to be only conjectural. Probably made of the *pulp* of fruit, as *apple-paste*, &c.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.
Nubbes's Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 134.

PULSIDGE, for pulse. An intentional blunder, to mark an illiterate speaker.

Now you are in an excellent good temperality, your *pulsidge* beats as extraordinarily as heart could desire.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii. 3.

†PULSIVE. Impulsive.

In end my *pulsive* braine no art affoords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†PULVILIO. A sort of perfume, which was especially fashionable towards the end of the seventeenth century.

I will not trouble you with all the impertinent dialogue that passes between 'em; but after they have parrotted over the brandenburg, chedreux, escla't, orangers, picards, *pulvillo*, rous, surtout, and a deal more of ribble-rabble pedlers French, and after monsieur Gnaw-bone has compleatly equip'd his master en chevalier, the spark sallies forth of his chamber like a peacock.
Dunton's Ladies' Dictionary, 1694.

Almost blinding you with their fulsom powder, or tormenting you with the nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvilios*.
Country Gentlemans Vade Mecum, 1699.

Pulvillo, Vigo snuff, and Spanish bed; and lastly a stinking breath, an ugly face, and a damn'd complection, compleat him to the world.
The Beaus Catechism, 1703.

Serv. Laid out for the last month, at several times, for powder and *pulvileo*, three pounds.
Vice Reclaim'd, 1703.

To PUN. To pound, as in a mortar; to beat or strike with force. *Puman*, conterere, Saxon.

He would *pun* thee into shivers with his fist, as a sailor breaks a bisket.
Troil. and Cress., ii, 1.

The gall of these lizards *punned* and dissolved in water.
Holland's Pliny, xxix, 4.

Yea sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to doe other country works only for the exercise of his body.
Coghan's Haven of Health, p. 225.

Dr. Johnson has borne testimony that this term is still current in the midland counties; and, in fact, it is related of a Staffordshire servant who lived with Miss Seward, at Lichfield, that, hearing his mistress knock with her foot to call up her attendant, he often said, "Hark! madam is *punning*."

How it was transferred to the sense in which it is now current, may be doubted; perhaps it means to beat and hammer upon the same word.

†Take more of the roote of polipodit, and the root of betony, and the crops and roots of daisies, of each two unces, and *punne* them as you do greene-sawce.
Pathway to Health, bl. l.

†Heer of one grain of marz a reed doth spring,
That thrice a year five hundred grains doth bring:
Which (after) th' Indians parch, and *pun*, and knead,
And thereof make them a most holesom bread.
Du Bartas.

†PUNCHINELLO. A puppet.

1666, March 29. Rec. of *Punchinello*, the Itallian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross. £2 12*s.* 6*d*
Overseer's Books of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, London.

'Twas then, when August near was spent,
That Bat, the grilliado'd saint,
Had usher'd in his Smithfield-revels,
Where *punchionelloes*, popes, and devils

Are by authority allow'd,
To please the giddy gaping crowd.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

PUNESE, for punaise. See MORPION.

PUNK. A prostitute; a coarse term, which is deservedly growing obsolete.

She may be a *punk*, for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife. *Meas. for Meas.*, v, 1.

It was used by Butler, Dryden, and still later. See Johnson.

A book called Gazophylacium Anglicanum, 8vo, 1689, explains it a *bawd*, and derives it from *pung*, Saxon, a drawing purse, as *scortum*.

PUNK-DEVISE. See POINT-DEVISE.

PUNTO, or PUNTA. A term in the old art of fencing.

To see thee pass thy *punto*, thy stock, &c.
M. W. Winds., ii, 3.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your reverso, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H., iv, 7.

Punto-riverso was a back-handed stroke, similar to the *punto*, or rather *punta*.

Your dagger commaunding his rapier, you may give him a *punta*, either *dritta*, or *riversa*.
Saviolo on the Duello, K 2, 4to.

Florio translates it thus:

With a *right* or *reverse* blowe, be it with the edge, with the back, or with the flat, even as liketh him.
Second Frutes, p. 119.

They are here united:

Ah the immortal passado, the *punto-riverso*
Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

See RIVERSO.

†PUNTO. One of the old forms given to the beard.

Ala. It shall. I have yet
No ague, I can looke upon your buffe,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659.

PUNY, *s.* A small creature; *puisné*, French. Johnson exemplifies this from Milton and South; but it is now obsolete as a substantive. We often find it spelt *puisne*, in old authors.

Many couples of little singing choristers, many of them not above eight or nine years old—which pretty innocent *punies* were egregiously deformed by those that had authority over them. *Coryat*, i, 37.

A very worme of wit, a *puney* of Oxford, shall make you more hatefull than Battalus the hungrye fidler.
Ulysses upon Ajax, B 8.

Shall each odd *puisne* of the lawyer's inne,
Each barmy-froth, that last day did beginne,
To read his little, or his nere a whit.
Marston, in Lectores, &c.

Fresh men, at Oxford, were sometimes called *punies* of the first year:

Others to make sporte withall, of this last sorte were they whom they call freshmenn, *punies of the first yeare*. *Christmas Prince at St. John's Coll.*, p. 1.

PUPPETS DALLYING. I fancy synonymous with the *babies in the eyes*.

I could interpret between you and your love, if I could see the *puppets dallying*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

That is, if I was near enough to see the babies, or miniature reflections, in her eyes. The whole tenor of the dialogue shows this to be Hamlet's meaning. Mr. Steevens did not perceive it. See BABIES IN THE EYES.

PUR. A term at the game of post and pair. Of its meaning, I can only conjecture, that it is formed by an abbreviation of *pair-royal*, corrupted into *purrial*. It is clear that *pairs*, and *pair-royals*, were a principal part of the game. Pair-royal has since been further corrupted into *prial*. See PAIR-ROYAL, and POST AND PAIR.

In Ben Jonson's Masque of Christmas, Post-and-pair is introduced as one of his children, thus characterised:

Post and Pair, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.
B. Jons., vol. vi, p. 3.

Afterwards we have this stanza:

Now *Post and Pair*, old Christmas's heir,
Doth make a gingling sally;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in *Pur*-alley. *Ibid.*, p. 8.

In speaking of the properties wanted by these personages, it is said that

Post and Pair wants his *pur-chops* and *pur-dogs*.
Ibid., p. 6.

These learned terms of *pur-chops*, and *pur-dogs*, I have not been able to develop.

Here also *pur* is joined with post and pair:

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure, or, vert, *pur*, *post*, *pair*, &c. *Lyly's Midas*, v, 2.

Where, from heraldic terms, he slides into those of gambling, as more familiar to him.

It is still more difficult, if possible, to say what *pur* can mean in the following whimsical description of Parolles by the Clown:

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk cat) that has fallen into the unclean fishpond of her displeasure, and, as he says, is muddied withall. *All's Well, &c.*, v, 2.

The *pur* of a cat is well known; but how Parolles could be a *pur*, it is not easy to say, or what is a *pur* of fortune.

Latimer tells us of another *pur*, as a word of invitation to a hog:

They say in my country, when they call their hogges

to the swine-trough, Come to thy mingle mangle, cum *pur*, come *pur*. *Serm.*, fol. 49, b.

He was a Leicestershire man.

†PURCHASE. To acquire wealth.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
The Devil's Law-Case, 1623.

PURCHASE. A cant term among thieves for the produce of their robberies.

They will steal anything, and call it *purchase*.
Hen. V, iii, 2.

All the purses and *purchase* I give to you to-day by conveyance, bring hither to Urs'la's presently. Here we will meet at night, in her lodge, and share.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 4.

A bag.

Of a hundred pound at least, all in round shillings. Which I ma le my last night's *purchase* from a lawyer.
Match at M., O. Pl., vii, 355.

But it seems that it was not only a cant term; Spenser uses it seriously:

Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchas* criminall
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 16.

To PURE, *v.* To purify.

If you be unclean, mistris, you may *pure* yourself; you have my master's ware at your commaundement.
Family of Love (1608), D 4.

Mr. Todd has shown that this word was used by Chaucer, more than once.

To PURFLE, *v.* To ornament with trimmings, flounces, or embroidery; *pourfiler*, French.

A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearle of rich assay.
Spens. F. Q. I. ii, 13.

Purfled upon, with many a folded plight.
Ibid., II, iii, 26.

Milton retained it:

Flowers of more mingled hew,
Than her *purfled* scarf can shew. *Comus*, 995.

And Dryden. It was used also as a substantive, for a border or ornament of *purfled* work.

PURGATORY, ST. PATRICK'S. Since the former article on this subject was printed, I have met with so accurate a description of this famous place, that I cannot refrain from copying it:

En Irlande si est un *leus* [lieu]
Ke [Que] *jur* [jour] et nuit *art* [brule] *cume* [comme] feus,
K'um [Qu'on] apele le *Purgatore*
Sainz Patrice, et est *teus* [telle] encore
Ke s'il i *vunt* [vont] aucunes genz,
Ke ne soient bien repentanz,
Tantost est raviz è perduz
Qu'um [Qu'on] ne *set* [sait] k'il est devenuz.
S'il est *cunfez* [confessé] et repentanz,
Si va et passe mainz *turmenz* [tourmens],
Et s'espurge de ses pechiez,
Kant plus en a, plus li est *griez* [tourmenté].
Ki de cel *liu* [lieu] revenux est,
Nule riens *jamès* [jamais] ne *li* [lui] *plest* [plait]
En cest siècle, ne jamès *jur* [jour].
Ne *vira*, mès *adès* [toujours] en *plur* [pleure];
Et gemissent les maus qui *sunt* [sont]
Et les pechiez ke les genz *font* [font].
Supplem. au Glossaire de Roquefort au mot Espurget

I do not know of so accurate an account of the place in English. See PATRICK'S, ST., PURGATORY.

PURITAN. A pure person, a precise rigorist, an affecter of superior purity and sanctity, such as in the 17th century overturned the state. *Puritans* were already talked of in Shakespeare's time, though not yet dangerous; called also *precisians*. See PRECISIAN.

Marry, sir, sometimes he is a kind of *puritan*.
Twelfth N., ii, 3.

They already practised the stratagem, still in use among some sectaries, of applying profane tunes to sacred uses, which they consider as robbing the devil of them:

But one *puritan* among them, and he sings psalms to horn-pipes. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

They objected to the use of the surplice:

Though honesty be no *puritan*, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart. *All's Well*, i, 3.

One of the plays imputed to Shakespeare, but probably without reason, is entitled the *Puritan*, where much of their hypocrisy is ridiculed. See Malone's Supp., i, 433. They are also very amply exposed in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. Among other things, their fanatical names are ridiculed:

Q. His Christen-name is Zeal-of-the-land.
L. Yes, sir, Zeal-of-the-land Busy.
W. How! what a name's there!
L. O, they have all such names, sir; he was witness for Win here (they will not be call'd God-fathers) and named her Win-the-fight: you thought her name had been Winnifred, did you not?
W. I did, indeed.
L. He would ha' thought himself a stark reprobate if it had.
Q. I, for there was a blue-starch woman o' the name at the same time. A notable hypocritical vermin it is, I know him. One that stands upon his face, more than his faith, at all times: ever in seditious motion, and reproving for vain-glory; of a most lunatic conscience and spleen, and affects the violence of singularity in all he does.—By his profession he will ever be i' the state of innocence, and childhood; derides all antiquity, defies any other learning than inspiration; and what discretion soever years should afford him, it is all prevented in his original ignorance.
Barth. Fair, i, 3.

This is strong satire, yet this and much more was insufficient to correct the evil, till its effects had been severely felt throughout the nation. In sir Thomas Overbury's Characters,

the 28th (ed. 1630) is that of a *Puritane*, and it is drawn with great severity.

The following poetical character of a puritan, is also well drawn. It was written in James' I's time:

In our reformed church too, a new man
Is in few yeares crept up, in strange disguise,
And cald the self opinion'd *puritan*,
A fellow that can beare himselfe precise.
No church supremacie endure he can,
Nor orders in the byshop's diocyse:
He keepes a starcht gate, weares a formall ruffe,
A nose-gay, set face, and a poted cuffe.

He never bids God speed you on the way,
Bicause he knowes not what your bosomes smother,
His phrase is, Verily; by yea and nay,
In faith, in truth, good neigbor, or good brother;
And when he borrowes money, nere will pay,
One of th' elect must common with another;
And when the poore his charity intreat,
You labour not, and therefore must not eat.

He will not preach, but lector; nor in white,
Bicause the elders of the church commaund it;
He will not crosse in baptisme; none shall fight
Under that banner, if he may withstand it:
Nor out of antient fathers Latine cite,
The cause may be he doth not understand it.
His followers preach all faith, and by their workes
You would not judge them catholickes, but Turkes.

He can endure no organs, but is vext
To heare the quiristers shrill antheames sing;
He blames degrees in th' accademy next,
And 'gainst the liberall arts can scripture bring.
And when his tongue hath runne beside the text,
You can perceive him his loud clamours ring
'Gainst honest pastimes, and with pittious phrase
Raile against hunting, hawking, cockes, and plaies.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, Cant. iv, 50, &c.

To PURL, *v.* To curl, or run in circles; hence "*purling* stream," possibly, meant dimpled, or eddying, though now usually thought to allude to its sound. Yet lord Bacon speaks of a "*purling* sound." See Todd. Here, however, it must describe motion:

From his lips did fly
Thin, winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Sh. Rape of Lucr.

Purl'd, in the following passage, means *laced*; from *purl*, a border:

Is thy skin whole? art thou not *purl'd* with scabs?
B. & Fl. Sea Voyage, i, 3.

PURL, *s.* A circle made by the motion of a fluid. The following passage was produced by Mr. Malone, to confirm that sense of the word; which it certainly does:

Whose stream an easie breath doth seem to blow,
Which on the sparkling gravel runs in *purles*,
As though the waves had been of silver curles.
Drayton's Mortimeriados.

See Malone's Shakesp. by Boswell, xx, p. 187.

[A sort of fringe, or border.]

†For working in curicus Italian *purles*, or French borders, it is not worth the while.
Tom of all Trades, 1631.

PURLEY, for purlieu. A certain district.

With all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purley*, this is something.
Rand. Muse's L. G., O Pl., ix, p. 244.

†With harriots of all such as due, quatenus whores,
And ruin'd bawds, with all amercements due
To such as hunt in *purly*, this is something,
With mine own game reserv'd.
Gaulfrido and Barnardo, 1570.

PURPLES, *s.* One of the names for a species of orchis, probably the *orchis mascula*, or early purple, a common English flower; which, from the form of its root, had several fanciful, and not very decent names.

Of crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and long *purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our old maids do *dead men's fingers* call them.
Haml., iv, 7.

Mr. Steevens quotes an old ballad, where they are called *dead mens thumbs*. See Lyte, and Gerard, in *Orchis*. *Purples* was also the name of a disease.

PURPOOLE. Latin *Purpulia*. A ludicrous synonym for Gray's-inn, introduced in that curious specimen of ancient jocularity, the Gesta Grayorum. See Nichols's Progresses of Eliz., vol. ii. It is derived from the old name of the manor, which was purchased of the lords Gray of Wilton. Selden says that the estate "was passed by indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 Aug., 21 Hen. VIII (1506)—by the name of the manor of *Portpole*, otherwise called Gray's Inne."

To PURSE. To rob, or take purses.

Why I'll *purse*: if that raise me not I'll bet at Bowling Alleys. *B. & Fl. Scornf. L.*, i, 1.

This is a singular use of the word. To *purse*, meant, and still means, "to put money into a purse;" but honestly, as well as otherwise.

†Zonam perdidit: he hath left his *purse* in his other hose. *Withals' Dictionary*, ed. 1634, p. 584.

PURTENANCE, *s.* Explained by Dr. Johnson, the pluck, that is, the intestines of an animal, usually sold with the head. See Exodus, xii, 9. Hence the words are joined together in the following passage:

But for this time, I will only handle the *head* and *purtenance*. *Lyly, Midas*, i, 2.

But it properly means, all that belongs to the creature; being abbreviated from *appurtenance*, that is,

what appertains to it. Hence it is punned upon by Lyly, to mean the ornaments of the head. See Johnson. Appurtenance, and appertenance, are both met with in authors.

To PURVEY. To provide. In modern times usually applied to supplying provisions; by Spenser used otherwise:

Give no odds to your foes, but doe *purvay*
Yourself of sword, before that bloody day.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 15.

†PUSH. A pustule; a boil

He that was praised to his hurt, should have a *push* rise upon his nose. *Bacon's Essays.*
Little tumours are called of them litle eminences or appearings, or breakings out called *pushes*, which are commonly seene in the skinne and the uttermost parts of the bodie.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

†PUSH-A-PIKE. An old name of a game.

Since only those, at kick and cuff,
Are beat, that cry they have enough;
But when at *push a pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†PUT. To put aside. *Verney Papers*, p. 222.

†PUT. The name of a game at cards, now obsolete.

Well, all this can't be helpt. But the devil's in the cards, that's plain. Uds bud, I've play'd at *put* a thousand times, and a thousand to that, but I never had such cursed luck before.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.
I've learnt of my betters, to steal from my wife.
Mayhap with my neighbour I'll dust it away,
Mayhap play at *putt*, or some other such play.
Song, in the Aviary.

†PUT CASE. An idiomatic phrase, equivalent to, let us suppose.

It is a plaine case, whereon I mooted in our Temple, and that was this: *put case* there be three brethereu, John a Nokes, John a Nash, and John a Stile.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.
Put case I have a mistris in store for you; to whom I may commend you upon my own credit, and undertake for your entertainment and means by my own purse. *Brome's Northern Lass.*

To PUT A GIRDLE ROUND. To go, or travel round any given space. There is nothing obscure in this phrase, nor is it properly obsolete; but the commentators on Mids. N. Dream, ii, 2, have clearly enough shown that it was particularly current in Shakespeare's time, so as almost to be proverbial. To the numerous instances which they have given, add this:

Methinks I *put a girdle* about Europe.
B. & Fl. Q. of Corinth, ii.

One of the best of Bancroft's bad epigrams turns on admiral Drake's *making the earth a girdle.* **B. i,** Ep. 206.

†PUTTING-IN. A port.

It is a voyage, but short and easie to finish, if you meete with an honest and skilfull pilot that knowes the right *puttings-in*, the watering places, and the havens. *Dekker's Dead Tearme*, 1608.

PUT ON, for put your hat on, be covered. Mr. Gifford has shown plainly that this is a familiar phrase with Massinger; but I do not recollect other instances of it:

Well observed.
Put on; we'll be familiar, and discourse
A little of this argument. *Duke of Milan*, iv, 1.
And thou, when I stand bare, to say *put on;*
Or, father, you forget yourself.
New W. to pay O. D., iii, 2.
Mr. Goldwire, and Mr. Tradewell,
What do you mean to do? *Put on.*
G. With your lordship's favour. *L.* I'll have it so.
T. Your will, my lord, excuses
The rudeness of our manners. *City Mad.*, v, 2.

It now generally means to "get on," to move more quickly.

†*To* PUT ON. To instigate.

These two as the king conceived, *put him on* to that foul practise and illusion of Sathans.
Apothegms of King James, 1669.

PUT-PIN, *s.* The childish game, more usually called *push-pin.*

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.
Marston, Sat., B. iii, Sat. 8.

†*To* PUT IT UP. To submit to it; to bear with it.

Aor. Sir, be patient.
Srg. You lye in your throat, and I will not.
Aor. To what purpose is this impertinent madnesse? Pray be milder.
Org. Your mother was a whore, and I will not *put it up.* *Randolph's Muses Looking-Glasse*, 1643.
Pott. Good Mr. Slicer speake to him to take it,
Sweet Mr. Shape, joyne with him.
Slic. Nay, be once
O'rcrul'd by a woman.
Sha. Come, come, you shall take it.
Pott. Nay faith you shall; here *put it up*, good sir.
Hear. Upon intreaty I'm content for once;
But make no custome of't; you doe presume
Upon my easie foolishnesse.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†PUTEN. This term, which puzzled Gifford, occurs in Ben Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, p. 139: "They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in for the making of the *patoun.*" Tobacco is the theme, and *patoun* was merely a species of tobacco. The Newe Metamorphosis, a MS. poem, written between the years 1600 and 1614, has several allusions to it, of which the following is decisive:

Puten, transformed late into a plante,
Which no chirurgion willingly will wante;
Tobacco cald, most soveraigne herbe approved,
And nowe of every gallant greatly loved.

PUTTER OUT. One who deposited money on going abroad. A ridiculous kind of gambling, practised in the days of Elizabeth and James I, which is thus explained: "It was customary for those who engaged in long expeditions to place out a sum of money, on condition of receiving great interest for it at their return home." Of course, if they returned not, the original deposit was forfeited. A very usual proportion was five for one; but it would be greater, the more hazardous and long the voyage. To this Shakespeare alludes, in the following passage:

Or that there were such men
Whose heads stood in their breasts? which now we find
Each *putter out on five for one*, will bring us
Good warrant of. *Temp.*, iii, 3.

That is, "*every traveller* will warrant."

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to put forth some five thousand pound, to be paid me *five for one*, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog, from the Turk's court at Constantinople. If all, or either of us, miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pound to entertain time with. *Jons. Ev. Man out of Hum.*, ii, 3.

Sometimes it was only three for one. In his epigram, entitled, On the famous Voyage, Jonson speaks of a man,

Who gave, to take at his return from hell,
His *three for one*. *Epigr.*, 134.

Owen, the epigrammatist, mentions an instance of four for one, in which, to the credit of the *putters out*, the receivers rejoiced to pay the interest:

Ad duos unonymos, Venetiis reduces.
Expensas quadruplex ut compensatio vobis
Redderet, ad Venetos instituistis iter.
Unde lucro simul ac vestro rediistis, amici
Gaudebant damno vos rediisse suo.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 72.

John Taylor, called the water-poet, appears to have taken several journeys upon the plan; but when he returned he was unable to recover his money, though the sums were small, and the persons who owed them rich. Hence his indignant satire against them, entitled, "A Kicksie-winsie," &c.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred booke,
Which these base mungrels tooke, and promis'd me
To give me *five for one*, some *foure*, some *three:*
But now these hounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornefull lookes, and scurvy words.
To the Reader.

The books which he gave out were books of his own production, instead of a deposit in money:

They tooke in hope to give, and doe me good.
They tooke a booke worth twelve pence, and were bound
To give a crowne, an angell, or a pound.
A noble, piece, or half piece, what they list;
They past their wordes, or freely set their fist.
Thus gos I sixteene hundred hands and fifty,
A summe I did suppose was somewhat thrifty.
Ibid., p. 39. b.

He confesses that he took his journeys only for this gain. He adds,

Foure thousand and five hundred bookes I gave
To many an honest man, and many a knave. *Ibid.*

In a prose address following, he alleges that "the summes were but small, and very easie for them (in generall) to pay:" yet would do him "a particular good to receive." What is strange, he estimates the number of these faithless debtors at seven hundred and fifty; yet he begins by thanking some who had punctually paid. What a task it must have been to make agreements with so many! Subjoined to this Satire is "A Defence of Adventures upon Returnes," in plain prose.

See the other instances quoted by Steevens, in his note on the first passage.

PUTTOCK, *s.* A kite. Skinner, Minshew, and others, derive, it most improbably, from *buteo*, which would make it a buzzard. Merrett's Pinax, and other authorities, confirm it as a kite. It is directly so called in the two following examples:

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the *kite* soar with unbloodied beak.
2 *Hen. VI*, iii, 3.

Like as a *puttocke* having spied in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on a hill,
Whose other wing, &c.
The foolish *kyte*, led with licentious will,
Doth beat upon the gentle bird in vaine.
Spens. F. Q., V, xii, 30.

Being considered as a base kind of hawk, the *puttock* was despised in proportion to the high estimation of that bird: hence it was often used as a name of reproach for a base and contemptible person.

So Imogen, comparing Posthumus and Cloten, says,

O blest that I might not! I chose an eagle,
And did avoid a *puttock*. *Cymb.*, i, 2.

Thersites also, in his abuse of Menelaus:

To be a dog, a mule, a cat, a fitchew, a toad, a lizard, an owl, a *puttock*, or a herring without a roe—I would not care: but to be a Menelaus.—I would conspire against destiny. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.

Was it your Megg of Westminster's courage that rescued me from the Poultry *puttocks*, indeed.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 102.

PUZZEL, or PUSLE, *s.* A filthy drab; derived by Minshew from *puzzolente*, Italian.

Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horses heels.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.

No nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand.
Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.

Some filthy queans, especially our *puzzles* of Paris, use this other theft.
Steph. Apol. for Herod., 1607, p. 98.

Steevens quotes also, for this word, Ben Jonson's commendatory verses addressed to Fletcher, on his Faithful Shepherdess:

Lady or *pusill*, that wears mask or fan.

But the right reading in that place, is *pucelle*. See the old editions, and that of Mr. Gifford. Old Laneham seems to use the word, purposely, in ridicule of certain country wenches, who affected to represent *pucelles*, or real maids.

Then three prety *puzels*, az bright az a breast of bacon, of a thirtie yeere old apees [*i. e.* a piece].
Letter from Kenilworth.

PYE. See PIE. See *By* COCK AND PYE.

PYNE. See PINE.

PYONINGS, *s.* Works of pioneers; military works of strength.

Which to outbarre, with painefull *pyonings*,
From sea to sea he heapt a mighty mound.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 63.

PYRAMIDES, and PYRAMIS, *s.* A pyramid. Usage was long in fluctuation with regard to these words, which have finally settled into the current term pyramid. Drayton uses *piramides*, both as singular and plural.

Then he, above them all, himself that sought to raise
Upon some mountain top, like a *piramides*,
Our Talbot. *Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1013.

Though Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *piramides*.
Ibid., xiii, p. 922.

We find it singular in another instance:

Thou art now building a second *pyramides* in the air.
Braithw. Survey of Histories.

But in general it was plural, as being the regular plural of *pyramis*:

Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains. *Ant. and Cleop.*, v, 2

It might, indeed, be contended, that it was singular here, as gibbet, in the singular, is joined with it. Other authors have used it plurally:

Besides the gates, and high *pyramides*,
That Julius Cæsar brought from Africa.
Marlow's Doctor Faustus, Anc. Pr., i, 43.

Yon stately, true, and rich *piramides*.
Lodge's Wounds of Civil War, sign. A 3

Yet Shakespeare has also *pyramid*:

They take the flow o' the Nile
By certain scales i' the *pyramid*.
Ant. and Cl., ii, 7.

And even *pyramises*. *Ibid.* But that has been conjectured to be an intended perversion of the word, in the pronunciation of a man in liquor. *Pyramis* was also in frequent use. See the examples in T. J.

PYRRIE, *s.* A violent storm, or perhaps, rather, swell of the sea; "storm of wind," and "*pyrrie* of the sea," appearing to be clearly distinguished from each other. See PIRRIE.

Q.

Q, formerly the mark for half a farthing, in the college accounts at Oxford. See CUE. This will enable us to explain the following:

R. What gave you the boy that had found your penknife?
L. I gave him a *quu cee*, and some walnuts.
Hoole's Corderius, 1657, p. 157.

The boy means that he gave him a small portion of bread or drink (for *cee* might mean either) value a *q*. The Latin is, "Dedi sextantem," &c.

Rather pray there be no fall of money, for thou wilt then go for a *q*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, iv, 2.

This is said to a boy whose name is *Halfpenny*.

QUAB, *s.* Some kind of small fish. Minshew says, an *eel-pout*; which, according to Ray's Nomenclator, should mean a lamprey; but is described by Minshew, under *powt*, more like a *bull-head*, or *miller's-thumb*. "Corpore enim anguillam, ore ranam refert." *Minshew*. It seems to have been also a temporary name, in the universities, for anything imperfect.

I will shew your highness
A trifle of mine own brain. If you can
Imagine you were now i' th' university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*. 'Tis nothing else, a very *quab*.
Ford's Lover's Melanch., iii, 3

This was the plot of a kind of masque which he had written. *Quabbe* is also given as a term for a quagmire; but that throws no light here.

QUACKSALVER, now usually abbreviated into *quack*. The word *quacksalver* is in Johnson, and illustrated by examples there; but it has long been so much disused, that to some readers it might require explanation.

The means they practis'd, not ridiculous charms
To stop the blood; no oyls, nor balsams bought
Of cheating *quacksalvers*, or mountebanks,
By them applied. *Mass. A Very Woman*, ii, 2.

See Johnson.

†*To* QUADE. To debase?

Thine errores will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle's Historiall Expostulation, 1565.

†*To* QUADER, or QUADRATE. To agree; to concord. Literally to square with.

The x. doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly. *History of Don Quixote*, 1675, p 88.
The earth could not have afforded a lady, that by her discretion and sweetnes could better *quadrate* with your disposition. *Howell's Familiar Letters.*

To QUAIL, *v. a.* and *n.* To overpower, or to faint; sufficiently exemplified in both senses by Johnson. I shall add, however, one or two instances of each. First, *active*, to overpower, or intimidate:

And now the rampant lion great, whose only view would *quaile*
An hundred knights, tho' armed well, did Hercules assail. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, ch. 5, p. 16.
But rather, traiterously surpriz'd,
Doth coward poison *quail* their breath.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 280.

2. Neuter, to faint:

The sonne of Jove perceiving well that prowesse not availed,
Did faine to faint: the other thought that he indeed had *quailed*. *Warn. Alb Engl.*, i, ch. 4, p. 12.
For as the world wore on, and waxed old,
So virtue *quail'd*, and vice began to grow.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 185.

It is often used in both ways by Spenser.

QUAIL, *s.*, from the bird. A prostitute; borrowed from the French, where *caille*, and *caille quoiffée*, had the same meaning.

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.
With several coated *quails*, and laced mutton, waggisly singing. *Rabelais*, Prol. to B. iv, Motteux's Vers

The quail was thought to be a very amorous bird; thence the metaphor:

The hot desire of *quails*,
To your's is modest appetite. *Glapthorne's Hollander.*

Lovell says, "They are salacious like the partridge, and breed four times in a year." *Hist. of Anim.*, p. 170.

†QUAIL-PIPE, or QUAIL-CALL.

A *quaile pipe* or *call* is a small whistle, and there is over the top of it some writhed wyer, which must bee wrought over with leather; hold the whistle in your left hand, and the top of the leather betweene the fore finger and thumbe of your right hand, and by pulling streight the said leather, and letting it slacke nimbly, it will sound like the cry of a quaile. *Bate. Dor.* And here she comes; give me your *quaile pipe*, hark you. *Randolph's Amyntas*, 1640.

QUAINT, *a.*, which is now seldom used, except in the sense of awkwardly fantastical, had formerly a more favorable meaning, and was used in commendation, as neat, or elegant, or ingenious. Johnson has given these favorable senses, without any intimation of their being now disused, which is the fact. See Johnson. Those senses were, however, certainly the original; the etymology being the obsolete French *coint*, which is explained by Lacombe, "Joli, gracieux, prévenant, affable, *comis*, affabilis;" and exemplified from the Roman de la Rose:

Si scet si *cointe* robe faire
Que de couleurs y a cent paire.

The French word is derived by Du Cange from *comptus*, Latin. Ariel, that delicate spirit, is called by Prospero, in commendation, "My *quaint* Ariel." *Temp.*, i, 2.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, your's is worth ten of it. *Much Ado ab. N.*, iii, 4.
More *quaint*, more pleasing, not more commendable. *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 3.
Two of the *quaintest* swains that yet have beene,
Fail'd their attendance on the ocean's queene.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, Song 2.

QUAINTLY, similarly used. Ingeniously, artfully.

A ladder *quaintly* made of cords.
Two Gent. Ver., iii, 1.
'Tis vile unless it may be *quaintly* ordered.
Merch. of Ven., ii, 4.

QUAINTNESS, *s.* Beauty, elegance; from the same origin.

I began to think what a handsome man he was, and wished that he would come and take a night's lodging with me, sitting in a dump to think of the *quaintness* of his personage.
Greene's Dialogue, cited by Steevens on *Merry W. W.*, iv, 6.

To QUAKE. Used as an active verb, to shake.

Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles,
Where great patricians shall attend, and shrug,
I' th' end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quak'd* hear more. *Coriol.*, i, 9

We'll *quake* them at that bar
Where all souls wait for sentence
Heyw. Silver Age (1613).
That word *quak'd* all the blood within my vaines.
Ibid., Chall. for Beauty (1636), sign. 1.

†QUAKE-BREECH. A coward.

Excors, a hartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quake-breech*, without boldnes, spirit, wit, a sot.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 338

QUALITY, *s.* Profession, occupation.

2 *Court.* I have no *quality*
Sim. Nor I, unless drinking may be reckoned for one.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

He is a gentleman,
For so his *quality* [of a musician] speaks him.
Ibid., Fatal Dowry, iv, 2.

Mr. Gifford is of opinion that it was often more particularly used for the profession of a player; which seems to be confirmed by two passages in Hamlet:

What, are they children? [speaking of the young actors] will they pursue the *quality* no longer than they can sing? *Haml.*, ii, 2.
We'll have a speech straight. Come, give us a taste of your *quality*. Come, a passionate speech. *Ibid.*

So also in the passages of Massinger, noted by that sagacious editor:

Stand forth [to Paris, the actor],
In thee, as being the chief of thy profession
I do accuse the *quality* of treason. *Roman Actor*, i, 3.
How do you like the *quality*?
You had a foolish itch to be an actor.
And may stroll where you please. *The Picture*, ii, 1.

Probably, it was the technical term of the theatre.

Also, metaphorically, persons of the same profession, or fraternity:

To thy strong bidding, task
Ariel, and all his *quality*. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Equivalent to, "Ariel, and all his fellows."

†*To* QUALITY. Used as a verb.

Besides all this, he was well *qualitied*,
And past all Argives for his spear. *Chapm. Il.*, xiv, 104.

QUALITY, CALL YOU ME? CONSTRUE ME. These incoherent words were made out by various conjectures, from the strange text of the folio of Shakespeare, *Qualtitee calmie custure me*, in Hen. V, act iv, sc. 4; but no conjecture came near the truth, till Mr. Malone suspected that the words were part of an old song. This the sagacity and good fortune of his editor, Mr. Boswell, have completely verified, by recovering the identical song, words and music, from Playford's Musical Companion. It appears from thence, that the words so curiously disfigured by the printer, belong to a four part glee in the Irish language, and should be read, "Callino, callino, castore me,' which, together with a second line, "Eva ee, eva, loo, lee," have been found to mean, "Little girl of my heart for ever and ever." Mr. Boswell adds, very properly, "They have, it is true, no great connexion with the poor Frenchman's supplication, nor were they meant to have any. Pistol, instead of attending to him, contemptuously hums a song." The words, and the music, in four parts, are given in the notes on the place cited.

†QUAME. Perhaps for *qualme*, sickness.

And for some signes, in case by crosse or *quame*
They could not write, nor speake, he beare a paume.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

To QUAPP. To quake; an old word, of Chaucer's time, given as characteristic to Moth, the antiquary.

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!
Ordinary, ii, 2, O. Pl., x, 236.

QUAR, *s.* The same as *quarry*; a pit whence stone is cut. Used by Drayton and others.

The very agate
Of state and polity, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel; a true cornelian
As Tacitus himself. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, i, 7.

Whalley says that stone-pits are in some places called *quar-pits*. They are, I think, in the west of England. Mr. Gifford quotes the following example:

Aston, a stone cut from the noble *quar*,
Fram'd to outlive the flames of civil war.
Poems by Ben Jons., Jun., p. 79.
†When temples lye like batter'd *quarrs*,
Rich in their ruin'd sepulchers.
Cleveland's Works.

QUARIER, *s.* Some kind of wax candle; probably those of four in the pound. It occurs in the old poem of Romeus and Juliet:

To light the waxen *quariers*,
The auncient nurce is prest. C 8.

See Malone's Suppl., i, p. 297.

†The gent. ushers dutye is to cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter all the remaynes of torches and *quarriers*. *Document, temp. Ed. VI.*

QUAR'LE. A contraction of *quarrel*, in the sense of a square dart.

Discharged of his bow and deadly *quar'le*,
To seize upon his foe flatt lying on the marle.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 33.

He had before used the word at length:

But to the ground the idle *quarrel* fell.
Ibid., Stanza 24

See QUARREL.

QUARLED, as an epithet to poison, if the reading is right, may mean such as was put on *quarles*, or quarrels, to render them more deadly.

That breast
Is turned to *quarled* poison.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 389.

†*To* QUARR. To block up.

But as a miller having ground his grist,
Lets downe his flood-gates with a speedy fall,
And *quarring* up the passage therewithall,
The waters swell in spleene, and never stay
Till by some cleft they finde another way.
Browne's Brit. Past.

QUARREL, *s.*, from *carreau*, a square, French. Applied to many things of that shape.

1. A square dart, thrown from a cross-bow, on a larger scale from an engine, or catapult. Cooper, in his Thesaurus, under *Pilum*, has, "Catapultarium pilum, a *quarrel*, to be thrown in an engine."

But as a strong and justly temper'd bow
Of Pymount steele, the more you do it bend
Upon recoile doth give the bigger blow,
And doth with greater force the *quarrel* send.
Har. Ariost., xxiv, 85.

Being both wel mounted upon two good Turkey horses, which ran so fast as the *quarrel* out of a cross-bow. *Palace of Pleas.*, vol. ii, U 1 b.

Yet it was often used for a common arrow, as in the passage of Spenser, above cited, in QUAR'LE. So also here:

But from his quiver huge a shaft he hent,
And set it in his mighty bow new bent,
Twanged the string, out flew the *quarrel* long.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 102.

So also B. xi, St. 28, and elsewhere, as Mirr. for Mag., p. 2.

I cannot suppose either arrow or square dart to be meant in the corrupt passage of Henry VIII, ii, 3, but should rather read with Steevens,

But if that *quarrel* fortune *to* divorce
It from the bearer.

That is, "But if discord happen to separate it:" making *fortune* a verb. The first folio has a full stop at *quarrel*, which cannot be right. It was Warburton who laboured to bring in the dart, but I think in vain.

2. A square, or lozenge of glass; as used in the old transom, or transenne, windows:

The lozange is a most beautiful figure, and fit for this purpose, being in his kind a quadrangle reverst, with his point upward like to a *quarrell* of glasse.
Puttenh., B. ii, ch. 11.

†Another ridiculous foole of Venice verily thought his shoulders and buttocks were made of brittle glasse, wherfore he shunned all occurrents, and never durst sit downe to meat, lest he should have broken his crackling hinder parts: nor ever durst walke abroad, lest the glasier should have caught hold of him, and have used him for *quarels* and panes.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

This and *quarry* are said to be still in use among glaziers, in the same sense:

He would break else some forty pounds in casements,
And in five hundred years, undo the kingdom:
I have cast it up to a *quarrel*.
B. and Fl. Nice Valour, iii, 1.

3. What is now called a *quarry* of stone, was sometimes termed a *quarrel;* probably, from the stones being squared at it:

"Paid for stone and expences at the *quarrel*—William Johnson riding to the *quarrel*, &c.," often repeated. *Account of the Expences of Building Louth Spire, Archæol.*, x, 70. This was early in the 16th century.

Quoted also in Britton's Architectural Antiq., vol. iv, page 2.

QUARRELOUS, *a.* Quarrelsome.

Ready in gibes, quick-answer'd, saucy, and
As *quarrelous* as the weazel. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.
Though proof oft'times makes lovers *quarrelous*.
Gasc., g 5.

Be not *quarrelous*, or sory, for the death of a traytor and a ribald. *Stowe's Ann.*, G g 2

QUARRIE, or QUARRY. Anything hunted by dogs, hawks, or otherwise; the game or prey sought. The etymology has been variously attempted, but with little success. From the following example, we may perhaps infer, that *quarry* was originally the square, or inclosure (*carrée*), into which the game was driven (as is still practised in other countries), and that the application of it to the game there caught, was a natural extension of the term: which gradually became applied to game of all kinds.

The vii of Auguste was made a generall huntyng, with a toyle raysed, of foure or five myles in lengthe, so that many a deere that day was brought to the *quarrie*. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, P p p p 8, col. 1, a.

The word has been common in poetical use, in all ages of our language, and even now is not quite disused. It was particularly used in falconry:

The stone-dead *quarry* falls so forciblye,
That it rebounds against the lowly plaine.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 43.

†When I was a freshman at Oxford 1642 I was wont to go to Christ Church to see king Charles I. at supper, where I once heard him say, That as he was hawking in Scotland, he rode into the *quarry*, and found the covy of partridges falling upon the hawk; and I do remember this expression further, viz. "and I will swear upon the book 'tis true." When

I came to my chamber, I told this story to my tutor; said he, "That covey was London."
Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 38.

†An hollow chrystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above;
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove.
Dryden's Annus Mirabilis, 4to. 1688, p. 71.

†**QUART.** In good quart, in good condition.

Man, sayth our Lord, synce *in good quarte*
Thow art by me now as thow art.
MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

QUART, for fourth part, or division.

And Camber did possesse the westerne *quart*.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 14.

QUART-D'ECU, or **QUARDECU.** A French coin, being, as the term expresses, a fourth part of their crown. Mr. Douce says a quarter of their gold crown, and estimates it at fifteen sous. *Illustr.*, i, 323. In old books, commonly printed *cardecu*.

Sir, for a *quart-d'ecu* he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation. *All's W.*, iv, 3.
There's a *quart-d'ecu* for you. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

In both these places the folio has *cardecu;* the other is the interpretation of the editors. See CARDECU.

Nothing so numerous as those financiers, and swarms of other officers, which belong to the revenues of France, which are so many that, their fees being payd, there comes not a *quardecu* in every crown, clearly to the king's coffers, which is but the fourth part *Howell, Londinopolis*, p. 372.

QUARTER-FACE, *s.* A countenance three parts averted. Shakespeare speaks of *half-faced* fellowship; this is still more disdainful.

But let this dross carry what price it will,
With noble ignorants, and let them still
Turn upon scorned verse their *quarter-face*.
B. Jons. Forest., Epist. 12.

†**QUARTER-STAFF.** A long staff used as a weapon, and carried chiefly by foresters. In combat it was held by the middle, so as to strike with either end.

With a huge *quarter-staffe* those armed go;
Th'ese shoot an arrow from a twanging bow.
Grotius his Sophompaneas, by Goldsmith, 1640.

QUASSE. Mentioned as a humble kind of liquor, used by rustics.

As meade obarne, and meade cherunk,
And the base *quasse* by pesants drunk.
Pimlyco, or Runne Red-Cap, 1609.

But I suspect that this is merely a misprint for *quaffe*, or drink. Such an error is easy, and seems to have occurred in other instances; as

Sing, sing; or stay, we'll *quaffe*, or any thing.
Marston's What you will, act ii.

Here the old quarto reads *quasse*. So in Chaloner's translation of the Moriæ Encomium, we read of "the law of *quassing*," "either drink, or rise and go thy waie," sign. E 4, where *quaffing* is indispensable. *Quaff*, as a substantive, is not perhaps common, but it might be used by a very natural licence.

QUAT, *s.* A pimple, or spot upon the skin; metaphorically, a diminutive person, or sometimes a shabby one. Now vulgarly called a *scab*.

The leaves [of coleworts] laid to by themselves, or bruised with barley meale, are good for the inflammations, and soft swellings, burnings, impostumes, and cholerick sores or *quats*, like wheales and leaprys, and other griefes of the skin.
Langham, Garden of Health, p. 153.

I have rubbed this young *quat* almost to the sense,
And he grows angry. *Othello*, v, 1.

Whether he be a young *quat* of the first yeare's revennew, or some austere and sullen-faced steward.
Dekker, Gull's H. B., chap. 7

O young *quat!* incontinence is plagued in all creatures in the world. *Devil's Law Case*, 1623.

Quat also is used for the sitting of a hare; a corruption of *squat:*

Procure a little sport,
And then be put to the dead *quat*.
White Devil, 4to. H.

To **QUAT.** To satiate. In this sense Grose has it twice in his Provincial Glossary, but writes it *quot*.

But as, to the stomach *quatted* with dainties, all delicates seeme queasie. *Euphues*, C 3 b.
Had Philotimus been served in at the first course, when your stomach was not *quatted* with other daintier fare.
Philotimus, 4to, 1583; *British Bibliographer*, ii, 439.

QUATCH, *a.* Squat, or flat.

It is like a barber's chair, that fits all buttocks; the pin buttock, the *quatch* buttock, the brawn buttock, or any buttock. *All's Well*, ii, 2.

Probably a corruption of *squat*.

†**QUATER COUSENS.**

Quater cousens, those that are in the last degree of kindred, or fourth cousens. But we commonly say, such persons are not *quater cousens*, when they are not good friends. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*.

QUAVE-MIRE, now called *quagmire*. A bog, or slough; from to *quave*, or *quaver*.

But it was a great deepe marrish or *quavemyre*.
North's Plut., 411, A.

In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was,
Into the same my horse did fall, and lay
Up to the bellie, which my flight did stay.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 653.

It is in Coles' Dictionary, 1699.

†Decius in the warre against the Gothes was with his whole armie defeated, and his bodie being swallowed up in a deepe whirlepit, or *quave-mire*, could not be found. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

QUAYED, *part.*, for quailed, or subdued. Probably for the sake of the rhyme.

Therewith his sturdie courage soon was *quayd*,
And all his senses were with suddein dread dismay'd.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 14.

QUE, *s.* A small piece of money, less than a halfpenny. Coles spells it *cue*,

and explains it, "half a farthing;" translating it by *minutum*. *Q in the corner* meant, probably, something very small, hidden in that situation.

But why is Halfpenie so sad?
H. Because I am sure I shall never be a peny.
E. Rather pray there bee no fall of money,
For thou wilt then go for a *que*. *Lyly's Com.*, C c 9

See CUES and CEES, and Q itself.

QUEACH. A thicket. So Coles, in his Dictionary, "*Queach* [a thicket] dumetum."

Yet where behind some *queich*
He breaks his gall, and rutteth with his hind,
The place is markt.
Bussy D'Ambois, 4to, E 4, Anc. Dr., iii, 286.

In the nonage of the world, mankind had no other habitation than woods, groves, and bushy *queaches*.
Howell, Londinop., p. 382.

Queath has been found in the same sense.

†Then found they lodg'd a boar, of bulk extreme,
In such a *queach* as never any beam
The sun shot pierced. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.
†Thorniest *queaches*. *Ibid., H. to Pan.*
†As I went through the castle-yard, I did chance to stumble in a *queach* of brambles, so as I did scratch my heeles and feet, and my gay girdle of gold and purple. *Coote's English Schoolemaster*, 1632.

QUEACHY, *a.*, should be bushy, from the above, and so Minshew puts it; but Drayton evidently and uniformly uses it for *washy*, full of moisture; or, as might now be said, *quashy*.

From where the wallowing seas those *queachy* washes drown. *Polyolb.*, 957.
'Twixt Penrith's farthest point and Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Ibid.*, 697.
Where Neptune every day doth powerfully invade
The vast and *queachy* soil, with hosts of wallowing waves. *Ibid.*, 1155.

The second passage is quite decisive, since no one can pretend that the Goodwin sands are bushy.

†And oft-times shipwrack'd, cast upon the land,
And lying breathlesse on the *queachy* sand. *Drayton.*

[But Golding uses it in its natural sense, Pref. to Ovid.]

†Each *queachie* grove, each cragged cliff, the name of godhead tooke.
†I ask't thee for a solitary plot,
And thou hast brought me to the dismal'st grove
That ever eye beheld; noe woodnimphes here
Seeke with their agill steps to outstrip the roe,
Nor doth the sun sucke from the *queachy* plot
The ranknes and the venom of the earth;
It seemes frequentlesse for the use of men.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

QUEAN, *s.* A term of reproach to a female; a slut, a hussey, a woman of ill fame. Thought to be from the Saxon *cwean*, a barren cow.

A witch, a *quean*, an old cozening *quean*.
M. W. W., iv, 2.
A man can in his life-time make but one woman,
But he may make his fifty *queans* a month.
B. & Fl. Nice Val., ii, 4.

That Troy prevail'd, that Greeks were conquer'd cleane,
And that Penelope was but a *queane*.
Har. Ariost., xxxv, 26.
If once the virgin conscience plays the *quean*,
We seldom after care to keep it clean.
Watkyns, in *Heyward's Quint.*, vol. i, 143.

Used by Dryden and Swift.

QUEATE, *s.* Quietness, peace; a mere corruption of quiet.

To whom Cordella did succeede, not raigning long in *queate*. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, p. 66.

To QUECH. See QUICH.

QUEEN-HITHE, or corruptedly QUEEN-HIVE. A landing-place on the Thames, a little west of London-bridge. There was a legend of a queen Eleanor, who sank into the earth at Charing-cross, and rose again in the Thames at *Queen-hithe*.

Sunk like the queen, they'll rise at *Queen-hive*, sure.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 307.
With that, at Charing cross she sunk
Into the ground alive;
And after rose with life again
In London, at *Queen-hive*.
Evans's Old Ballads, i, 244.

What is alluded to in the following passage is not so clear:

I warrant you, sir, I have two ears to one mouth,
I hear more than I eat, I'll ne'er row by *Queen-hithe*
While I liv'd else. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.*, v, 1.

What is meant by a *Queen-hithe* cold, I have not discovered:

A sleeping watchman here we stole the shoes from,
Then made a noise, at which he wakes, and follows:
The streets are dirty, takes a *Queen-hithe* cold.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iv, 2.

In a history of London it is said, "Here was a place called *Romeland*, which being choked with dung, filth, &c., so that the corn-dealers could not stand to dispose of their traffic, it was ordained by an order of common council 41 Edw. III, that it should be cleaned and paved." *Hughson*, iii, 180. This damp spot might occasion colds so violent as to become proverbial.

QUEEST, or QUIST. The ring-dove; "fortè a querula voce," says Minshew. "A *queest* [bird] palumbus torquatus." *Coles*. Montague and Bewick give it as a provincial name. Merret's Pinax has it, *Quist*, under, "Palumbus, major torquatus."

QUEINT, *part.* Quenched. Upton says, from the Saxon *acwent*. So used by Chaucer:

And kindling new his corage, seeming *queint*.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 11

To QUELL. To kill; from *quellen*, or *quälen*. The same originally as to QUAILE. Hence Jack the *giant-queller* was once used instead of the more modern *giant-killer;* and *man-queller* meant formerly a murderer.

And plungde in depth of death and dolour's strife,
Had *quelld* himself, had not his friendes withstoode.
Mirr. for Mag.

Press'd through despair myself to *quell*.
Cobl. Prophecy, Steevens

QUELL, *s.* Murder; from the preceding, but not commonly used.

Put upon
His spungy officers; who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Macb.*, i, 7.

QUELLIO, *s.* Supposed to be put for *cuello*, which is Spanish for a collar.

With our cut cloth-of-gold sleeves, and our *quellio*.
Ford, Lady's Trial, ii, 1.

†I ha' seene
Dainty devices in this kind, baboones
In *quellios*, and so forth.
Shirley's Triumph of Peace, 1633.

To QUEME, *v.* To please; a word obsolete in Spenser's time, and only introduced here as revived by him. Used by Chaucer.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.
Shep. Kal., May 15.

Sik peerless pleasures wont us for to *queme*.
Poems, by A. W., in *Davison*, repr. 1816, vol. ii, p. 69.

QUERNE, *s.* A mill to grind corn, whether by hand, or with a horse; *cweorn*, Saxon, and in the kindred dialects. Robin Goodfellow is said to

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless housewife churn.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Capell fancied that the *quern* here meant churn; but that cannot be supported. Other commentators have puzzled about the connexion of the sentence. As they are all acts of petty mischief here enumerated, I presume that "labour in the *quern*," means, "make the *quern* a labour;" that is, make the handmill go laboriously.

Here it stands for a horse-mill:

Wherein a miller's knave,
Might for his horse and *quern* have room at will.
Browne. Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 1.

The word appears to be still in current use in the Highlands of Scotland, if we may trust Mr. Boswell, sen.; though Dr. Jamieson has it not:

We stopped at a little hut, where we saw an old woman grinding with the *quern*, an ancient Highland instrument, which it is said was used by the Romans, but which, being very slow in its operation, is almost entirely gone into disuse.
Boswe. Journ. to Hebr., p. 314.

QUERN-LIKE, *adj.* Acting like a mill.

Two equal rows of orient pearl impale
The open throat, which, *quern-like*, grinding small
Th' imperfect food, soon to the stomach send it.
Sylv. Du Bart., Week 1, Day 6.

QUERN-STONE, *s.* Millstone.

Theyre corne in *quernstoans* they do grind.
Stanyh. Virg., B. i.

QUERPO. From the Spanish *cuerpo*, the body. Used only in the phrase *in cuerpo*, signifying in a close dress, without a cloak; or a woman without a scarf.

Boy, my cloak and rapier; it fits not a gentleman of my rank to walk the streets in *querpo*.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

In Massinger we find it *quirpo*, which corrupt spelling puzzled one editor. Mr. Gifford, of course, explains it rightly:

You shall see him in the morning in the galley-foist, at noon in the bullion, in the evening in *quirpo*.
Fatal Dowry, ii, 2.

While the Spanish dresses were in fashion, a cloak was deemed essential; and to be without was to be in dishabille, and not fit to appear in public. Dryden used the phrase. See Johnson. A serving man, says bishop Earle,

Is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloak are, and he is but *in querpo* without him.
Microcos., Char. 59.

†May a man have a peny-worth? four a groat?
Or do the juncto leap at truss-a-fayle?
Three tenents clap while five hang on the tayle?
No *querpo* model? never a knack or wile?
To preach for spoons and whistles? cross or pile?
Rump Songs.

†In *quirpo* hood, or pot-lid hat,
In lute-string whisk, or rose cravat.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

†Amongst the strange promiscuous crowd,
That dress'd in *quirpo*, hither flow'd,
Non-fighting bullies, cloth'd in red.
Ibid., vol. ii, 1707.

†And had an hour or two bestow'd
In dressing like a man of mode,
'Till all things I'd in *quirpo* put
Artfully on from head to foot. *Ibid.*, vol. i, 1706.

†Thus a zealous botcher in Moorfields, while he was contriving some *quirpo*-cut of church-government, by the help of his out-lying eares, and the otacousticon of the Spirit, discovered such a plot, that Selden intends to combate antiquity, and maintain it was a taylors goose that preserved the capitol.
Cleveland, Char. of a London Diurn., 1647.

QUEST, *s.*, for inquest. A popular abbreviation, not yet disused among the lower orders.

What lawfull *quest* have giv'n their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge. *Rich. III*, i, 4.

And covertly within the Tower they calde
A *quest*, to give such verdit as they should.
Mirr. Mag., p. 390.

Amon his holie sons he cal'd a *quest*,
Whose counsel to his mischiefe might give way.
Niccolo's England's Eliza, p. 795.

Also for an inquiry, &c. See Johnson.

QUESTANT, *s.* A candidate, a seeker of any object, a competitor.

See then you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it, when
The bravest *questant* shrinks. *All's Well*, ii, 1.

†QUEST-HOUSE.

A hag, repair'd with vice-complexion'd paint,
A *quest-house* of complaint. *Quarles's Emblems*

†QUESTIONS. Cushions.

Her majestie did stand upon the carpett of the clothe of estate, and did allmost leane upon the *questions*.
Letter dated 1582.

†QUESTIONS AND COMMANDS. An old game.

Qu. Suppose you and I were in a roome together, you being naked, pray which part would you first cover? *An.* Your eyes, sir. A question proposed to a gentlewoman at the play of *questions and commands*. *Gratiæ Ludentes*, 1638, p. 65.

Another member said, next is bawds, as romancies, balls, collations, *questions and commands*, riddles, purposes, &c. *The Animal Parliament*, 1707.

QUESTMAN, or QUESTMONGER. One who laid informations, and made a trade of petty law-suits. Dr. Johnson has illustrated this word from Bacon. Coles Latinizes it *quæsitor*. In Clitus's Whimzies, the 16th section contains a long character of a *questman* (p. 122); which in fact was an old name for a sides-man, or assistant to the churchwardens. See Blount's Glossographia, in the word *Sideman*. He is described accordingly, with many quaint strokes of humour:

A *questman* is a man of account for this yeere.—He never goes without his note-book.—He is a sworne man; which oath serves an injunction upon his conscience to be honest.—The day of his election is not more ready for him, than he for it. Pp. 122-3.

He was also a collector of parish rents:

Some treasure he hath under his hand, which he must returne; he can convert very little to his own use, nor defeate the parish of any house rent. P. 124.

His wife, however, "becomes exalted according to the dignitie of his office." *Ibid.* He wore also "a furred gown." P. 128. When the year is over, "his rents are collected, his accounts perfected, himself discharged," and another elected. P. 129.

Also a juryman, a person regularly impanelled to try a cause:

These *questmongers* had neede to take heede, for there all things goeth by oath.—They must judge by their oath; according to conscience, guilty or not guilty. When he is guilty, in what case are those which say not guilty. Scripture doth shew what a thing it is, when a man is a malefactor, and the *questmongers* justify him, and pronounce him not guilty. *Latimer's Serm.*, P. 146 b.

He tells afterwards of

Sute being made to the *questmongers*, for a rich man manifestly guilty, when each man had a crowne for his good wil: and so an open mankiller was pronounced not guilty. *Ibid.*

QUESTRIST, *s.* A person who goes in quest of another; peculiar, I believe, to the following passage:

Some five or six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at gate.
Lear, iii, 7.

Questrists is the reading of the folio. *Questers* has been proposed as an emendation, but no alteration seems necessary. The quarto has *questrits*, which, though an evident corruption, confirms *questrists*.

†*To* QUETCH. To shrink. See QUICK.

Who running from this life as from a furious mistresse, and scorning the suddaine fals of worldly things, endured the flames, and never *quetched*.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†QUIBLET. A pun.

A *quiblet*.—A captaine passing through a roome where a woman was driving a buck of clothes, but he thinking she had been brewing, saw a dish, and dipped some small quantity of the lye, which he supposing to be mault-wort, dranke up, and presently began to sweare, spit, spatter, and spaule; the woman asked him what he ayled, he told her, and called her some scurvy names, saying, he had swallowed lye; Nay, then I cannot blame you to be angry, for you being a souldier and a captaine, it must needs trouble your stomacke to swallow the lye.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUIBLIN, *s.* An unusual word, which might be supposed to be put for *quibbling*, but that the meaning of the sentence seems to imply a superior trick, a refined stroke of art.

T' o'erreach that head, that outreacheth all heads,
'Tis a trick rampant, 'tis a very *quiblin*.
Eastward Ho, iii, 1; O. Pl., iv, 246.

It is marked as meaning a trick, in this passage also:

She lies,
This is some trick. Come, leave your *quiblins*, Dorothy.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 4.

He alludes, not to any play on words, but to what he thinks a direct falsehood told by her.

To QUICH. To stir, or twist; Saxo *cucian*, to quicken.

Like captived thrall,
With a strong yron chaine, and coller bound,
That once he could not move nor *quich* at all.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix

This word, with a trifling change, *quech*, was used by lord Bacon:

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quecking*. *Essays*, 40.

This is rightly printed in the folio of 1730; but in the separate editions of

the Essays, had been corrupted into *quecking*, and even *squeeking* (octavo, 1690). From one of these incorrect editions, Johnson had taken to *queck*. See Todd. In Phillips, and his abbreviator Kersey, it is *quetch*.

QUICK, *a.*, in the sense of living, ought to be generally understood, since it occurs in the Creed; yet it is clearly growing obsolete, so that some suppose a *quick*, or *quick-set* hedge, to refer to the plant of which it is usually formed [hawthorn], rather than to its growing state, in opposition to a dead hedge. Spenser gives *quick*, as the interpretation of the word *elfe:*

> That man so made he called *elfe*, to weet
> *Quick*. *F. Q.*, II, x, 71.

But it seems peculiar to him to employ it as a substantive, for "living thing:"

> Tho [then] peeping close into the thick,
> Might see the moving of some *quick*,
> Whose shape appeared not. *Shep. Kal. March*, 73.

The *quick*, for the living or sensible parts of an animal body, is still in use; as in "cutting to the *quick;*" and in the metaphorical application to the feelings of the mind, as being "touched to the *quick*" by a reproach.

†QUIDDANET. "A confection between a syrup and marmalade." *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

QUIDDIT, *s.* A contraction of *quiddity*, which is from *quiditas*, low Latin, not from *quidlibet*. It was used, as quiddity also was, for a subtilty, or nice refinement. Generally applied to the subtilties of lawyers.

> Where be his *quiddits*, now, his quillets. *Haml.*, v, 1.
> We are but quit: you fool us of our monies
> In every cause, in every *quiddit* wipe us.
> *B. & Fl. Spanish Curate*, iv, 5.
> By some strange *quiddit*, or some wrested clause,
> To find him guiltie of the breach of laws.
> *Drayton's Owl*, p. 1302.

QUIDDITY, *s.* Originally, the nature or essence of anything; in which sense the scholastic term *quiditas* was employed, which, literally rendered, would be "somethingness;" and thus we find it in Hudibras, "entity and *quiddity*," which he wittily calls the "ghosts of defunct bodies." But it was more commonly used for any subtile quirk, or pretence:

> Why how now, mad wag, what are thy quips and thy *quiddities*. 1 *Hen IV*, i, 2.

So Cranmer, as quoted by Todd, employed it for any nice mathematical position:

> I trowe, some mathematical *quidditie*, they cannot tell what. *Answ. to Gardiner.*

Marston has ventured to use the *quid*, for the *quiditas:*

> For you must know my age
> Hath seen the being and the *quid* of things
> I know dimensions and the terminy
> Of all existence *Parasitaster*, Act i.

QUIETAGE, *s.* The state of being quiet; a word resting merely on the conjectures of critics, in the following passage of Spenser:

> Nepenthe is a drincke of soverayne grace,
> Devised by the gods for to asswage
> Hart's grief, and bitter gall away to chace,
> Which stirs up anguish and contentious rage;
> Instead thereof sweet peace and *quietage*
> It doth establish in the troubled mynd.
> *F. Q.*, IV, iii, 43.

In all the editions it stands *quiet age*, but as *age* does not seem to be required, or to make very good sense, Dr. Jortin brought forward the above reading, as the conjecture of a friend. Mr. Todd leaves the text unaltered, but favours the conjecture, and strengthens it, by pointing out the very similar word *hospitage*, in F. Q., III, x, 6. Still *quiet age* may be defended; it is poetical, and I do not like to part with it. Were *quietage* to be found in any other passage, it would be something.

QUIETUS, *s.* The official discharge of an account; from the Latin. Particularly in the Exchequer accounts, where it is still current; or, sometimes, *quietus est*. Chiefly used by authors in metaphorical senses.

> When he himself might his *quietus* make
> With a bare bodkin. *Haml.*, iii, 1.
> A brace of thousands, Will, she has to her portion:
> I hop'd to put her off with half the sum;
> —some younger brother would ha' thanked me,
> And given my *quietus*. *Gamester*, act v, O. Pl., ix, 90.

Said by a guardian, who had the money to account for.

> Hee (an undersherriff) may go with more peace to earth, since hee's made so cleare an account on earth. It were a sinne to disquiet him, since he carries his *quietus est* with him. *Clitus's Whimzies*, p. 166.
> He understands more than the high sheriffe his master, and may well, for he buyes his wit of him (which is ever the best), and sells it againe at a noble valew, proving a great gaine, if his *quietus est* doth not too much gripe him. *Lenton's Leasures, Char.* 35

"A *quietus est*, missio, rudis donatio." *Coles' Dict.*

To QUIGHT, or QUITE, *v.* To disengage, or set free. Chaucer also uses *quite*, *adj.*, for free.

And whiles he strove his combred clubbe to *quight*
Out of the earth, with blade all burning bright
He smott off his left arme. *F. Q.*, I, viii, 10.
Strongly he strove, out of her greedy gripe
To loose his shield, and long while did contend;
But when he could not *quite* it, &c. *Ibid.*, V, xi, 37.

To QUITE, or QUIGHT, is also used for to requite, both by Spenser and Fairfax. Possibly, it may mean so in the following passage, cited under, *To Hell:* though I confess that, after much consideration of it, I am not satisfied with this, or any other interpretation. Concord, he says, keeps heaven and earth together:

Else would the waters overflow the lands,
And fire devour the ayre, and hell them *quite*.
F. Q., IV, x, 35.

That is, "hell must requite, or punish them." Otherwise *hell* must be a verb (*hele*, or cover), which is to me equally strange and unintelligible, though approved by Upton.

QUILL, *s.* The fold of a ruff, or ruffle, which were plaited and quilled; probably from the folds being about the size and shape of a goose-quill.

My masters, let's stand close; my lord protector will come this way by and by, and then we may deliver our supplications *in the quill*. 2 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.
†Panus, Nonio, trameæ involucrum. The roll whereon the web of cloth is woond, or the *quill* of yarne.
Nomenclator.

In the quill seems to mean in form and order, like a quilled ruff. This is Mr. Tollet's interpretation, and appears more natural than to deduce it, with other commentators, from the French word *quille*, a nine-pin. That word, in English, was made *keyle*, or *cayle*.

To QUILL, *v.* To form fine linen into small round folds, fit to admit a quill. Still used in this sense among all who do such work. See Todd, where it is exemplified from Addison and Goldsmith.

QUILLET, *s.* A sly trick, or turn, in argument, or excuse. That this is the meaning of the word, all the examples prove; but though it seems so familiar, and is so common, this little word has sorely teazed the etymologists. I suspect, after all, that N. Bailey's is the best derivation. He says it is for *quibblet*, as a diminutive of *quibble*. Mr. Douce, a most respectable authority, forms it from *quidlibet* (Illust., i, 231); but, unfortunately, *quodlibet* was the scholastic term, and was never varied. We have, indeed, *quilibet*, in Blount's Glossographia, but he gives it as peculiar to the Inner Temple, and always joined with *quippe*, to signify certain small payments. Warburton's attempt to derive it from *qu'il est* is only ridiculous. Mr. Pegge, quoted in the notes to Hudibras, III, iii, 748, says, *quillet* meant a small parcel of land; but he gives no authority for it except Minshew, who says nothing of the land. [A *quillet* is very common in Anglesea in the present day, signifying a small strip of land in the middle of another person's field, commonly marked out by boundary stones, and arising from the tenure of gavelkind formerly in force there.] Nor do I find that he had any proof of the other things he suggests. Bishop Wilkins explains it, "a frivolousness," which leads to nothing. I return, therefore, to the opinion with which I set out, that *quillet* is quasi *quibblet*, a little quibble.

Why may not this be the *scull* of a lawyer? Where be his quiddits now, his *quillets*, his cases, his tenures, and his tricks? *Haml.*, v, 1.
In these nice sharp *quillets* of the law,
Good faith, I am no wiser than a daw.
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.
Let her leave her bobs,
(I've had too many of them) and her *quillets*,
She is as nimble that way as an eel.
B. & Fl. Tamer Tamed, iv, 1.
Nay, good sir Throate, forbear your *quillets* now.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 427.

Many other examples have been produced, but they all tend the same way.

†Who taking the opportunitie of the judges cares, in many matters distracted, linking and entangling causes with insoluble quirkes and *quilits*, endevour by long demurres to have controversies depending still, and by their intricat questions that of purpose they foist in, hold off and delay judgements.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†*To* QUILT. To line or strengthen. In the second example it appears to be used in the sense of to plaister.

The Grecian captains tir'd, retir'd from fight,
With many a yeares fierce warre wearied outright,
By Pallas art a mount-like horse they built,
And with strong wooden ribs his sides they *quilt*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

To make a cap for the pain and coldness of the head.—Take of storax and benjamine, of both some 12 penniworth, and bruise it, then *quilt* it in a brown paper, and wear it behind on your head.
Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 34.

QUINAPALUS. Probably an imaginary name, formed in sport, to sound like something learned; being put into the mouth of the Clown:

For what says *Quinapalus?* Better a witty fool, than a foolish wit. *Twelfth N.*, i, 5.

QUINCH, *v.* To stir, to make the least movement; either for to *winch*, or it has been thought a modification of *quich*. But whence then the *n?*

Thereupon to bestow all my souldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realme shall be able to dare to *quinch*. *Spens. State of Ireland.*

See QUICH.

QUINCH, *s.* Probably a twitch, or jerk of the body; from the preceding verb.

I will change my coppy, how beit I care not a *quinche*,
I know the galde horse will the soonest winche.
Damon & Pith, O. Pl., i, 182.

QUINOLA, *s.* A term in the game of *primero* for a chief card, which was of every suit, like pam at loo. The knave of diamonds was generally taken as the *quinola*. The term is Spanish, and the name of a game in that language. The Academie des Jeux makes the knave of hearts the *quinola* at *reversis*. P. 228. And so say the French Dictionaries, Prevot's Manuel, &c. See PRIMERO.

To QUINSE, *v.* A word of doubtful meaning; qu. whether the same as *kinse?* [To carve, applied specially to the plover.]

Good man! him list not spend his idle meales,
In *quinsing* plovers, and in *wining* quailes.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

See KINSE.

QUINTAINE, *s. Quintana*, low Latin; *quintaine*, French. A figure set up for tilters to run at, in mock resemblance of a tournament. Minshew strangely derives it from *quintus:* "Quod *quinto* quoque anno, scil. Olympiadis, celebrari solebat." This is doubly absurd; first, in supposing that a Greek custom could have a Latin name; and, secondly, in attributing it to classical antiquity at all, for which there is no probable ground. The *quintaine* cannot be more minutely described, than in the words of Mr. Strutt; omitting only what he says about its high antiquity, which is contradicted by the words immediately following:

The *quintain* originally was nothing more than the trunk of a tree or post, set up for the practice of the tyros in chivalry. Afterward a staff or spear was fixed in the earth, and a shield, being hung upon it, was the mark to strike at: the dexterity of the performer consisted in smiting the shield in such a manner as to break the ligatures, and bear it to the ground. In process of time this diversion was improved, and instead of the staff and shield, the resemblance of a human figure carved in wood was introduced. To render the appearance of this figure more formidable, it was generally made in the likeness of a Turk or a Saracen, armed at all points, bearing a shield upon his left arm, and brandishing a club or sabre with his right. The *quintain* thus fashioned was placed upon a pivot, and so contrived as to move round with facility. In running at this figure, it was necessary for the horseman to direct his lance with great adroitness, and make his stroke upon the forehead, between the eyes, or upon the nose; for if he struck wide of those parts, and especially upon the shield, the *quintain* turned about with much velocity, and in case he was not exceedingly careful, would give him a severe blow upon the back, with the wooden sabre held in the right hand, which was considered as highly disgraceful to the performer, while it excited the laughter and ridicule of all the spectators. *Sports & Pastimes*, B. iii, ch. i

I believe, however, that it was more commonly, in England at least, constructed in the simpler way, as described in the following passage of an old novel:

At last they agreed to set up a *quinten*, which is a cross-bar turning upon a pole, having a broad board at the one end, and a bag full of sand hanging at the other. Now he that ran at it with his launce, if he hit not the board [which was probably often painted like a figure] was laughed to scorn; and if he hit it full, and rid not the faster, he would have such a blow with the sandbagg on his back, as would sometimes beat them off their horses.
The Essex Champion (ab. 1690), in *Cens. Lit.*, viii, p. 232.

The Italians called this figure *Saracino*, or the Saracen.

My better parts
Are all thrown down, and that which here stands up,
Is but a *quintaine*, a mere lifeless block.
As you l. it, i, 2.

Go, captain Stub, lead on, and shew
What house you come on, by the blow
You give sir *Quintin*, and the cuff
You 'scape o' the sandbag's counterbuff.
B. Jons. Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 55.

The running at the *quintain* is then described. See particularly the note in Whalley's edition. But the passage of St. Chrysostom, there cited, proves only that the athletæ sometimes fought with bags of sand.

As they at tilt, so we at *quintain* run;
And those old pastimes relish best with me
That have least art, and most simplicity.
Randolph's Poems, p. 92

The sport of the *quintyne* is humorously described in Laneham's Letter from Kenilworth, so often quoted. But he says,

> The specialty of the sport waz to see how sum for hiz slakness had a good bob with the bag, and sum for his haste too toppl dooun right, and cum tumbling to the post, &c. *Kenilworth Illustrated*, 4to, p. 19.

QUINTELL. Another form of the same word, noticed by Skinner and Lye, and occasionally used by authors, but less commonly.

> None crowns the cup
> Of wassaile now, or sets the *quintell* up.
> *Herrick's Poems*, p. 184.

The sport of running at the quintain was also called *quintana*, in low Latin, and is very neatly defined by Du Cange, under that word: "Decursio equestris ludicra, ad metam hominis armati figuram exhibentem ad umbilicum, mobilem et versatilem, sinistra clypeum, dextra ensem aut baculum tenentem; quæ si aliter quam in pectore lancea percutiatur, statim qui a scopo aberrat baculo repercutientem figuram sentit." The Italians sometimes called also running at the ring, *quintana*. *Ibid.*

QUIP, *s.* A sharp stroke of wit, or arch raillery; some derive it from *whip*. This word, being used by Milton, is not unknown, but it is not now current.

> And notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*.
> The least whereof would quell a lover's hope.
> Yet, spaniel-like, the more she spurns my love,
> The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
> *Two Gent. Ver.*, iv, 2.

The *quip modest* means, therefore, the delicate sarcasm:

> If I sent him word again, it was not well cut, he would send me word, he cut it to please himself. This is called the *quip* modest. *As you l. it*, v, 4.
> *Ps.* Why what's a *quip?*
> *Ma.* We great girders call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.
> *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl. ii, 113.

Greene's "*Quip* for an Upstart Courtier," is a tract wherein he satirises the affectations of the fine gentlemen of his day, in a supposed dream of a dialogue between Velvet Breeches and Cloth Breeches. It is printed at large in the fifth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, p. 394, &c., ed. Park.

To QUIP, *v.*, from the substantive. To attack with sneers or quips.

> Didst thou not find I did *quip* thee? O. Pl., loc. cit.
> The more he laughs, and does her closely *quip*,
> To see her sore lament, and bite her tender lip.
> *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, vii, 44.
> Are you pleasant or peevish that you *quip* with such briefe gibes. *R. Greene, Harl. M.*, viii, 383.
> †You must conceive, that a woman may graunt to her lover, not onely pleasant smiles, familiar and secret discourse, wittie *quipping*, and jeasting, and touching with the hand, but also with farre greater reason, shee may discend likewise to a kisse.
> *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.
> †Thy taylors shears foule vices wings have clipt,
> The seames of impious dealings are unript;
> So art-like thou these captious times hast *quipt*,
> As if in Helicon thy pen were dipt.
> *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†QUIRISTER. A chorister.

> Deare *quirister*, who from those shaddowes sends
> (Ere that the blushing dawne dare show her light)
> Such sad lamenting straines, that Night attends.
> *Drummond's Poems*, 1616.
> He can endure no organs, but is vext
> To heare the *quirristers* shrill antheames sing.
> *Heywood's Troia Britanica*, 1609
> A *quiristers* head is made of aire,
> A head of wax becomes a player.
> *Witts Recreations*, 1654.

†*To* QUIRKEN.

> Or it wil grow in the ventricle to such a masse, that it wil at the receit of any hot moisture send up such an ascending fome, that it wil be ready to *quirken* and stifle us. *Optick Glasse of Humors*, 1639.

†QUIRRY. An equerry.

> As skilfull *quirry*, that commands the stable
> Of some great prince, or person honourable,
> Gives oftest to that horse the teaching spur,
> Which he findes fittest for the use of war. *Du Bartas.*

†QUIST. For whist, silent.

> *M.* Did you knoke at this dore? He is *quist*. Why doe you not mocke. *Terence in English*, 1614.
> *Quist, quist*, what man, art thou well in thy wits? dost thou thinke this meete to be told any where? *Ibid.*

QUIVER, *a.* Nimble, agile. This word, though seldom found in authors, is acknowledged by several old dictionaries. Baret has "quick or *quiver*;" and Coles, "*quiverly*, agiliter," and "*quiverness*, agilitas." The following passage is therefore correct:

> There was a little *quiver* fellow, and a' would manage his piece thus. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.
> There is a maner fishe that hight mugill, which is full *quiver* and swift. *Barthol. de Propr. Engl. Tr.*, 1535.

QUODES, for quothest, or saidest. The following corrupt line

> Primitive constitution (*quodes stowe*) as much as my sleeve! *New Custom*, O. Pl., i, 268.

should probably be printed thus:

> Primitive constitution (quodes thou) as much, &c.

Quoth, which is still in use, is the Saxon preterite of *cwæthan*, to speak. In Chaucer, and other old authors, it is often written *quod*, from the disuse of the Saxon ð, or *th*, and the substitution of *d*, as similar in form. Quodest, for *quothest*, is exactly analogous; and *owe* contains the remainder of *thou*.

QUODLING, *s.*, has been supposed to be put for *codling*, in the Alchemist, where Dol applies it to the foolish young lawyer, Dapper. She is asked, "Who is it?" and answers, "A fine young *quodling*." Mr. Gifford thinks that she means to call him a young *quod*, alluding to the *quids* and *quods* of lawyers. To me, this appears improbable. All that the various critics have said, about the apple called *codling*, is perfectly groundless. It is so named, because it is eaten chiefly when *coddled*, or scalded: and I have little doubt that madam Dol is intended to call Dapper, *a young raw apple*, fit for nothing without dressing. *Codlings* are particularly so used when unripe. See T. J. in *Codling*.

†QUOIST. The queest, or ringdove.

The chattering pye, the chastest turtle-dove,
The grizel *quoist*, the thrush (that grapes doth love).
Du Bartas.

QUONDAM, *s.* A person formerly in office; from the Latin adverb *quondam*. What the French express by prefixing the epithet *ci-devant* to the word.

The king (because he had served his father before him) would not put him to death, but made him, as it were, a *quondam*. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 35 b
And if they be found negligent or faulty in their dueties, out with them. I require it in God's behalfe, make them *quondams*, all the packe of them.
Latimer, p 38.

We still employ it as a kind of burlesque adjective.

QUONIAM, *s.* A cant name for a kind of cup.

The drinke is sure to go, whether it be out of can, *quoniam*, or jourdan.
Healy's Disc. of New World, p. 69.

In the margin it is said,

A *quoniam* is a cup well known in Drink-allia.

Not having seen any writings of that country, I have not met with another example. Bishop Hall's original is very different, "scaphio, cantharis, batiolis." P. 71.

QUOOKE. Used by Spenser as the preterite of quake.

And all the world beneath for terror *quooke*.
Sp. Mutabilitie, Canto vi, 30.

And elsewhere.

Chaucer uses *quoke*, from which this was taken.

†*To* QUOP. In several modern dialects used in the sense of to throb.

But, zealous sir, what say to a touch at prayer?
How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?
Cleveland's Works.

QUOT-QUEAN. A mere corruption of COT-QUEAN, q. v.

Don Lucio? Don *Quot-quean*, don Spinster, wear a petticoat still. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii, 2.

To QUOTE. Often used for to note, mark, or distinguish; very differently from the modern usage.

What care I
What curious eye doth *quote* deformities.
Rom. & Jul., i, 4.
A fellow by the hand of nature mark'd,
Quoted, and signed to do a deed of shame.
King John, iv, 2.
I am sorry that with better heed and judgment
I had not *quoted* him. *Haml.*, ii, 2.
Faith these are politic notes.
Pol. Sir, I do slip
No action of my life, but thus I *quote* it.
Ben Jons. Fox, iv, 1
It is reported, you possess a book
Wherein you have *quoted* by intelligence
The names of all notorious offenders
Lurking about the city. *White Devil*, O. Pl., vi, 306.

QUOTH. See QUODES.

†QUOYING. Cooing?

That we account their old wooing and singing to have so little cunning, that wee esteeme it barbarous. and were they living to heare our new *quoyings*, they would judge it to have so much curiosity, that they would tearme it foolish.
Lyly's Euphues and his England

QUOYL, or QUOIL, for coil. Turmoil. trouble.

In the mean time repose you from the *quoyl*
Of labour past, and nauseating seas.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, vii, 65.
†Much was the *quoile* this braving answere made.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

QUYLLER, *i. e.*, quiller. A young bird that has yet only quills, or pen-feathers. Not thoroughly fledged.

O, sir, your chinne is but a *quyller* yet, you will be most majesticall when it is full fledge.
Lyly's Endymion, v, 2.

R.

R, THE DOG'S LETTER. There is good classical authority for so calling R, though Warburton has quoted a verse from Lucilius, that does not exist. The verse really is,

Irritata canis quod, homo quam, planin' dicit.

It alludes, indeed, to the letter R, but does not introduce it. Persius also says,

Sonat hæc de nare canina litera.

But the idea has been taken up in all ages, and must have been very familiar in Shakespeare's time, or he would not have put it into the mouth of his old Nurse, whom the context shows

to be unable to spell. She will not allow R to be the letter that Rosemary and Romeo begin with, because "R is for the dog." *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4. As for the exact form of the old woman's words, it is not worth disputing, this is her idea. Shakespeare would find it in the commonest books of his time. His friend Jonson's Grammar was not published, perhaps, in his life; but he might have heard from him in conversation, that "R is *the dog's letter*, and hurreth in the sound." Or he might have studied the curious rebus in the Alchemist (ii, 6), on Abel Drugger's name. Barclay's Ship of Fools also has it:

Though all be well, yet he none answer hath,
Save *the dogges letter* glowming with *nar, nar.*

So in several other of his contemporaries quoted by the commentators. But it was surely common and popular at that time, as the mode of introducing it in the Alchemist also implies.

RABATO, *s.* A band, or ruff; from *rabat*, French. Menage derives it from *rabbatre*, to put back, because it was originally only the collar of the shirt turned back. More commonly, though improperly, written REBATO, q. v.

Troth, I think your other *rabato* were better.
Much Ado, iii, 4.
The tyre, the *rabato*, the loose-bodied gown.
Every Wom. in Humour, cit. Steev.

Rabato is doubtless the proper form, from the etymology; but it is *rebato* in all our old books. For instance, in the first folio of Shakespeare; in the original edition of Day's Law Tricks; and in Dekker's Gul's Hornbook, though all quoted by Steevens as *rabato;* and so given in the late reprint of the latter tract (1812). See REBATO.

RABBATE, *v.* To abate, or diminish.

And this alteration is sometimes by adding, sometimes by *rabbating* of a sillable or letter, or both.
Puttenh., p. 134.
The other in a body massife, expressing the full and emptie, even, extant, *rabbated*, hollow, &c. *Ibid.*, 254.

RABBATE, *s.*, from the verb. Abatement, or diminution.

And your figures of *rabbate* be as many.
Puttenh., 135.

RABBIT-SUCKER, *s.* A sucking rabbit, a young one.

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, both in word and matter, hang me up by the heels for a *rabbit-sucker*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
I prefer an olde cony before a *rabbet-sucker*, and an ancient henne before a young chicken peeper.
Lyly's Endymion, v. 2.
Close as a *rabbit-sucker* from an old coney.
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd., Steev.

In a quotation given from an old poem, in the Censura Literaria, we ought to read thus:

Bothe pheassant, plover, larke, and quail,
With *rabbet-succors* yong. Vol. vii, p. 56.

Instead of "With rabbet, succors yong," as there very improperly pointed, and making nonsense.

In allusion to this expression, we meet with POET-SUCKER.

†RABBLE. A crowd, or confused heap; gabble.

Whereas you bring in a *rabble* of reasons, as it were to blinde mee against my will. *Lyly's Euphues.*

RACE, *s.* The peculiar flavour or taste of wine, or the original disposition of anything; that which marks its origin, race, or descent. Johnson exemplifies it at *Race*, 6, from sir W. Temple.

But thy vild *race*,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't, which good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Temp.*, i. 2.
I have begun,
And now I give my sensual *race* the rein.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.
Bliss in our brow's bent; none our parts so poor
But was a *race* of heaven. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 3.
There came not six days since from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary, which shall spend itself
For my lady's honour.
Gr. Is it of the right *race?*
Ov. Yes, master Greedy. *Mass. New Way*, i, 3.
Would you have me spend the floure of my youth, as you do the withered *race* of your age.
Lyly, Euph. and his Engl., D ii, b.

Hence *racy*, and *raciness*. See Johnson.

†*To* RACE. To erase.

To *race* and discharge his name out of the reckoning booke: to pay his debts. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Marched with their troupes strongly embattailed toward Hadrianopolis, with a full purpose to *race* and destroy it, though it were with much hazard and danger. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.
And when they are past for laws, he ratifies and confirms them, first *racing* out what he doth not approve of. *Wilson's Life of James I.* 1653.

†RACE. A term in old ship-building, meaning, apparently, high out of the water.

Here is offerred to speak of a point much canvassed amongst carpenters and sea-captains, diversely maintained but yet undetermined, that is, whether the *race*, or loftie built shippe, bee best for the merchant.
Hawkin's Voyages (Hakluyt Society), p. 199.
A third and last cause of the losse of sundry of our men, most worthy of note for all captains, owners, and carpenters, was the *race* building of our ship, the onely fault she had. *Ibid.*, p. 219.

†RACE-HAGS. Race-horses.

In cloths of gold; cry loud the world is mine:
Keep his *race-hags*, and in Hide-park be seen
Brisk as the best (as if the stage had been
Grown the court's rivall), can to Brackly go.
Randolph's Poems, 1648.

RACK, *s.* The moving body of clouds, driven on by the wind. Abundantly exemplified and explained by Johnson, in *Rack*, No. 5. Nevertheless, it is not now in use.

Here it might not be understood:

He [the north wind] blows still stubbornly,
And on his boystrous *rack* rides my sad ruin.
B. and Fl. Shep. Bush, iii, 2.

Also an instrument used with a cross-bow. See GAFFLE.

To RACK, *v.*, from the preceding. To move on as the clouds do.

The clouds *rack* clear before the sun.
B. Jons. Underw., vi, 448.

Stay clouds, ye *rack* too fast.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One.

Also, to raise to the utmost; a metaphor from racking of rents.

For so it falls out
That what we have we prize not to the worth,
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and lost,
Why then we *rack* the value; then we find
The virtue that possession would not shew us
Whiles it was ours. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

†Parse your wife's waiting women, and decline your tenants
'Till they're all beggars, with new fines and *rackings*.
The Second Maiden's Tragedy, p. 4.

†*To* RACK. To torture; to put on the rack.

For when we hear one *racke* the name of God,
Abjure the Scriptures and his Saviour Christ,
We fly in hope to get his glorious soul.
Marlowe's Tragedy of Doctor Faustus.

†*To* RACK. To stretch.

I know, your hearts are like two lutes *rack'd up*
To the same pitch, and when I touch but one
The other (by mysterious sympathy)
Will (though at distance) answer note by note,
With the same dying sound. *The Slighted Maid*, p. 53.

†RACK, *s.* An abbreviation of arrack, a liquor.

But hold! my muse now rambles wide.
To poor men brandy is deny'd,
With *rack*, punch, and salubrious gin
Poor Robin, 1738.

A kitchen utensil.

Pan. What store of arms prepar'd?
Mach. The country's layd;
Spits, andirons, *racks*, and such like utensils
Are in the very act of metamorphosis.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

A hay-rick.

A rick or *racke* of hay, strues: to make up in cockes or *rackes*, extruo.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed 1608, p. 91.

A particular pace of a horse.

So horseman-ship hath the trot, the amble, the *racke*, the pace, the false and wild gallop, or the full speed, and as severall vessels at sea doe make a navy.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

RACK AND MANGER, to lie or live at. To live plentifully, without restraint. "Satur et otiosus," "Ex Amaltheæ cornu haurire." *Coles.* A metaphor from horses.

A queane corrival with a queene! nay kept at *rack and manger*. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, viii, 4, p. 200.
To lie at *rack and manger* with your wedlock,
And brother. *All Fools*, O. Pl., iv. 136.
†But while the Palatine was thus busily employ'd, and lay with all his sea-horses, unbridl'd, unsaddl'd, *at rack and manger*, secure and careless of any thing else, but of carrying on the great work which he had begun. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

RACK OF MUTTON. A neck of mutton. "Cervix vervecina." *Coles.* Probably from *hracca*, Saxon, the back of the head.

Lu. And me thought there came in a leg of mutton.
Dro. What, all grosse meat? a *racke* had beene dainty.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, iii, 4.

Then again, put in the crag end of the *rack of mutton* to make the broth good. *May's Accompl. Cook*, p. 50.
Take two joynts of mutton, *rack* and loin. *Ibid.*, p. 25.

Rack of pork occurs also in May's book, for the neck of pork.

†RACKET. A disturbance; a row. People still say, in trivial language, that a person makes a racket, when he is very noisy.

Chav. Adzflesh, forsooth, yonder haz been a most heavy *racket*, by the zide of the wood, there is a curious hansom gentlewoman lies as dead as a herring, and bleeds like any stuck pig.
Unnatural Mother, 1698.

RAD, *v.* An obsolete preterite of *read*, used a few times by Spenser, in the sense of understood, or knew. See Todd.

†RADICATE. Rooted.

Whyche rebelliouse mynde at this tyme is soo *radicate*, not only in hym, butt also in money of that religion.
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 61.

To RAFF. To sweep, or huddle together; *rafer*, French.

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.
Carew.

RAFF, *s.* A confused heap, a jumble.

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions. *Barrow on Unity.*

These two words are taken from Todd's Johnson.

Hence our common phrase, *riff-raff*, which is a mere reduplication, like *tittle-tattle*.

†RAFFMEN. Chandlers. Erroneously explained by Blomefield to be dealers in rafts or timber-pieces. The term occurs in the Norwich records. The

"grocers and raffemen" performed the play of Paradyse in the pageants of that town.

RAG, *s.* A term of reproach for a shabby beggarly person.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again;
Lash hence these overweening *rags* of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Kich. III, v, 3.

If thou wilt curse, thy father, that poor *rag*,
Must be thy subject. *Timon*, iv, 3.

Meer rogues, you'ld think them rogues, but they are friends.
One is his printer in disguise——
The other zealous *ragg* is the compositor.
B. Jons. Masq. of Time Vindic.

†**RAG.** A cliff; a crag.

And taking up their standing upon the craggie rockes and *ragges* round about, with all their might and maine defended their goods.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RAGAMOFIN. In the glossary to Dr. Whitaker's edition of Piers Plowman, this word is thus explained: "One of the demons in hell." He adds, "This is, probably, the first instance of a word now become familiar. It is mere slang, and has no derivation." It affords, however, a curious origin for our burlesque term. To call a man *ragamuffin*, was, it seems, originally to call him a devil. *Ragman* is also explained *the devil*, in the same glossary.

RAGE is not often used in the plural, but it occurs in Shakespeare, in the dirge over Fidele:

Fear no more the heat o' the sun,
Nor the furious winter's *rages*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

And in Beaumont and Fletcher:

Flies like a Parthian quiver from our *rages*,
Thick with our well steel'd darts. *Two Noble K.*, ii, 2.

†I weigh thee not, nor mean to magnify
Thy rough-hewn *rages*. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 184.

RAGGABASH. A term of reproach, like ragamuffin, of uncertain derivation; though partly from *rag*.

They are the veriest lack-latines, and the most unalphabetical *raggabashes* that ever bred louse.
Discov. of a New World, p. 81.

Todd quotes it from R. Junius's Sinne Stigmatized; and Grose gives *ragabrash*, as a provincial word. Such colloquial terms are easily varied.

RAGMAN'S ROLL. Originally "a collection of those deeds by which the nobility and gentry of Scotland were tyrannically constrained to subscribe allegiance to Edward I of England, in 1296, and which were more particularly recorded in four large rolls of parchment, consisting of 35 pieces, bound together, and kept in the Tower of London." *Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary*, from *Ruddiman's Glossary*. [Ragman was the name of an old medieval game, in which characters of persons, good or bad, were written on a roll, and a string with a seal appears to have been attached to each character, so that, when it was rolled up, the persons engaged in the game might draw characters by chance. The application to documents such as that alluded to by Nares no doubt originated from the number of strings and seals hanging to the roll. See Wright's Anecdota Literaria, pp. 81, 82.]

Baker, in his Chronicle, says that "Edward III surrendered, by his charter, all his title of sovereignty to the kingdom of Scotland, restored divers deeds and instruments of their former fealties, with the famous evidence called *rayman's roll*." *Chronicle*, fol. 127.

Ragman, made from *rage-man*, stands in Piers Plowman for the devil; probably, therefore, this tyrannical roll was originally stigmatised as the *Devil's roll*. In later times, *ragman*, or *ragment*, came to mean a writing, or scroll; but that might be merely from the other, by dropping the word *roll*. See Jamieson on these words. We much want a Johnsonic dictionary of the language of our earliest English writers, but who shall undertake it?

Cowell says that it was properly *Ragimund's roll*; but he seems to be mistaken. There was also a statute *de Rageman*, and another *de Raggemannis comburendis*. See Barrington on the Statutes, p. 190.

It has since been corrupted into the cant term *rigmarole*. See Todd in that word.

Mayster parson, I marvayll ye will give lycence
To this false knave, in this audience
To publish his *ragman rolles* with lyes.
Histor. Histrion., O. Pl., xii, 359.

But what one man emong many thousandes,—nad so moche vacaunte tyme, that he maie bee at leasure to

tourne over and over in the bookes of the *ragmannes rolles*, &c.

Udall's Apoph. Pref. of Erasmus, sign. * iiii, b.

Boxes to the *ragman's rolles* of porters and panierists.

Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 175.

A RAILE, *s.* A cloak, or loose gown; *rægle*, Saxon. A *night-rail* was long used for a *night-gown;* but the compound seems now to have followed the simple word into oblivion. See Johnson.

Ladyes, that weare black cipress vailes
Turn'd lately to white linnen *rayles*.

Bp. Corbet to the Ladyes of the New Dresse, p. 115.

Who are said to "weare their gorgets and *rayles* downe to their wastes." The whole poem shows that the author considered the veil as metamorphosed to a cloak, by a sort of growth; and he recommends extending it to a sheet, that they may do penance in their own dress. The ladies, in their answer, allege that,

Blacke cypresse vailes are shroudes on night,
White linnen *railes* are rates of light.

From Harl. MS. repr., p. 283.

†A *rayle* or kercher, mammillare.

Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 217.

To RAILE, *v.* To roll, or flow out; a Chaucerian word.

Large floods of blood adown their sides did *raile*.

Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 43.

So also, "*rayling* teares." *Ibid.*, III, iv, 57.

Fairfax also used it:

The purple drops from Tancred's sides down *rail'd*.

Tasso, xix, 20.

And elsewhere.

RAISIN WINE, now so common, seems to have been unheard of in Ben Jonson's time; the making of it being stated among the schemes of a wild projector:

What hast thou there?
O' making *wine of raisins;* this is in hand now.
Eng. Is that not strange, sir, *to make wine of raisins?*
Mer. Yes, and as true a wine as th' wines of France,
Or Spain, or Italy: look, of what grape
My raisin is, that wine I'll render perfect,
As of the Muscatel grape, I'll render Muscatel;
Of the Canary, his; the claret, his.
So of all kinds, and bate you of the prices
Of wine throughout the kingdom half in half.

B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, ii, 1.

Much of this art is now regularly and fairly practised.

†RAKE. *To carry heavy rakes,* to be proud and overbearing.

C. I will not suffer you, I tell you.
M. Alas, you doe not well.
C. Woe is me for you, *carrie you such heavie rakes,* I pray you?
M. Such is my desert.

Terence in English, 1614.

†RAKEHELL. A wild fellow; a man fit only to be hanged.

Vaultmeant, pendart, pendereau. A *rakehel*; a rasca, that wil be hangd: one for whom the gallowes grones.

Nomenclator, 1585

F. And why come you againe so quickly? what newes bring you?

B. The village is poore, and full of *rakehels*.

Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

Dr. — Twiss, minister of the new church at Westminster, told me that his father (Dr. Twiss, prolocutor of the assembly of divines, and author of Vindiciæ Gratiæ) when he was a school-boy at Winchester, saw the phantome of a school-fellow of his deceased (a *rakehell*), who said to him, I am damned This was the occasion of Dr. Twiss (the fathers) conversion.

Aubrey's Miscellanies, p. 86.

Oliv. I'll tell you better news. Our hopeful elder brother, sir Merlin, is like to be disinherited, for he sets up for a celebrated *rakehell*, as well as gamester; he cou'd not have found out a more dextrous way to 've made thee heir to four thousand pounds a year.

A. Behn's Younger Brother, 1696.

†RAKESHAME. A contemptible person.

The renowned don Quixot to exclaim against that Stygian invention of gun-powder, that would conveigh a leaden bullet of the most despicable *rakeshame* in nature, into the bowels of the greatest prince in the world.

The Pagan Prince, 1690

Away, you foule *rake-sham'd* whore, quoth he, if thou pratest to mee, Ile lay thee at my foote.

Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635

RAM-ALLEY. One of the avenues to the Temple from Fleet-street, a place formerly privileged from arrest, and consequently the resort of sharpers and necessitous persons of very ill fame, and of both sexes. It abounded also in cooks' shops. It is the scene of action of a comedy written by Lodowick Barry, and published in 1611 and 1636. Reprinted in Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, vol. v, p. 463.

And though *Ram-alley* stinks with cooks and ale,
Yet say there's many a worthy lawyer's chamber
Buts upon *Ram-alley*.

Act i, p. 429.

The knave thinks still he is at the cook's shop in *Ram-alley*.

Where the clerks divide and the elder is to choose.

Mass. New Way, ii, 2.

Where is't you eat?
Hard by, at Picklock's lodgings,
Old Lickfinger's the cook, here in *Ram-alley*.

B. Jons. Staple of News, ii, 5.

You shall have them scold one another, like so many inhabitants of *Ram-alley*.

Lenton's Char., 9.

It has now, I believe, taken the more elegant name of *Ram-court*, and has lost both its cooks' shops, and its bad character. There are other *Ram-alleys* in London, but this only has become famous.

†Cutts, thrusts, and foynes at whomesoever he meets,
And strowes about *Ram-ally* meditations.
Tut what cares he for modest close coucht termes,
Cleanly to gird our looser libertines.
Give him plaine naked words stript from their shirts,
That might beseeme plaine dealing Aretine.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

RAMAGE, *s.* The wild song of birds. It is a term adopted from the French, in which language the first sense of *ramage* is a collection of branches, from *rames;* and, secondarily, the wild notes that are sung among the branches. In this sense, it is seldom used by English writers. The following example, however, has been found:

When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.
Drummond to his Lute.

Chaucer used *ramage* for wild.

RAMAGE-HAWK. A wild, or untaught hawk; from the same: or if she becomes refractory, after being taught. Latham thus defines it:

Ramage, is when a hawk is wilde, coy, or disdainfull to the man, and contrary to be reclamed.
Words of Art Explained.

Though *ramage* grown, thou'rt still for carting fit.
Maine, Epig. from Donne, Ep. 6.

RAMBALDO. Evidently a well-known personage, in some popular romance; but where, is not so clear.

Look to your skin; *Rambaldo*, the sleeping giant,
Will rouze and rend thee piecemeal.
B. and Fl. Mons. Thom., ii, 2.

RAMBERGE, *s.* A kind of ship, or vessel. French. Cotgrave defines it: "The fashion of a long ship or sea-vessell, narrower then a galley, but swift, and easie to be governed." *In Voc.* A modern French Dictionary, says, "Vaisseau long dont les Anglois se servoient autrefois."

By virtue thereof, through the retension of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions &c.—launched from their stations.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. iii, ch. 51.

RAMBOOZ. "A compound drink, in most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, ale, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water." *Blount's Glossography.* Of this *learned* academical word, I have not met with an example. *Bouse* meant drink.

RAMELL, *s.* Rubbish; stuff rammed into a place.

The Pictes ridding away the earth and *ramell* wherewith it was closed up.
Holinsh. Hist. of Scot., M b, col. 1, c.

†**RAMHEAD.** A cuckold.

'Tis honour for the head to have the name,
Derived from the *ram* that rules the same:
And that the *ram* doth rule the head, I know,
For every almanacke the same doth show.
(*Note.*) To be cald *ramhead* is a title of honour, as a name proper to all men. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
You that on Alcidalion's brooks
Do sit, and live on ladies looks,
And by your way of life would prove
There is no living like to love;
Listen a little to my rime,
The more because 'tis cuckow time;
For fear you should be this day wedded,
And on the next day be *ram-headed*.
Poor Robin. 1713.

RAMPALLIAN, *s.* A common term of vulgar abuse; probably, one who associates with *rampes*, or prostitutes.

Away you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

Out upon them,
Rampallions, I will keep myself safe enough
Out of their fingers. *B. and Fl. Honest M. F.*, ii, 1.

Who feeds you?—'tis not your sausage face, th ck, clouted-cream, *rampallian* at home.
Greene's Tu Q., O. Pl., vii, 23.

And bold *rampallion* like, swear and drink drunk.
New Trick to Cheat Devil, Si

RAMPE, *s.* A ramping, or rampant creature: an impudent woman, a harlot. Coles translates it, *grassatrix.*

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part. *Gam. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.

Although she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Mariau.
Gabr. Harvey, cited there.

What victlers follow Bacchus cumpes?
Fools, fidlers, panders, pimpes, and *rampes*.
Lyly, Sapho and Ph., iii, 1.

Milton uses *ramp* as a substantive, for the spring or attack of a lion, *Samson Agonistes*, v, 139; and the verb to ramp, for to spring up, *Par. Lost*, iv, 343.

RAMPIRE, formerly used indiscriminately with *rampart;* now disused. Both occur in Dryden and others. See Johnson.

To **RAMPIRE**, *v.* To fortify with ramparts.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampir'd* gates, and they shall ope.
Timon of Ath., v, 6.

And so deeply ditched and *rampired* their campe about—that it was, &c.
Holinshed, vol. ii, 3 S 6, col. 2, b.

RAMSONS, *s.* According to Lyte and Gerard, a species of garlick, *allium ursinum.* Baret, in his Alvearie, insists upon its being the arum; but the modern botanists give it against him. See Aiton's Epitome, p. 91; Sowerby, pl. 122.

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath most commonly two brode blades or leaves.
Lyte's Dodoëns, p. 734

See also Gerard, p. 179, ed. Johnst.

These *ransom's* branches are,
Which stuck in entries, or about the bar
That holds the door fast, kill all inchantments charms. *B. and Fl. Faithful Shep.*, ii. 1

This is a conjectural reading. The old copies have *ramuns;* but this is possibly right, though branches do not properly belong to such a herb.

RANCE, *s.* A word which I cannot trace; it occurs in Sylvester's Du Bartas, in the description of Bathsheba in the water, at sight of whom David exclaims,

What living *rance*, what rapting ivory,
Swims in the streams? 2 Week, 4 Day, 1st book.

The original French is,

Ha' quel *marbre* animé, quel doux charmant yvoire,
Noué dedans ce flot?

It ought, therefore, to mean some very white marble, as alabaster, &c.; but I cannot find authority for such a word.

†She's empty: hark, she sounds: there's nothing in't,
The spark-engend'ring flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles's Emblems.

RANCK, *adv.* Fiercely, or furiously.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*,
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 6.
They heard the sound
Of many yron hammers beating *ranke*.
Ibid., IV, v, 38.
Say who is he shows so great worthinesse,
That rides so *ranke*. *Fairfax*, iii, 18.

Drayton has *rank-riding*, for hard-riding:

And on his match as much the western horseman lays,
As the *rank-riding* Scots upon their galloways.
Polyolb., iii, p. 704.

RAND, *s.* A rand of beef is defined by Kersey to be "a long fleshy piece, cut out between the flank and the buttock." Bishop Wilkins says "flank." *Alph. Dict.* Coles translates it, "*Pars clunium* bubalorum carnosa." Probably something like a beef-steak. Howell makes it equivalent to *giste de bœuf*, French. See his Lexicon Tetraglotton.

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and sirloins, and so powder me.
B. and Fl. Wildy. Chase, v, 2.

It is supposed to be derived from the Saxon *rand*, meaning a border, which was technically applied also by shoemakers to the seam of a shoe.

RANDON, *a.* The old form of random; from *randon*, old French, force, impetuosity. See Roquefort.

That letten them run at *randon* alone.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 46.

But as a blindfold bull at *randon* fares
F. Q., II. iv, 7.

The Scotch dialect has it for swift motion. See Jamieson. Used only with *at*, except when made an adjective.

†*Sur.* Howsoever the lord be pleased to thinke of the service, a surveyor ought to know it, that when he shall be demanded of the lord, what hee thinketh the wood to be worth to be sold, he may be able to answere it, and give a reason for that he saith, and not to speak *at randon* or by gesse, without some ground of reason or proofe.
Norden's Surveiors Dialogue, 1610.

To RANDON. To stray in a wild manner; *randonner*, French.

Shall leave them free to *randon* of their will.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 116.

RANGER OF TURNBULL. An office given to Knockum, a horse-dealer, in Ben Jonson's play of Bartholomew Fair. He seems to be supposed to have some superintendence over the irregular inhabitants of Turnbull-street. Ursula says to him, ironically,

O you are a sweet *ranger*, and look well to your works! yonder is your punk of Turnbull, ramping Alice, &c. Act iv, sc. 5.

See TURNBULL.

To RANGLE, *v.* To range, and move about.

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scoped best that here and thither *rangled*.
Har. Ariost., xix, 56.

RANNEL. A term of reproach to a female. See in ROYNISH, where is the only instance I have met with of the word.

RANPIKE, or RANPICK, *a.* Said of a tree beginning to decay at top from age. So explained at the following passage of Drayton:

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.
Pastorals, Ecl. i, p. 1385.

He uses it elsewhere also:

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their seed. *Polyolb.*, x, p. 690.
On the night-crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree.
Mooncalf, p. 510.

To RAPE, *v.* To ravish.

To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayt. Ecl., v, 1407.
My sonne, I hope, hath met within my threshold
None of these household precedents, which are strong
And swift, to *rape* youth to their precipice.
B. Jons. Ev. Man., ii, 5.
Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory. *Browne's Past.*, B. i, song 3

RAPEFUL, *a.* Given to violence, o lust,

To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Byron's Trag., N

RAPIER AND DAGGER. Usually worn by the side of each other.

Who had girt unto them a *rapier and dagger*, gilt, point pendant. *Greene's Quip for an Upst. C.*, B. 3.
His *sword* a *dagger* had, its page,
That was but little for his age. *Hudib.*, I, i, 375.

To fight with rapier and dagger together, was esteemed a gallant mode:

Some will not sticke to call Hercules himself a dastard, because forsooth he fought with a club, and not at the *rapyer and dagger*. *Haringt. Ariosto*, Pref.

For the fashion of carrying the rapier in the hand, see GIRDLER.

To RAPP, *v.* To transport with admiration or astonishment; or simply to carry away.

He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it *rapps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, Art of Poetry, vii, p. 177.

Hence *rapt*, which is still a poetical word; but used more absolutely by the old authors:

Look how our partner's *rapt*. *Macb.*, i, 3.
You are *rapt*, sir, in some work. *Timon. of Ath.*, i, 1.
And be sometimes so *rapt*,
As he would answer me quite from the purpose.
B. Jons. Volp., ii, 4.

To RAPT, *v.* To ravish, or carry off by violence.

Now as the Lybyan lion, &c. ——
Out-rushing from his denne *rapts* all away.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 96.

Met. to transport with pleasure. See in RANCE.

When they in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties, learned grow.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 925.

Found also as a substantive.

†RARES. Rarities?

Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest *rares*, which glory not.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

RASCAL, *s.* Saxon, a lean beast. Continued in that sense among hunters, for a deer not fit to hunt or kill

Horns? even so: poor men alone? No, no, the noblest deer hath them as huge as the *rascal*.
As you l. it, iii, 3.

Metaphore — as one should in reproch say to a poore man, thou *raskall* knave, where *raskall* is properly the hunter's terme given to young deere, leane and out of season, and not to people. *Puttenh.*, p. 150.

A father that doth let loose his son to all experiences, is most like a fond hunter, that letteth slip a whelp to the whole herd; twenty to one he shall fall upon a *rascal*, and let go the fair game.
Asch. Scholem., p. 61.

The metaphorical sense is certainly not at all obsolete.

†RASCIAN.

The *rascians* eyes doe gaine the curse of yeares.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To RASH. To strike by a glancing blow. Mr Steevens says it was particularly applied to the stroke given by a boar.

He dreamt the boar had *rashed* off his helm.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

Ha! cur, avant, the boar so *rashe* thy hide.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vii, c. 36

They buckled them together so,
Like unto wild boares *rashing*.
Percy's Reliques, i, p. 219.

Where the editor says, "*Rashing* seems to be the old hunting term, to express the stroke made by the wild boar with his fangs."

He strikes Clarindo, and *rashes* off his garland.
Daniel, Hym. Triumph, iv. 3.

Also to slash, or cut:

I mist my purpose in his arm, *rashd* his doublet sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair. *B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H.*, iv. 6.

RASH, *a.* Sudden, hasty.

My lord, I have scarce leisure to salute you.
My matter is so *rash*. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 2
Though it work as strong
As aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder. *2 Hen. IV*, iv, 4
As through the flouring forest *rash* she fled.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 30.

RASH, *s.* A species of inferior silk, or silk and stuff manufacture; called in French, according to Howell, *burail. Vocab.*, § 25. Skinner, deriving it from *sericum rasum* (after Minshew), makes it into *sattin*; but, as several authorities prove it to have been a cheap article, that cannot be right. Howell's *burail* is defined in a French Dictionary, as a species of *ratine*; but *bural*, which follows, is nearer our mark: "Le *bural* est une sorte d'étoffe grossière dont les religieux Mandians font leurs habits." *Manuel Lexique*. Probably a kind of crape.

Be it therefore enacted, for the maintenance of the same trade in velvets, satins, sylkes, *rashe*, and other stuffs, as fitt for tearing as fine for wearing, &c.
Sixth Decree of Christmas Prince, p. 21.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tuff taffaty; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Sat., iv, 31.

And with *mockado* suit, and judgment *rash*,
And tongue of *saye*, thou'lt say all is but trash.
Taylor, Water-Poet.

†RASIN.

Rasin, or the gumme of sweete trees, specially of the pine tree, both the wild and the tame: in olde time it was called glasse, for the clearenesse thereof.
Nomenclator, 1585.

RASPIS, *s.* The raspberry; the latter being only an abbreviation of *raspis-berry*. See under RESPASS, in which form Herrick has used it. *Raspis*, however, was the current name for a long time. Gerard describes it under

the name of "Rubus idæus, the *rappis* bush, or hind-berry." He says of it,

The *raspis* is planted in gardens: it groweth not wilde that I know of, except in a field by a village in Lancashire, called Harwood, not far from Blackburne.
P. 1273.

He was, however, mistaken, for it grows wild in several parts of the north of England, and south of Scotland. It is noticed similarly in Lyte's Dodoens. Another author says,

Raspis are of the same vertue that common brier or bramble is of.—It were good to keepe some of the juyce of *raspis*-berries in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.
Langham, Gard. of Health, p. 522.

†Jelly of *raspisses*.—First, strain your *raspisses*, and to every quart of juice, add a pound and an half of sugar, pick out some of the fairest, and having strewed sugar in the bottom of the skillet, lay them in one by one; then put the juice upon them with some sugar, reserving some to put in when they boil; let them boil apace, and add sugar continually, till they are enough.
The Queen's Royal Cookery.

RAT, DR. A personage introduced into Ben Jonson's Masque of the Fortunate Isles, and seemingly of as notorious fame as Tom Thumb, with whom he is mentioned:

Or you may have come
In, Thomas Thumb,
In a pudding fat,
With *Dr. Rat.* Vol. viii, p. 178, ed. Giff.

Immediately after, the stage direction introduces these, with several other personages of like celebrity. Not possessing the invaluable and ancient history of Tom Thumb at hand, I cannot tell whether Dr. Rat is or is not a person celebrated in it.

RATS RHYMED TO DEATH, *prov.* The fanciful idea that rats were commonly rhymed to death, in Ireland, arose probably from some metrical charm or incantation used there for that purpose. Sir W. Temple seems to derive it from the Runic incantations; for, after speaking of them in various ways, he adds, "And the proverb of *rhyming rats* to death, came I suppose from the same root." *Essay on Poetry.* It is very frequently alluded to:

I was never so *be-rhymed* since Pythagoras's time, that I was *an Irish rat*, which I can hardly remember.
As you like it, iii, 2.

Rhime them to death, as they do *Irish rats*,
In drumming tunes.
B. Jons. Poet. Epil. to the Reader, vol. ii, p. 121.

And my poets
Shall with a satyre steep'd in gall and vinegar
Rhithm 'em to death, as they do *rats in Ireland.*
Rand. Jeal. Lovers, v, 2.

Or the fine madrigal-man in *rhyme*, to have run him out of the country like *an Irish rat.*
B. Jons. Staple of News, Interm. after 4th ac

It is certainly alluded to in the following passage:

I am a rimer of the *Irish* race,
And have already rimde thee staring mad.
But if thou cease not thy bald jests to spread,
I'll never leave till I have *rimde* thee dead.
Rythmes against Martin Marre-Prelate, in *Herb. Typ. Antiq*, p. 1689.

Swift has made it the vehicle of a very witty sneer against the poets of Ireland. Sir Ph. Sidney, he says,

Mentions *rhyming to death*, which (adds he) is said to be done in Ireland; and truly, to our honour be it spoken, that power, in a great measure, continues with us to this day
Adv. to a y. Poet, vol. ix, p. 407, Scott's edition.

†RATE. A ratification.

Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else. *Chapm. Il.*, i, 508.

RATHE, *a.* Early, soon. Saxon. The comparative *rather* continues in common use. *Rathe* was used as late as Milton's time. See Johnson.

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies.
Lycidas, l. 142.

Also Warton on that line.

Commanding him the time not idly to foreslow,
But *rathe* as he could rise, to such a gate to go
Drayt. Polyolb., xii, p. 895.

Rather is the comparative, still used adverbially, in the sense of sooner, or more readily:

The *rather* [earlier] lambs been starvd with cold.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., l. 83.

Rathest the superlative:

Barly almost ripe to be cut (in June) wheras in England they seldom cut the *rathest* before the beginning of August, which is almost two moneths after.
Coryat, Crud., i, 76.

So it is no lesse ordinary that these *rathe-ripe* wits prevent their own perfection. *Hall's Quo Vadis*, p. 10.

In the west of England, says Warton, there is an early species of apple called the *rathe-ripe.*

†A sadder fate, if pity sayes to *rath*,
'Tis to let sorrow sad the scean, wee'l bath
Our pen awhile in nectar, though we then
Steep it in gall again.
Chamberlayne's Pharonnida, 1659.

†RATLER. A hackney coach?

I in Bohemia saw that all but lords,
Or men of worth, had coaches drawne with cords:
And I my necke unto the rope would pawne,
That if our hackney *ratlers* were so drawne,
With cords, or ropes, or halters, chuse ye whether,
It quickly would bring downe the price of leather.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RATTIN. A rat. In older English *raton.*

When I'm drunke as any *rattin*,
Then I rap out nought but Lattin.
Law of Drinking, 1617, p. 32.

RATTLE-MOUSE. One of the names for a bat, more commonly called *flitter-mouse*, or *flicker-mouse*. Also REREMOUSE.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*, who in the warres proclaimed betweene the foure-footed beastes and the birdes, beyng sent for by the lyon to be at his musters, excused himselfe for that he was a foule, and flew with winges; and beyng sent for by the eagle, to serve him, sayd that he was a foure-footed beast. *Puttenham*, B. ii, ch. 13, p. 113.

See FLICKERMOUSE.

†**RATTOON.** An Indian rattan cane?

Mr. Hawley did give me a little black *rattoon*, painted and gilt *Pepys' Diary*, 1660.

RAUGHT. The old preterite of the verb to reach.

The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,
And *raught* not to five weeks, when he came to five score. *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.
The hand of death hath *raught* him. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 9.
Can I complaine of this revenge she *raught*. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 79.
Whom when the palmer saw in such distresse,
Sir Guyon's sword he lightly to him *raught*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 11.

RAUGHTER, *s.* An irregular and unusual mode of spelling the word rafter.

I will rather hang myselfe on a *raughter* in the house, than be so haled in the sea. *Lyly, Galathea*, i, 3.

RAVINE, or RAVIN, *s.* Prey.

That would his rightfull *ravine* rend away. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, v, 8.
His deepe devouring jawes
Wyde gaped, like the griesly mouth of hell,
Through which into his darke abysse all *ravin* fell. *Ibid.*, xi, 12.
†His owne bodie was solemnly buryed * * but the carkasses of his garde were cast out into the fieldes, there to bee devoured of beastes and byrdes of *ravyn*. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

***To* RAVINE.** To devour, swallow up; *reafian*, Saxon.

Thriftless ambition, that wilt *ravin* up
Thine owe life's means. *Macb.*, ii, 4.
Like rats that *ravin* down their proper bane. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 3.

This word is more usually spelt *raven*. See T. J. in that place.

RAVINE, *adj.* Ravenous.

Better 'twere
I met the *ravine* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger. *All's W.*, iii, 2.

Perhaps *ravin'd*, in Macbeth, iv, 1, should be corrected to *ravine*, which will suit a shark as well as a lion.

†**RAVISH.** To take away by force.

Spru. I mett with a disaster comming up, something has *ravisht* the tassell of my garter, and discompos'd the whole fabricke; 'twill cost mee an houres patience to reforme it. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

RAWLY, *adv.* Hastily, without preparation; from *raw*, in the extended sense of unprepared.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left. *Hen. V*, iv, 1.

That this is the true meaning, appears from the use of *rawness* in another passage:

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and child,
Those precious motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave taking. *Macbeth*, iv, 1

***To* RAY.** To defile; not from *bewray*, which, in this sense, is only a compound of ray, like *bedaub* from daub, *bespatter* from spatter, and many others. Probably from one sense of *rayer*, French. See Cotgrave in that word.

Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *ray'd*? *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 1.
With botes on his legges all durtie and *rayed*. as though he were newlye lighted from his horsse. *Painter's Pal. Pleas.*, i, sign. R 8.
From his soft eyes the teares he wypt away,
And from his face the filth that did it *ray*. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, iv, 23.

Commonly so used by Spenser. Probably, therefore, "*rayed* with the yellows," in Taming of Shr., iii, 2, means defiled or discoloured with that disorder. Minshew has "to *raie*, or defile, v. *beraie*." To *beray*, or, as often erroneously spelt, *bewray*, is explained by Minshew, and all the early lexicographers, to defile in the worst way, to pollute with ordure, &c. This sense, however, was not recollected, when the letter B was in the press. Upton remarks, that the Greek *ῥαίω*, *corrumpo*, comes very near to this.

RAY, *s.* Order of battle, ranks of soldiers, &c.; abbreviated from *array*.

So that when both the armies were in *ray*,
And trumpet's blast on ev'ry side was blown. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 119.
And all the damsels of that town in *ray*,
Came dancing forth. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xi, 34
We brake their *raies* and forc'd the king to flie. *Ibid.*, p. 21.
But I too bold rush'd in with sword and shield
To breake their *raies*. *Ibid.*, p. 27.
†Such favoure loe them lady Fortune lent.
By Mars his force, their *rayes* and ranckes hee rent. *Mirour for Magistrates*, 1587.

†**RAY.** A sort of cloth.

Anciently the cloth *ray*, and coloured clothes were limited to their length and breadth. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

RAYED. Striped, or braided in lines; from the French *raie*, a stripe.

With two Provencial roses on my *rayed* shoes. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

The first folio, however, reads *rac'd*; and *rayed* is only a conjecture of Pope's. Stowe's Chronicle is quoted for the mention of women's hoods, "*reyed*, or striped." The word certainly had that meaning, and Chaucer is quoted as describing a feather bed *rayid*, or striped, with gold.

RAYON, *s.* A ray, as of light. A French word, adopted by Spenser, and by no other author that I have remarked.

Nor brick nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining christall, which, from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Visions of Bellay, v. 21.

RAZE. *Raze of ginger;* Theobald pretends that this differs from *race of ginger*, which means only a root, whereas this means a bale or package.

I have a gammon of bacon, and two *razes of ginger*, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

We cannot but suppose that these which were parcels, to be delivered by a carrier, were more than the small pieces commonly called *races of ginger;* but I cannot believe that the words are really different. Both must be derived from the Spanish *rayz*, meaning a root, and might be applied indifferently to small pieces, or large packages. As for the magnitude of a single root, alleged by Mr. Warner, I believe it to be a mistake. Mr. Malone has very properly remarked, that Dr. Grew, in the Philosophical Transactions, speaks of a single root of ginger, as uncommonly large, which weighed only fourteen ounces. In the passage above quoted, it is not necessary to suppose the carriers quite accurate in their expression.

READ. See REDE.

†READE, SIMON. A person alluded to in Ben Jonson's Alchemist, i, 2. Rymer, Fœd., vol. xvi, says that "Simon Read, of St. George's, Southwark, professor of physic, was indicted for the invocation of wicked spirits, in order to find out the name of the person who stole [in 1608] £37 10*s.* from Tobias Mathews, of St. Mary Steynings in London."

†*To* READY. To make ready.

A thousand bracelets, jewels, pearls, and rings,
With gold of sundry stamps, the king prepares,
And having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poore pedlers trusse he packs his wares.
Heywood's Troia Britanica. 1609.

READY, TO MAKE, *v.* To dress, to make fit to go out; as to make *unready*, is to undress. See UNREADY.

She must do nothing of herself, not eat,
Drink, say "Sir, how do ye," make her *ready*, unready,
Unless he bid her. *B. & Fl. Tamer T.*, i, 1.

As this phrase is often used, *ready* may certainly bear its usual signification, but *unready* cannot be so explained.

I pray you make hast, and *make you ready*.
Florio, 2 *Fr.*, p. 11.

The speaker is there waiting while the person dressed himself.

†REAL. Sincere.

Then the governor told them, if they were *real*, as they professed, he should expect their ready and free concurrence with him in all affairs tending to the public service. *Memoirs of Colonel Hutchinson*, 1643.

REALME, *s.* Kingdom; frequently pronounced, and sometimes even written, *reame*.

The whiles his life ran foorth in bloudie streame,
His soule descended down into the Stygian *reame*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 45.
For brought up in the broyles of these two *reames*,
They thought best fishing still in troubled streames.
Dan. Civ. Wars, i, 82.
And such as have the regiment of *realmes*
* * * * *
With justice mixt, avoiding all extreames.
Mirr. for Mag., 312.
Shall find that to curb the prince of a *reame*,
Is even (as who saith) to strive with the streame.
Ibid., p. 283.

Harington, in his Epigrams, ii, 31, rhymes it to *blaspheme*, and in 45 of the same book, to *streame*, though in both places he writes it *realme*.

To REAM, *v.* Grose, in his Glossary, attributes it to the Exmoor dialect, and explains it to stretch. Herrick applies it to wool; so it should mean, "stretching wool."

Farewell the flax, and *reaming* wooll,
With which thy house was plentifull.
Sacr. Poems, p. 44.
†His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise;
His pearching hornes are *ream'd* a yard beyond assise.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

†*To* REAN. To reign, or draw back.

But th' angry steed, rising and *reaning* prodly,
Striking the stones, stamping and neighing loudly,
Calls for the combat, plunges, leaps, and prauunces.
Du Bartas.

†REAP-MAN. A reaper.

A *reape-man*, or he that reapeth the corne, messor.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 76.

†REARDORSE, or REARDOSS. A sort of open hearth for fire, without grate.

Now have we manie chimnies, and yet our tenderlings complaine of rheumes, catarhs, and poses; then had we none but *reredosses*, and our heads did never ake.
Harrison

Also, you shall inquire of all armorers and other artificers using to work in mettal, which have or use any *reardorses*, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

REAR-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; more properly *rere-mouse*, being pure Saxon, *rhere-mus*, which is exactly equivalent

to *flitter-mouse*, from *rheran*, to agitate, or flutter. It has been speciously derived from the English word to *rear*, in the sense of to raise, as being able to raise itself into the air; but this is erroneous.

Some war with *rear-mice* for their leathern wings.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Coles has "a *rear-mouse*, vespertilio;" and "to *rear*, emico, se attollere." See RERE-MOUSE.

REARE, *v.* To take up, or take away. Spenser, I believe, is singular in so using it.

He, in an open turney lately held,
Fro' me the honour of that game did *reare*.
F. Q., IV, vi, 6.

Milton has used it for to carry up:

Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*.
Par. Reg., ii, 285.

REARE, *a.* Under-dressed; not yet quite disused, as applied to meat. From *hrere*, raw, Saxon.

There we complaine of one *reare*-roasted chick.
Here meat worse cookt nere makes us sick.
Har. Epig., iv, 6.

REARLY, *adv.* Early.

B. I'll bring it to-morrow.
D. Do very *rearly*, I must be abroad else,
To call the maids. *Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 1.

Gay has *rear*, in the sense of early:

Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*.
Shepherd's Week, Monday, v. 6.

The note says, "*Rear*, an expression in several counties of England, for *early in the morning*."

REAR-WARD, *s.* The rear, the latter end of anything.

But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banished. *Rom. & Jul.*, iii, 2.

It is used several times in the authorised version of the Bible, but in most editions is absurdly spelt *rereward*, which conceals the etymology, and makes the word the less intelligible. See Numb. x, 25; Josh. vi, 9; Is. lii, 12, lviii, 8, and other places.

Myself would, on the *rearward* of reproaches,
Strike at thy life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1

†REASON. A fruit of some kind.

A medlar and a hartichoke,
A crab and a small *reason*.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 219.

REASTY, *a.* Rancid; applied to bacon. Apparently the same word as *rusty*, which is now used. Coles, however, has *reasy* as synonymous, and translates it into Latin by "*reses, deses*;" also "*reasiness*, pigri ia."

Lay flitches a salting.
Through folly too beastly,
Much bacon is *reasty*. *Tusser, Nov. Abstract.*

Hence, probably, REEZED, infra.

†*To* REAVE. To deprive of, or take from.

Therefore (though no part of his worth to *reave* him)
We now for matters more allide must leave him.
Heywood's Troia Britannica, 1609.

REBARD. Some drug. An apothecary is boasting of his nostrums, and mentions a great part of the *materia medica*, but not *rhubarb*; perhaps therefore that is meant. Many of the names are perverted, and *rhebarbarum* is found, in medical books, as well as rhabarbarum. It might, perhaps, be then more valuable.

I have a boxe of *rebard* here,
Which is as deynty as it is dere;
So help me God, and hollydam,
Of this I wolde not geve a dram
To the beste frende I have in Englande's grounde.
Though he wolde give me twentie pounde.
For though the stomake do it abhor,
It pourgeth you clene from the coler.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 77.

To REBATE. To make blunt or obtuse.

But doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study and fast.
Meas. for Meas., i, 5.

Ah, wherein may our duty more be seen,
Than striving to *rebate* a tyrant's pride.
Edw. III, i, 1.

That can *rebate* the edge of tyranny.
Dutchess of Suff., sign. C 4.

Might our love
Rebate this sharpe edge of your bitter wrath.
Weakest goeth to the Wall, sign. I.

Could not *rebate* the strength that Rasni brought.
Lodge & Greene, Looking Glass, &c., sign. A 3 b.

It was also used in trade, as discount allowed for prompt payment. See Blount's Glossogr.

REBATO, *s.* A falling collar, or band. In French *rabat*, a collar. Cotgrave has, "*Rabat*—a *rebatoe* for a woman's ruffe." Properly, therefore, *rabato*; but almost uniformly spelt otherwise in English books.

And broke broad jests upon her narrow heele,
Poakt her *rebatoes*, and survaied her steele.
Day's Law Tricks, act ii, sign. C 2 b.

Please you to have, madame, a ruffe, band, or a *rebato*.
Erondell, Dial. 1.

Give me my *rebato* of cut-worke edged; is not the wyer after the same sort as the other? *Ibid.*

Where the wire is translated *porte-rabat*. The wire supported it in its shape. It is here also mentioned:

I would not have a bodkin or a cuff,
A bracelet, necklace, or *rebato wire*,
Nor anything that ever was call'd her's.
A Woman k., O. Pl., vii, 324.

Alas, her soule struts round about her neck,
Her seate of sense is her *rebato* set. *Marston*, p. 208.

See RABATO.

REBECK, *s.* An instrument of music,

having cat-gut strings, and played with a bow; but originally with only two strings, then with three, till it was exalted into the more perfect violin, with four strings. It is thought to be the same with *ribible*, being a Moorish instrument, and in that language called *rebeb*. Thence it passed into Italy, where it became *ribeca*, or *ribeba*, whence our English word. See Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 86, note. Aimericus, quoted by Du Cange, says,

Quidam *rebecam arcuabant*,
Muliebrem vocem confingentes. *In voc. Baudosa.*

Which proves that it was played with a bow. The imitation of a female voice by it, shows its delicacy. Drayton makes it plaintive:

He turn'd his *rebeck* to a mournful note.
And thereto sung this doleful elegy. *Ecl.*, ii, p. 1391.

Milton calls it jocund. *L'Allegro*, v. 91. But, of course, its expression depended on the player. One of Shakespeare's musicians is named *Hugh Rebeck*. *Rom. & Jul.*, iv, 5. See also Warton's note on the Allegro. Florio has it *ribecca*, and translates it, "An instrument called a *rebecke*, a croud, or fidler's kit." Menage has it under *Ribeba*, but describes the instrument erroneously.

†Pandura. πανδούρα. πανδυρὶς. Musicum instrumentum trichordon, triplicibus fidibus tensum. Rebec, rebecquin. A fiddle: a *rebecke*: a violen.
Nomenclator, 1585.

RECHEAT, *s.* A recall, or retreat; from the old French *recept*, or *recet*. A hunting term, for a certain set of notes, sounded on the horn, to call the dogs off. In the Gentleman's Recreation, it is called, "A farewell at parting," and it is expressed in notes, on a plate.

I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead.
Much Ado, i, 1.

Meaning, "I will supply *horns* for such a purpose."

When you blow the death of your fox, in the field or covert, then you must sound three notes, with three winds; and *recheat*, mark you, sir, upon the same with three winds.
Returne from Pernassus, ii, 5, Or. of Dr., iii, 238.

See the various old books on hunting

†In hunting I had as leeve stand at the *receit*, as at the loosing; in running rather endure long with an easie amble, then leave off, being out of wind with a swift gallop, *Lyly's Euphues*

To RECHEAT, *v.* To play the notes called a recheat on the horn. Drayton writes it *rechate*:

Rechating with his horn, which then the hunts chears,
While still the lusty stag his high-palm'd head up-bears. *Polyolb.*, xiii, p. 917.

RECHLESS. See RETCHLESSE.

To RECK. To care, or calculate; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which *reckon* is also made.

My master is of churlish disposition,
And little *recks* to find the way to heaven,
By doing deeds of hospitality. *As you l. it*, ii, 4.

Abundantly illustrated by Johnson; but, in the passage which he quotes from Shakespeare, it is only a conjecture of Warburton's, instead of *keepe*, which all the old editions give:

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *keep*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

To *keep* has been shown to mean to *care for*, in several instances. See to TAKE KEEP.

RECKLESS, *a.* Careless, indifferent.

I am *reckless* what I do
To spite the world. *Macb.*, iii, 1.
I'll after, more to be revenged on Eglamour,
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.
Two. Gent. Ver., v, 2.

See Johnson.

To RECLUSE, *v.* To shut up. This obsolete verb was first noticed by Mr. Todd, who has exemplified it from Donne and Howell. The classical sense of *reclusus*, was "opened;" but, in the Latin of the middle ages, it was reversed, and signified a person shut up, or secluded from society. Hence this verb, and many other derivatives of the adjective *recluse*, which are little used, if not altogether obsolete. As *recluseness*, *reclusive*, &c. See Todd. See also Du Cange. The latter word is found in Shakespeare:

And, if it sort not well, you may conceal her
(As best befits her wounded reputation)
In some *reclusive* and religious life. *Much Ado*, iv, 1.

To RECORD, *v. n.* To sing; applied particularly to the singing of birds.

And, to the nightingale's complaining notes,
Tune my distresses, and *record* my woes.
Two Gent. Ver., v, 3.
For you are fellows only know by rote,
As birds *record* their lessons.
B & Fl. Valentinian, ii, 1.
The nymph did earnestly contest
Whether the birds or she *recorded* best.
Browne, Brit. Past., B. ii, Song 4
Fair Philomel night-musicke of the spring,
Sweetly *recordes* her tuneful harmony.
Drayt. Ecl., 4to, 1593, sig. I 4

Much altered in the later editions. Also, to remember:

O wretched prince, ne dost thou yet *recorde*
The yet fresh murders done within the lande
Of thy forefathers. *Ferrex & Porr.*, O. Pl., i, 138.

Recordeth, for remember thou, is the old form of the imperative:

Recordeth Dionysius the king,
That with his rigour so his realme opprest.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 440.

†RECORDANCE Remembrance.

The state of Israel, Judah, and their kings,
This booke againe againe *recordance* brings.
Howell's Familiar Epistles, 1650.

RECORDER, *s.* A kind of flute, or pipe. Mr. Steevens says a *large* flute; but sir John Hawkins proves that it was rather a flageolet, or small flute. *Hist. Music*, iv, 479. Dr. Burney also says explicitly, "A *recorder* is a flageolet, or bird-pipe" (Hist. of Music, iii, p. 356, n), which sufficiently accounts for the name, because birds were taught to *record* by it. In his excellent Illustrations of Shakespeare, Mr. Douce says, that "in modern cant, the *recorders* of corporations are termed *flutes*." Vol. ii, p. 249. If so, the jest must be ancient; and they who now use it are probably ignorant of its meaning. He also tells a facetious story, of a *recorder* of a town, who was told, "that Pepper and Piper were as different as a pipe and a *recorder*." In the frontispiece to an old collection of songs, called Thesaurus Musicus, 1693, are two angels playing on small flageolets, and in front is written lessons for the *recorder*.

Indeed he hath played on this prologue like a child on a *recorder*; a sound, but not in government.
Mids. N. Dr., v, 1.

O, the *recorders*, let me see one;——will you play upon this pipe? *Haml.*, iii, 2.

The other shepherds pulling out *recorders*, which possessed the place of pipes. *Sidn. Arcadia.*

He disdained to learn to playe of the flute or *recorder*.
North's Plut., 211 E.

See Johnson, where is an example from Bacon, describing it as having a small bore.

†RECOVER, *s.* Recovery.

'Ile witnes, when I had recoverd him,
The princes head being split against a rocke
Past all *recover*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

RECOURSE, *s.* Frequent course, repetition.

Not Priamus and Hecuba on knees
Their eyes o'ergalled with *recourse* of tears.
Tro and Cress., v, 3.

To RECULE, *v.* To retreat; from the French, *reculer*.

Was forced now in towns for to *recule*.
Gasc., 1587, sign. h 4.

And forced them — —
Backe to *recule*. *Spens. F. Q.*, V, xi, 47.

†Display my banner with a good courage; march forth like strong and robustious champions, and begin the battle like hardy conquerors The battle is at hand, and the victory approacheth, and, if we shamefully *recule* or cowardly flee, we and all our sequel be destroyed and dishonoured for ever.
Proclamation of Henry VII.

RECULE, *s.* A retreat.

Where having knowledge of Omore his *recule*, he pursued him. *Holinsh. Hist. of Irel.*, F 3, col. 2 b.

To RECURE. To cure again, or recover; or, simply, to cure.

Which to *recure*, we heartily solicit
Your gracious self to take on you the charge,
And kingly government, of this your land.
Rich. III, iii, 7.

In westerne waves his weary waggon did *recure*.
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 44.

Spenser sometimes wrote *recoure*, perhaps supposing it to be only another form of *recover*; or, perhaps, as Mr. Todd supposes, only to make his rhyme appear more exact:

For sometimes Paridell and Blandamour
The better had, and bet the others backe;
Eftsoones the other did the field *recoure*.
F. Q., IV, ix, 25.

Recover certainly is the sense in that passage.

RECURE, *s.* Cure. The existence of this substantive, which means exactly *cure*, seems sufficiently to prove that the word is not made from *recover*. Yet there are authorities both ways.

War, fire, blood, and pains without *recure*.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 168.

I have seen him to my griefe, and sought *recure* with despaire. *Lyly's Endim.*, iii, 1.

RED, *a.* Applied to gold, as an epithet.

Thou shew'st an honest nature; weep'st for thy master?
There's a *red rogue*, to buy thee handkerchiefs.
B. and Fl. Mad Lover, v, 4.

That is, a piece of gold, which she then gives him. See RUDDOCK.

RED BEARD. The infamy attached to a red beard has been explained under the article JUDAS COLOURED. In a jocular commendation of a constable, who was also a watchman, it is suggested that his beard ought to be more *red*; doubtless, to strike terror:

Oh thou child of the night! be friends, shake hands. Thou art a proper man, if *thy beard were redder*: remember thy worshipful function.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

RED BULL, THE. One of the old theatres in London was so called; it was in St. John street, Clerkenwell.

Then will I confound her with compliments, drawn from the plays I see at the Fortune and *Red Bull*, where I learn all the words I speak and understand not. *Albumazar*, O. Pl., vii, 155.

See Mr. Malone's History of the Stage. T. Heywood's play of the Four Prentices of London, is stated in the title to have "been divers times acted at the *Red Bull*, by the queen's majesty's servants," 1612. A view of the interior of this theatre is given in a work entitled Londina Illustrata, (1819) 4to. from the frontispiece to a collection of drolls (or farces) there acted, and published by Francis Kirkman, 1672. The publisher there says, "I have seen the *Red Bull* play-house, which was a large one, so full that as many went back for want of room as had entered." The plate represents Thomas Cox (a favorite) and other actors, on the stage. This theatre was disused soon after the Restoration, (for it had been licensed under the usurpation, for *drolls* only) and the site is now occupied by other buildings. It is, however, distinctly shown in the first edition of Strype's Stowe, (1720). The street is now called Woodbridge-street, but was formerly *Red Bull Yard*. Other curious particulars are detailed in Londina Illustrata.

RED LATTICE. A lattice window, painted red; the customary distinction of an ale-house, in Shakespeare's time. Hence *red-lattice phrases* are equivalent to "ale-house language."

Your cat-a-mountain looks, your *red-lattice* phrases, and your bold beating oaths. *Merr. W. W.*, ii, 2.

He called me even now, my lord, through a *red lattice*, and I could discern no part of his face from the window. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

No, I am not sir Jeffery Balurdo: I am not as well known by my wit, *as an ale-house by a red lattice*.
Marston's Anton. and Mellida, act v.

Be mild in a tavern! 'tis treason to the *red-lattice*, enemy to the sign post, and slave to humour.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 44.

It is sometimes corruptly written *lettice*:

That knows not of what fashion dice are made,
Nor ever yet lookt towards a *red lettice*.
Chapman's All Fools, sign. H 4.

Some have confounded the *chequers* with the *red lattice*; but if there were any doubt, the following passage might remove it:

I see then a tavern and a bawdy house have faces much alike; the one hath *red grates* next the door, the other hath peeping holes within doors.
Massing. Virg. Mart., iii, 3.

RED PLAGUE. One of the diseases imprecated by Caliban upon his master. *Temp.* i, 2. Mr. Steevens says that the erysipelas was anciently so called; but he gives no proof of it, and I believe there was none to be given. Shakespeare doubtless meant to give the epithet *red* to the disease usually called the plague. He joins it equally with pestilence:

Now the *red pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish. *Coriol.*, iv, 1.

RED-SHANKS. A familiar and rather contemptuous name for the Scottish Highlanders; from their red complexion. See Todd.

It seems here to be applied also to the native Irish:

And when the *redshankes* on the borders by
Incursions made, and rang'd in battell stood
To beare his charge; from field he made them fly,
Where fishe *Moine* did blush with crimson blood.
England's Eliza, Mirr. M., 804.

Moyne is an Irish river, in the county of Galway; and the passage relates to the exploit of Sir — Bingham, in Ireland.

Also a common name for the *scolopax calidris*, or pool snipe. See Montagu's Ornithology.

†For once in the yeere, which is the whole moneth of August, and sometimes part of September, many of the nobility and gentry of the kingdome (for their pleasure) doe come into these high-land countries to hunt, where they doe conforme themselves to the habite of the high-land-men, who for the most part speake nothing but Irish; and in former time were those people which were called the *red-shankes*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

RED-CAP, MOTHER. A personage whose fame is still maintained by means of the sign of a public house, at the division of the road from Tottenham Court to Hampstead and Highgate. In her history we are rather deficient, but she is mentioned in Randolph's Muse's Looking Glass, (1638) and the house is called her hall:

Then for the painting, I bethink myself
That I have seen in *Mother Red-cap's hall*,
In painted cloth, the story of the prodigal.
O. Pl., ix, p. 213.

At least, this may serve to illustrate the fact, that *painted cloth* was actu-

ally painted, not woven in colours. See PAINTED CLOTH.

†Xo. die Marcii, 1594-5.
Tho. Creede.] Entred for his copie under thandes of bothe the wardens a booke entituled *Mother Redd cappe* her last will and testament conteyning sundrye conceipted and pleasant tales furnished with moche varyetie to move delighte. vj. *d. Stationers' Books.*

†*To* REDARGUE. To reproach.

They were *redargued* moste cruellye,
Threatened also to forgoe their lyvynge.
British Bibliographer, iv, 201.

REDE, *s.*, variously spelt, READE, REED, &c. Advice, knowledge learning.

Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And recks not his own *reade*. *Haml.*, i, 3.
When kings of foresette will neglect the *rede*
Of best advise, and ycilde to pleasing tales.
Ferrex and Porr., O. Pl., i, 132.
Soothsaying sibyls sleeping long agone
We have their *reed*, but few have conn'd their art.
Drayton, Ecl., iv, p. 1399.
Marke well my tale, and take good heed to it,
Recount it well, and take it for good *reed*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 469.
The man is blest that hath not lent
To wicked *rede* his ear. *Ps.* 1st. Sternh. old ed.

To REDE, *v.* To advise.

Therefore I *rede* you three go hence, and within keepe close. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, p. 54.
Dispatch, I *read* you, for your enterprize is betrayed.
North's Plut.

Also to understand, to conceive:

Right hard it was for wight which did it heare,
To *reade* what manner musicke that mote be.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 70.

†REDEMPTOUR. Redeemer.

Record of prophets thou shalt be *redemptour*,
And singuler repast of everlastyng lyf.
Candlemas Day, *ap. Hawkins*, i, 23.

†REDEVABLE. Beholden.

I must acknowledge my selfe exceedingly *redevable* to Fortunes kindnesse (continued he) for addressing me into the company of a man whose acquaintance I shall be proud to purchase.
Comical History of Francion, 1655.

†REDEEMLESS. Irrecoverable.

The duke, the hermit, Lodowick, and myselfe,
Will change his pleasures into wretched
And *redeemelesse* misery. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.

To REDUCE, *v.* Bring back; a Latinism, *reduco*, Latin. Probably the first sense of the word, when made English.

Abate the edge of traitors, gracious lord,
That would *reduce* these bloody days again,
And make poor England weep in streams of blood.
Rich. III, v, 3.
The mornynge forsakyng the golden bed of Titan *reduced* the desyred day.
Hist. of Lucres, (1560) cit. Steevens.
So freshly to my minde
Hath this young prince *redus'd* his father's wrong.
Battle of Alcazar, (1594) sign. E 1 b.

REECHY, *a.* Smoky, black with smoke; from *recan*, Saxon. The same word from which to *reek* (or smoke) is made. Written also *reeky*, as in Rom. and Jul. iv, 1.

Sometime fashioning them like Pharaoh's soldiers in the *reechy* painting. *Much Ado*, iii, 3.

The *reechy painting* means probably the painted cloth, in an alehouse or tavern, black with smoke. See PAINTED CLOTH.

The kitchin malkin pins
Her richest lockram round her *reechy* neck.
Coriol., ii, 1.
And wash his face, he lookt so *reechilie*,
Like bacon hanging on the chimnie roofe.
Dabr. Belchier, See me and see me not, sign. C 2 b.

†REEDBEERE. A bed of reeds.

Arundinetum, Plin. Lieu ou croissent les roseaux.
A place where reedes grow: a *reedebeere*.
Nomenclator.

REEK, *s.* The original form of the word, now written and spoken *rick*, a stack of hay or corn. Johnson derives it from a German word, meaning a pile of anything.

I'll instantly set all my hinds to thrashing
Of a whole *reek* of corn.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of H., ii, 1.

Dryden uses it in the same form. See Johnson. Also smoke, or vapour; from the Saxon word above mentioned, in REECHY.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As *reek* o' the rotten fens. *Coriol.*, iii, 3.

To *reek* is still used; particularly the participle *reeking*.

†*To* REESCATE. To rescue.

Give me leave to congratulat your happy return from the Levant, and the great honour you have acquir'd by your gallant comportment in Algier in *reescating* so many English slaves.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

REEZED, *part.* Rusty, grown rank; applied to bacon.

Or once a weeke, perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon soords shall feaste his family.
Hall, Satires, B. iv, Sat. 2.
What accademick starved satyrist
Would gnaw *rez'd* bacon. *Marst. Scourge*, Sat. 3.

See REASTY.

To REFELL, *v.* To refute; *refello*, Latin. Seldom now used.

Here many of the greatest of the land
Accus'd were of the act, strong proofes brought out,
Which strongly were *refell'd*. *Dan. Civ. Wars*, iii, 13.
Cease then, Hephestion, with argument to seek to *refell* that which with their deity the gods cannot resist. *Alex. & Camp.*, O. Pl., ii, 108.

See also Johnson.

But here it seems rather to be put for *repelled*:

How I persuaded, how I pray'd and kneel'd;
How he *refell'd* me, and how I reply'd.
Meas. for Meas., v, 1.

REFOCILLATION. Repair of strength by refreshment, or nourishing foods given for that purpose; *refocillo*, Latin.

Marry, sir, some precious cordial, some costly *refocillation*. *Mad World, &c.*, O. Pl., v, 351.

This, and the verb *refocillate*, are pedantic words, seldom occurring.

To REFORM, *v.*, for to repair.

He gave towardes the *reforming* of that church (St. Helen's) five hundred markes. *Stowe*, p. 134.

REFORMADO, *s.* A military term, borrowed from the Spanish, signifying an officer who, for some disgrace, is deprived of his command, but retains his rank, and perhaps his pay. The French have *reformé* in the same sense, and I think we read of *reformed captains* in some English authors.

Into the likeness of one of these *reformados* had he moulded himself. *B. Jons. Ev. M. in his H.*, iii, 2.

Although your church be opposite
To ours, as Black Friars are to White,
In rule and order; yet I grant
You are a *reformado* saint. *Hudibr.*, II. ii, 115.

That is, a degraded, inferior kind of saint; not a regular and complete one.

It has been sometimes used otherwise, in an ecclesiastical sense, but not commonly; for monks whose order had been reformed. See Todd.

†*Cut.* Why as you and all other gentlemen should ha' done; I carri'd him in a troop of *reformado* officers; most of them had been under my command before! *Cowley's Cutter of Coleman-street*, 1663.

To REFRAIN, *v. a.*, in the sense of to restrain, is not peculiar to Psalm lxxvi, 10, and 12. It is well exemplified in Johnson.

†REFRET. The refrain of a song or ballad.

Vers inferé; refrein de ballade. A verse often interlaced: the foote, *refret*, or burden of the dittie. *Nomenclator.*

REFT, *pret.* and *part.* of to *reave*. To take away. This word so frequently occurs in Spenser and Shakespeare, and even later authors, that it hardly requires explanation or exemplification.

†REFUSE. "God *refuse* me" was formerly a fashionable imprecation. It occurs in Vittoria Corombona, i, 1.

REGALS. A musical instrument, made with pipes and bellows like an organ, but small and portable. See the instruments delineated in Hawkins's History of Music, vol. ii, p. 448. It is thus described by Mr. Carter, architect:

A portable organ, having one row of pipes giving the treble notes, and the same number of keys. Representations of *regalls* shew as if they were fastened to the shoulder, while the right hand touched the keys, and the left was employed in blowing a small pair of bellows. *Gent. Mag.*, 1804, Part I, p. 328.

Rees's Cyclopedia says, that "*regal*, in all Roman catholic countries, is a portable organ used in processions, carried by one person, and played upon by another." But when it is added, "the pipes are of reeds, for lightness of carriage," we detect a palpable mistake, deduced from the technical term of *reed stops;* by which are meant small wooden pipes, speaking by means of a contrivance similar to the reed or mouth-piece of a hautboy. To make organ pipes actually of reeds, is perhaps impossible. Of course these portable organs can have no deep notes, which would require large pipes. Written *rigols*, and *rigoles*, by Cotgrave and Florio. In the establishment of the royal chapel at St. James's, there was, within the last reign, a "tuner of the *regalls*." This instrument had keys, like the large organ. Snetzler (the famous organ-builder) remembered the instrument in use, in Germany. *Archæol.*, iii, 32. It seems to be only a conjecture of Mr. King's, that there was a pair of *regals* in the organ loft at Haddon House. *Ibid.*, vi, 354. A *pair*, however, might mean only one, as an organ was commonly called a pair of organs.

In the stage-direction to Damon and Pithias, the playing of the *regalles* is twice mentioned. O. Pl., i, pp. 195 and 208. In the first it is said, "Here Pithias sings, and the *regalles* play." In the second, "Here the *regalles* play a mourning song." The name is Italian, and the dictionaries properly describe it. Antonini says, "*Regale*, sorte di strumento simile all' organo, ma minore." Florio, "*Regali*, regalities, &c. also instruments called *rigoles*."

REGENERATE, *a.*, for degenerate.

Regenerate traitor, viper to the place
Where thou wast foster'd in thine infancy.
Edward III, i, 1.

REGENT, THE. One of the largest ships in the navy of Henry VIII was so called. It was burnt in an action with a French vessel.

A ryver ran bye,
So depe tyll chance had it forbidden,
Well might *the Regent* there have ryden.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 85

Though we are not acquainted with all the particular ships that formed the navy of Henry the Eighth, we know that among them were two very large ones; viz. the *Regent* and the Harry Grace de Dieu; the former being burnt in 1512, in an engagement with the French, occasioned Henry to build the latter.
Mr. Willett on Nav. Archit., Archæol., xi, 168.

The ship was blown up, admiral sir Edward Howard then commanding the fleet. The action was remarkable. The ship of the French admiral took fire; and he, seeing his destruction inevitable, bore down upon the vessel of the English admiral, and grappling with her, resolved to make her share his fate. His vessel blew up first, and destroyed that English ship. See Hume's animated account of the action.

REGIMENT, *s.* Government, sovereign sway.

Only the adulterous Antony, most large
In his abominations, turns you off,
And gives his potent *regiment* to a trull
That noises it against us. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 6.
For, but to honour thee
Is Edward pleas'd with kingly *regiment*.
Edward II, O. Pl., ii, 319.
She thank'd the nymph, for her kinde succour lent,
Who strait tript to her watry *regiment*.
Brown, Brit. Past., B. I, s. iii, p. 61.
To give just form to every *regiment*,
Imparting to each part due strength and stablishment. *Fletch. Purp. Isl.*, ii, 5.
An auncient booke, hight Briton Moniments,
That of this land's first conquest did devise,
And old division into *regiments*,
Till it reduced was to one man's governments.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 79

Rule of diet, now changed to *regimen*:

This may bring her to eat, to sleep, and reduce what's now out of square with her, into their former law and *regiment*. *Fletch. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iv, 3.

The Schola Salernitana, translated by Thomas Paynell (1575), has for its running title throughout, "The *Regiment* of Health."

†And nowe, after he had recovered the kingdome, he continued in the *regiment* thereof three yeares, not without greate trouble and intestine commotions.
Holinshed's Chronicles, 1577.

†Astre, signe au ciel. The starres, or celestiall signes, which have the course of the yeare in *regiment*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†In the *regiment* of health fruits are not very convenient for nourishment, for they nourish little, generate putrified bloud, and are full of superfluities.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†REGLEMENT. A rule.

Furthermore, I have commandment from his majesty, to move you in his name, to set down some certain *reglement* in matters of religion. *Wilson's James I.*

REGREET, *s.* A salutation, greeting again.

From whom he bringeth sensible *regrects*.
Mer. Ven., ii, 9
Unyoke this seizure, and this kind *regreet*.
K. John, iii, 1
After their reverence done, with kind *regreet*
Requited was. *Fairf. Tasso*, i, 34.
Yet ere myself could reach Virginia's chamber,
One was before me, with *regreets* from him,
I know his hand.
Webster's Appius, iii, 1; Anc. Dr., v, 396.

To REGREET, *v.* To greet again, to salute.

Lo, as at English feasts, so I *regreet*
The daintiest last, to make the end more sweet.
Rich. II, i, 3.
I'll sayle to England to *regreete* the king.
Hector of Germ., sign. D 3.

To REGUERDON. To reward; from GUERDON.

Or been *reguerdon'd* with so much as thanks.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 4.

REGUERDON, *s.* Reward.

And in *reguerdon* of that duty done,
I gird thee with the valiant sword of York.
1 *Hen. VI*, iii, 1.

Chaucer uses it. The word is a mere compound of *guerdon*. As for either this or that having any relation to *regardum*, low Latin, it is perfectly idle; since the word *guerdon* itself is well known to be French, of all times. See GUERDON. Also Todd's Illustrations of Gower, &c.

†REIF. Robbery.

Meaning to live by *reif* of other mennes goodes, wherein they have no maner of propertie.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†REIFFINGS. The same.

That many yeares after all theft and *reiffings* were litle heard of. *Ibid.*

To REJOURN, *v.* To adjourn, to put off to another day.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon, in hearing a cause between an orange wife and a fosset-seller; and then *rejourn* the controversy of three-pence to a second day of audience. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

Also to refer:

To the scriptures themselves I *rejourne* all such atheisticall spirits. *Burt. Anat. Mel.*, p. 72.

†REISES. Perhaps a misprint for *reifes*, plunderings.

When Sapor understood how these proceedings framed, he tooke on and raged beyond all measure; and so rising in armes with greater preparation, by way of open *reises* and raising of booties wasted all Armenia. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†REISED. Rancid. See REASED.

Of beef and *reised* bacon store,
That is most fat and greasy,
We have likewise to feed our chaps,
And make them glib and easy.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

To RELENT, has been used as an active verb, by Spenser and others, for to relax, or slacken, and even for to melt; *ralentir*, French.

But nothing might *relent* her hasty flight.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

He uses also *relent*, as a substantive, for stop, or relaxation. The following example, in which it signifies to dissolve, or at least to soften, I borrow from Todd's Johnson:

Thou art a pearl which nothing can *relent*,
But vinegar made of devotion's tears.
Davies. Wit's Pilgr

†RELIEF. A hunting term.

Amor. Now, sir, when you come to your stately gate, as you sounded the recheat before, so now you must sound the *relcefe* three times
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

RELISH, *s.* Taste, quality, or disposition.

You are three
That Rome should dote on; yet by the faith of men.
We have some old crab-trees here, that will not
Be grafted to your *relish*. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rallish*, but it is corrected in the second. The whole passage is quaint and singular, but so the poet chose to characterise Menenius, who speaks it.

†RELUCTATION. A struggling against.

Nor do our *reluctations* us avail:
Since fortune forceth, let's with fortune fail.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

RELUME, *v.* Light again. This is the reading of the first folio in Othello's speech:

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can thy light *relume*. *Oth.*, v, 1.

One old copy has *relumine;* but Mr. Malone confirms the other, by observing, that the poet has used *illume*, illuminate, in Hamlet.

†REMAIN. "To continue constant." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

†*To* REME.

Which seeme (as woemen use) to *reme* my hart,
Before I come to open all my smart.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

REMEDIATE, *a.* Able to give remedy; a Shakespearian word. I know not whether used elsewhere. It is in the beautiful apostrophe of Cordelia for her father:

All you unpublished virtues of the earth,
Spring with my tears! be aidant and *remediate*
In the good man's distress. *Lear*, iv, 4.

REMEMBRANCE, *s.* The herb rosemary was considered as a symbol of remembrance. See ROSEMARY. Now it is the *myosotis scorpioides*, called *forget me not*, which term we had from the Germans.

To REMERCIE, *v.* To thank; *remercier*, French.

She him *remercied* as the patrone of her life.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 16.

Johnson says, obsolete; but I believe it is rather a Gallicism hazarded by the poet. I think it is not in Chaucer.

REMERST, *pret.* of remerse. It seems to be put in the following lines for *released*, but with what reason is not clear.

And that we might this matter set on fire,
From Owen's jaile our cosin we *remerst*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 305.

The writer of that part was Baldwine.

REMORSE was frequently used in the sense of pity.

If so your heart were touch'd with that *remorse*
As mine is to him. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 2.

'Tis thought
Thou'lt shew thy mercy and *remorse* more strange,
Than is thy strange apparent cruelty.
Merch. Ven., iv, 1.

But, for yourselves, look you for no *remorse*.
Edward III, v, 1; Prolus, p. 86.

But, in the following passage, it seems to bear no other interpretation than "a point of conscience," a thing which, if it were not done, would cause *remorse:*

Let him command,
And to obey shall be in me *remorse*,
What bloody business ever. *Othello*, iii, 3.

Some of the interpreters labour hard to force the sense of pity upon it here also. Dryden used the word in this sense. See T. J.

REMORSEFUL, *a.*, from the preceding. Compassionate.

O Eglamour, thou art a gentleman.
(Think not I flatter, for I swear I do not)
Valiant, wise, *remorseful*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iv, 3.

Descend on our long-toyled host, with thy *remorseful* eye. *Chapm. Hom.*, B 2.

To REMUE, *v.* To remove; *remuer*, French.

But in that faith, wherewith he could *remue*
The stedfast hills, and seas dry up to nought,
He pray'd the Lord. *Fairf. Tasso*, xiii, 70.

†RENALDRIE. Cunning. For Renardrie, from Renard the fox.

F. First, she used all malitious *renaldrie*, to the end I might stay there this night.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†RENATE. The rennet apple, said to have been introduced in the reign of Henry VIII.

In which respect you may phantasie that you now see *hesperidum hortos*, if not where Hercules founde the golden apples....yet where our honest patriote Richard Harrys, fruiterer to king Henrie the 8, planted, by his great coste and rare industrie, the sweet cherry, the temperate pipyn, and the golden *renate*. *Lambarde, Peramb. of Kent*, 1596.

The *renat:* which though first it from the pippin came,
Growne through his pureness nice, assumes that curious name,
Upon the pippin stock, the pippin beeing set.
Drayton, Polyolb., song 18.

To RENCOUNTER, *v.* To meet; *rencontrer*, French. The use of it for encounter is, I believe, peculiar to Spenser.

And him *rencountring* fierce, reskewd the noble pray.
F. Q., I, iv, 29.

Which Scudamour perceiving, forth issewed,
To have *rencountered* him in equal race.
F. Q., IV, vi, 3.

RENCOUNTER, *s.* A sudden, or unpremeditated combat; *rencontre*, French. In that language it was particularly opposed to duel, which was a combat by challenge and previous appointment. The latter being forbidden in France, the *rencontre*, which eluded the words of the law, took place of it, and all affairs of honour were decided, as if by sudden and casual quarrel. *De Massi on Duelling.* Cited by Todd in his Spenser, on these lines:

Which when his palmer saw, he gan to feare
His toward perill, and untoward blame,
Which by that new *rencounter* he should reare.
F. Q., III, i, 9.

RENDER, *s.* Confession, a giving up; from *surrender*.

May drive us to a *render* where we have lived.
Cymb., iv, 4.

And sends us forth to make their sorrow'd *render*.
Timon, v, 3.

The verb has sometimes an analogous sense:

My boon is, that this gentleman may *render*
Of whom he had this ring. *Cymb.*, v, 5.

That is, may declare, or give up, which is a sort of *surrender*.

Hence used for to describe, that is, to give or state:

O, I have heard him speak of that same brother,
And he did *render* him the most unnatural
That liv'd 'mongst men. *As you like it*, iv, 3.

To RENEGE, *v.* To deny, renounce; *renego*, Latin.

His captain's heart,
Which in the scuffles of great fights, hath burst
The buckles on his breast, *reneges* all temper.
Ant. & Cleop., i, 1.

Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.
K. Lear, ii, 2.

All Europe nigh, (all sorts of rights *reneg'd*)
Against the truth and thee unholy leagued.
Sylv., p. 1094.

Here the *g* is pronounced hard.

†RENGED. Ranged; an old form.

Now mongst their *renged* squadrons Troylus flings,
And on their foyl'd troopes much effusion wrought,
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†RENOWMED. The old form of *renowned*. Fr. *renommé*.

He began to consider, how he was the sonne of John of Burdeaux, a knight *renowmed* in many victories, and a gentleman famoused for his vertues.
Euphues' Golden Legacy, 1612.

RENVERST, *part.* More than once used by Spenser for *reversed*. It is, in fact, a Gallicism, *renverser*. It is applied indeed like an heraldic term, which perhaps it was. See F. Q., I, iv, 41, and V, iii, 37. *Renversed* is given in Blount's Glossographia, for reversed.

To RENYE. To deny.

And yet, if ye siphte those well, I *reny* myselfe.
Challoner's Utopia, sign. I 4 b.

They dishort us from sinne, but I *renie* myselfe, if ever they coulde. *Ibid.*, M 2 b.

REPAIRE, *s.* A place of resort, appointment.

No, none, but only a *repair* i' the dark.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 1.

What holier than faire royalty's *repair*.
Wint. Tale, v. 1.

Here it seems to mean an invitation:

As in the evening, when the gentle ayre
Breathes to the sullen night a soft *repaire*.
Brown, Brit. Past., B. II, S. iv, p. 117.

†REPARATIONS. For repairs.

Reparacions done by the sayd William Smythe upon a malte mille in Stretforde in a strete ther called Henley Strete. *MS. about* 1550, *preserved in the Council Chamber, Stratford-on-Avon.*

An house tenantable: an house in very good *reparations*. *Nomenclature*, 1585.

The closet of beauty, or modest instructions for a gentlewoman in making beautifying waters, beautifying oils, pomatums, *reparations*, musk-balls, perfumes, and other curiosities; highly necessary and advantageous in the practice, &c.
The Closet of Rarities, 1706.

REPAST, *s.* Generally used for refreshment by food; here for repose, or refreshment by sleep.

Who, after troublous sights
And dreames, gan now to take more sound *repast*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 4.

The usage is, I believe, singular.

To REPEAL, in the sense of to recall; *rappeller*, French.

The banish'd Bolingbroke *repeals* himself.
Rich. II, ii, 2.

So several times, with respect to the recall of Bolingbroke.

I'll pour this pestilence into his ear,—
That she *repeals* him for her body's lust. *Othello*, ii, 3.

So also the substantive *repeal*, as exemplified by Johnson; but I have not observed either in other authors.

To REPLEVY, or REPLEVIN. A law term, signifying to reclaim or repossess, under certain conditions. In law Latin *replegiare*. Spenser introduces it quite in a technical style, making the nymph Cymodoce claim Florimel as a *waift*, and desiring Neptune, by his right of sovereignty, to *replevy* her; that is, to reclaim her as his own. The passage is curious.

To whom she answer'd, "Then it is by name
Proteus, that hath ordayned my sonne to die;
For that a waift, the which by fortune came,
Upon your seas he claym'd as propertie:
And yet not his, nor his in equitie,
But your's the *waift*, by high prerogative:
Therefore I humbly crave your majestie
It to *replevie*, and my sonne reprive."
F. Q., IV, xii, 31.

This making a goddess plead the law of England for her purpose, is something singular. Where have I seen this curious law question, "An capta per vetitum namium sint irreplegibilia"? Now the latter word means *irrepleviable*, not to be reclaimed. For *vetitum namium*, see Du Cange, in *Namium*.

†REPRESENTMENT. An image.

Byr. Nor is it yours;
Ile take my death with all the horride rites,
And *representments*, of the dread it merits.
Byron's Tragedy.

†*To* REPRY. To reprieve?

Wherupon they *repryede* me to prison cheynde.
Heywood's Spider and Flie, 1556.
The faughter herin so wilely witted,
To save his lyfe apealth to be *repride*. *Ibid.*

REPRIEFE, or REPREEFE. Reproof; also cause of blame.

For misery craves rather mercy than *repriefe*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 1.
To thee, O England, what can be more *repreefe*,
Than to pursue thy prince with armed hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 358.

In the plural, made *repreeves*:

Folks do baite hir with a thousand *repreves*.
Challoner's Moriæ Enc., sign. B 2 b.

To REPRISE, *v.* To take again, to recover; *repris*, French.

Whom still he marked freshly to arize
From th' earth, and from her womb new spirits to *reprize*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xi, 44.
There you shall reade of one towne taken by a boat of turfs, and *reprized* many yeares after by a boat of fagots; another taken by the flight of a hawk, another by a load of hey, another by a cart full of apples.
Howell on Forr. Travel, p. 163.

See Todd.

REPROOF, *s.* Confutation.

What wards, what blows, what extremities he endured; and in the *reproof* of this lies the jest.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 2.

So also *reprove*, for refute, or disprove. See T. J.

†REPT. Used for the part. p. of to reap.

The strawe, stubble, or stumppes remaining in the grounde after the corne is *rept*. *Nomenclature.*

To REPUGN. To resist, to fight against; *repugno*, Latin.

When stubbornly he did *repugn* the truth.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 1.
Imperfect nature that *repugneth* law,
Or law too hard that nature doth offend.
Dymock's Il Pastor Fido, (1602) sign. H 2 b.

RERE-BANQUET, probably for *rear-* (that is, *after*) *banquet*. A course of sweets, or dessert after dinner. Coles has, "a *rear-supper*, epidipnis."

Callicratides—came to the court at such unseasonable time, as the king was in the midst of his dinner.—He came againe another day, in the afternoone, and finding the king at a *rere-banquet*, and to have taken the wine somewhat plentifully, turned back againe.
Puttenh., L. iii. ch. 24, p. 236.

The Honest Ghost, (attributed, and I believe rightly, to Rich. Brathwaite) has,

What late *reere-bankets* could delight afford,
Without her page, farre dearer than her lord.
Page 135.

The same author begins his summary character of a gentlewoman, by saying that she

Is her own tyrewoman; one that weares her owne face, and whose complexion is her own. Her journals lie not for the exchange, needlesse visits, nor *reere-bankets*. Fol. ed. p. 397.
Balls, treats, *reer-banquets*, theatral receipts,
To solace tedious hours. *Lady Alimony*, C 1.

A *rere-supper* seems to have been a late or second supper:

He must now keep his quarter, maintaine his prodigall rout with what his parcimonious father long carked for; prepare his *rere-suppers*; and all this to get him a little knowledge in the art of roaring.
Braithw. Engl. Gent., p. 42.

REREDEMAIN, *s.* The back of the hand, or rather a back-handed stroke. French.

And such a blow he lent him as he past,
Upon his shoulders, from the *rere-demaine*.
Har. Ariost., xvi, 50

†RERE-EGGS. Eggs underdone. See REARE.

Moreover all broathes, milke, *reere-egges*, and meates which are purposely taken to make the bellie soluble, would first be eaten. *Castell of Health*, 1595.
When the inflammation is somewhat slaked, and the sicke beginneth to swallow better, give to him the yolks of *rere* egges, and suppings made of alica.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

RERE-MOUSE, *s.* A bat; from *hreran*, to agitate, Saxon. An agitated or fluttering mouse. [See REAR-MOUSE.]

Once a bat and ever a bat,—a *rere-mouse*,
And bird of twilight. *B. Jons. New Inn*, iii, 4.
The *rere-mouse*, or bat, alone of all creatures that fly, bringeth forth young alive, and none but she hath wings made of pannicles or thin skins.
Holland's Pliny, B. x, ch. 61

†RESEMBLANT. Resembling.

A reason whereof may peradventure be, because the Spanish woolls are grown originally from the English sheep, which by that soyle, (*resemblant* to the Downs of England) and by the elevation of the pole for warmth, are come to that fineness.
Golden Fleece, 1657.

To RESENT. Simply to feel, or have a feeling of anything; *ressentir*, French. This seems to be the original sense. [To entertain a reciprocal sentiment of kindness as well as unkindness.] Johnson defines this verb, and all its derivatives, as implying the taking a thing well or ill,

which they certainly did, as his examples prove. But the reader should have been told, that the good sense has been long disused, and is only found in authors whose style is a little antiquated.

Let me, sir,
Advise you as a friend, for other styles,
Relating to a husband, I shall never
Henceforth *resent* them with a free comply.
Lady Alimony, F 1.

†The sad tidings of my dear frend doctor Prichards death sunk deep into me, and the more I ruminat upon't, the more I *resent* it.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650

To smell of:

Where doth the pleasant air *resent* a sweeter breath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1160.

RESENTMENT, *s.* Sensation, feeling.

That thanksgiving whereby we should express an affectionate *resentment* of our obligation to him.
Barrow, Serm. 6 on Prayer.

We need not now travel so far as Asia or Greece for instances to enhaunse our due *resentments* of God's benefits. *Jos. Walker, Hist. of Eucharist.*

RESIANCE, *s.* Residence.

Resolved there to make his *resiance*, the seat of his principality. *Knolles*, 1174 G.

Minshew says, that *resiance* "is all one, in truth with residence, but that custome of speech tyeth that [residence] only to persons ecclesiastical." *Resiance* is still a law-term; Jacob says, "It signifies a man's abode or continuance; whence comes the participle *resiant*, that is, continually dwelling or abiding in any place." Hence also, *resiant rolls*, lists of resident persons.

†Whiles therefore the two princes kept their *resiance* in the said cities, they put on their first consular robes of estate.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

RESIANT, *a.* Resident.

I have already
Dealt by Umbrenus, with th' Allobroges
Here *resiant* in Rome. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iv, 2.

The place where the Turk's great lieutenant in Europe is always *resiant*. *Knollis, H. of Turks*, 569 A.

Who is he that more condignelye doth deserve to be possest in a palace of pleasure, than he that is daily *resiant* in a palace of renowmed fame.
Painter's Dedication to the Pal. of Pleas

†Now, as he tossed to and fro in his mind, what force to use for the repressing of these troubles, *resiant* still himselfe in Italie.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†It must be questioned in philosophy,
Whether the sight thats *resiant* in the eye
Be first by sending out these radiant streames,
Or els by taking in reflexed beames.
Heath's Two Centuries of Epigrammes, 1610.

†It is the throne of God (Hee's *resiant* there).
Heywood.

†Furthermore, unfeynedly to assertayne your maistershipe, in what petious case gretely lamentable the kynges faithfull subjectes, the poore *resians* in the dioces of saynt David, your suppliaunt, oratours are miserably ordred undre the clergye, requyreth a farre larger processe then here may conveniently be com-
Wright's Monastic Letters, p. 79.

To RESOLVE, *v.* To dissolve.

O that this too too solid flesh would melt,
Thaw, and *resolve* itself into a dew. *Haml.*, i, 2.

A resolution that *resolves* my blood
Into the icy drops of Lethe's flood.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 184.

I could be content to *resolve* myself into teares, to rid thee of trouble. *Lyly's Euph.*, p. 38.

Also to *relax*.

To be RESOLV'D. To be convinced, satisfied; probably because conviction leads to decision or resolution.

And be *resolv'd*
How Cæsar hath deserv'd to lie in death.
Jul. Cæs., iii, 1.

Now you're *resolv'd*, sir, it was never she.
Sir A. I find it in the musick of my heart.
This banquet is an harbinger of death
To you and mee, *resolve* yourself it is.
'Tis Pity, &c., O. Pl., viii, 92.

Hence,

RESOLUTION, in the sense of conviction, assurance.

Ah, but the *resolution* of thy death,
Made me to lose such thought.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 529.

†"You give her *resolution*," i. e., resolve her, give her a determinate answer. *Shirley's Grateful Servant*, iv, 2.

RESPASS. Evidently for *raspis*, the raspberry. Minshew has it, and renders it in Latin by "Rubus idæus." So also Coles. Dodoëns has it also as the "framboys, *raspis*, or hindberie." B. vi, ch. 5. He says that the fruit is called "in English *raspis*, and framboys berries." From *raspis-berries* come *rasp-berries*, by mere contraction.

The wine of cherries, and to these
The cooling breath of *respasses* *Herrick*, p. 168.

So in an old receipt book called, A Queen's Delight:

Take a pound of *respass*, a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of a pinte of the juyce of *respass*, &c. P. 197.

In another receipt, to make rasberry cakes, the material is afterwards called the "*raspisse* stuffe." P. 252.

The usage was changing when Salmon compiled his Family Dictionary; where, after two articles on *Rasberries*, follow immediately two on *Raspis*, in the second of which he says, "Take nine quarts of *raspis*, or *rasberries*." See RASPIS.

†*To* RESPECT. To care.

And he that cares not for his soule, I thinke,
Respects not, if his country swim or sinke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†RESPECTS. For respectfulness.

Which presently unbolted, up comes one of Marsault's companions, clad like a lord indeed, into my chamber, with three others at his heeles, who by their *respects* and distance seemed to be his servants.
History of Francion, 1655.

RESPECTIVE, *a.* Respectable.

What should it be that he respects in her,
But I can make *respective* in myself.
Two Gent. Ver., i, 3

What miracle shall I now undertake,
To win *respective* grace with God and men?
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 480.

Also respectful:

For new made honour doth forget men's names;
'Tis too *respective* and too sociable. *K. John*, i, 1.

That is, to remember them is.

The bold and careless servant still obtains,
The modest and *respective* nothing gains.
All Fools, O. Pl., iv, 120.

He speaks so prettily, so sweet,
And with so good *respective* modesty.
Dan. Hymen's Tr., iv, 3.

Also careful:

Though not for me, yet for your vehement oaths,
You should have been *respective* and have kept it.
Merch. Ven., v, 1.

Alive, in triumph, and Mercutio slain!
Away to heav'n, *respective* lenity,
And fire-ey'd fury be my conduct now.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 1.

Stood restrain'd
Within the compasse of *respective* heed.
Dan. Civ. Wars, vii, 1.

RESPECTIVELY, *adv.*, has similar senses.

You are very *respectively* welcome, sir.
Tim. Ath., iii, 1.

Sir, she ever
For your sake most *respectively* loved me.
B. & Fl. Laws of Candy, iv, last sc.

Methinks he did not this *respectively* enough.
B. Jons. Cynthia's Revels.

†**RESPECTIVENESS.**

So that hee shall find, neither a paraphrasticall, epitomized, or meere verball translation: but such a mixed *respectivenesse*, as may shewe, I indevoured nothing more, then the true use, benefit, and delight of the reader, how soever mine unexercised stile shall come short of the sweetenesse of our much refined tongue. *Lomatius on Painting, by Haydock*, 1598.

RESPECTLESS, *a.* Regardless; insensible to reputation.

He that is so *respectlesse* in his courses,
Oft sells his reputation at cheap market.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., i, 1.

O thou most ingrate,
Respectlesse flood! can'st thou here idely sit,
And loose desires to looser numbers fit.
Browne, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 104.

†**RESPECTUOUS.** Deserving of respect.

Neither is it to be marvelled, . . if they [*i. e.*, princes] become *respectuous* and admirable in the eyes and sight of the common people.
Knolles, Hist. of Turks, 1610.

REST, TO SET UP. A metaphor from the once fashionable and favorite game of primero; meaning, to stand upon the cards you have in your hand, in hopes they may prove better than those of your adversary. Hence, to make up your mind, to be determined. It is fully explained in an epigram of sir J. Harington's, where Marcus, a foolish gamester, is described as standing at first upon small games, and consequently losing; but still losing, by the fraud of his antagonists, even when he grew more wary.

His father's death set him so high on flote,
All *rests went up*, upon a sev'n and coat.
* * * * *

Then, he more warily his *rest* regards,
And sits with certainties upon the cards:
On six and thirty or on seven and nine,
If any *set his rest*, he saith, and mine.
* * * * *

Well sith encountring he so faire doth misse,
He sets not till he nine and forty is.
* * * * *

At last, both eldest and five and fifty,
He thinketh now or never (thrive unthrifty)
Now for the greatest hand he hath the push,
But Crassus stopt a club, and so was flush.
Epigr., B. ii, Ep. 99.

It appears that fifty-five, eldest hand, being the highest game in numbers, was a most promising game to stand upon, or *set up one's rest*; but a flush put it down:

The king (Henry VIII) 55 eldest hand, *sets up all restes*, and discarded flush; Domingo (or Dundego, call him how you will) helde it upon 49, or some such game; when all *restes were up* and they had discarded, the kinge threw his 55 on the boord open, with great lafter, supposing the game (as yt was) in a manner sewer [sure]. Domingo was, at his last card, incountered flush, as the standers-by saw, and told the day after; but seeing the king so mery, would not, *for a rest at primero*, put him owt of that plesaunt conceyt, and put up his cardes quietly, yeelding it lost. *Sir J. Harington on Playe, Nugæ Antiq.*, vol. i, p. 223, ed. Park.

Prime,
Deal quickly, play, discard, I set ten shilling and sixpence,
You see't;—my *rest five and fifty*.
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 189.

That *rest* particularly referred to primero may be seen in the following passage:

Whose lavish hand, at one *primero-rest*,
One mask, one turney, or one pampering feast,
Spends treasures. *Sylv. Du Bart.*, p. 217.

Here also it evidently alludes to gaming:

Faith, sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Then if I play'd at span-counter.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thom., iv, 9.

Yet more clearly in this:

And seeing so much unrevenged shame,
Set their *whole rest* upon the *after-game*.
Fansh. Lusiad, i, 93.

They fell to gaming, and not long after one of the Pistoians, *losing his rest*, had not a farthing left to blesse himself. *Hoby's Castilio*, sign. T 7, 8vo ed.

The following lines also are meant particularly to characterise the games mentioned:

To checke at chesse, to heave at maw, at macke to passe the time,
At coses or at saunt to sit, or *set their rest* at *prime*.
G. Turberv. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, 266.

Nothing can more fully prove the commonness of the game, than the

following allusion to it, where nothing of play was at all in question.

'Slight, I bring you
No cheating Clim o' the Cloughs, or Claribels,
That look as big as *five and fifty and flush*.
B. Jons. Alchemist, i, 1.

Five and fifty, with a *flush*, was invincible; the holder, therefore, might well *look big*.

The same allusion is evidently intended in these lines:

Each one in possibility to *win*,
Great *rests were up*, and mightie *hands* were *in*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 528.

Hence we may see how erroneous was one of Mr. Steevens's explanations of this phrase. I say *one*, for he has given the right in other places:

This expression [he says] which is frequently applied by the old dramatic writers, is taken from the manner of firing the harquebuss. This was so heavy a gun that the soldiers were obliged to carry a supporter called a *rest*, which they fixed in the ground, before they levelled to take aim. *On Rom. and Jul.*, iv, 5.

It was, in fact, an appendage to every matchlock gun, not particularly the harquebuss, because the soldier could not manage his match without it. There was, therefore, such a *rest*, but that was not the allusion. It is not, even when a soldier is the subject of the passage:

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 62.

My rest is up,
Nor will I give less.
Charl. I am no *gamester*, Eustace,
Yet I can guess your resolution stands
To win, or lose all. *B. and Fl. Elder Br.*, v, 1.

Nothing there can be more clear than that gaming was alone alluded to in those lines. See PRIMERO. There is, indeed, the phrase of a *rest*, at tennis, by which they seem to mean a match, or set; but this has nothing to do with the phrase in question:

For wit is like a *rest*,
Held up at tennis, which men do the best
With the best gamesters.
Beaum. Letter to B. Jons., x, 366.

REST, certainly meant also the support for a matchlock gun; but these were not long enough in use, nor sufficiently familiar, to any but the military, to give rise to a proverbial allusion.

The first *muskets* were very heavy, and could not be fired without a *rest*; they had match-locks, and barrels of a wide bore, that carried a large ball and charge of powder. *Life of Roger Ascham.*

And now stands he (in shop hard by) like a musket on a *rest*, to hit Goshawk in the eye.
Roar. Girl, O. Pl., vi, 87.

Change love to armes, girt to your blades, my boyes,
Your *rests* and *muskets* take, take helme and targe.
G. Peele's Farewell, 1589

The musket rest is plainly alluded to in Ben Jonson's Ev. Man out of H., iv, 4.

The last editor thinks the musket rest intended in this passage:

My *rest is up*, wench, and I pull for that
Will make me ever famous.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 2.

The word *pull* gives a colour to this interpretation, but I think it is equivalent only to *drawing a card*. It clearly means so in a passage quoted before:

Faith, sir, *my rest is up*,
And what I now *pull* shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at span-counter.

So in other passages.

†*To* RESTAURATE. To restore. Lat.

If one repulse hath us quite ruinated,
And fortune never can be *restaurated*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

RESTFUL, *a*. An uncommon word; perhaps it means no more than peaceful.

I heard you say—is not my arm of length,
That reacheth from the *restful* English court
As far as Calais, to my uncle's head. *Rich. II*, iv, 1.

†RESTORITY. Restoration.

Well said Camilla, let it goe, I must impute it to my ill fortune, that where I looked for *restority*, I found a consumption. *Lylie's Euphues and his England.*

A lie, well told to some, tastes ill *restoritie*,
Besides, we poets lie by good authoritie.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†RESTY, or RUSTY. See REASTY.

Lardum rancidum. Lard rancé, chansi. *Restie* or *rustie* bacon. *Nomenclator.*

From *rusty* bacon, and ill rosted eeles,
And from a madding wit that runs on wheeles.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†RESULTANCE. A thing resulting from.

Sweetest, you know the sweetest of things
Of various flowers which the bees do compose,
Yet no particular taste it brings
Of violet, wood-bine, pink, or rose;
So love's the *resultance* of all the graces
Which flow from a thousand several faces.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

For I confesse that power which works in me
Is but a weak *resultance* took from thee.
Randolph's Poems, 1643.

RETCHLESS, *a*, Careless, negligent; properly *reckless*, a compound of RECK; but very frequently found, in old authors, in this corrupt form. Minshew gives *rechless;* and, to justify it, subjoins the German form, *ruchlose*. In the first folio of Shakespeare it is sometimes right, and sometimes corrupted. Here it is *wreak-lesse:*

As a drunken sleepe, carelesse, *wreaklesse*, and fearlesse, of what's past, present, or to come.
Meas. for M., iv, 2

So also in 3 Hen. VI, v, 6. In Coriolanus:

You grave but *wreaklesse* senators. Act iii, sc. 1.

In other passages it is right. In Sackville's Induction we have *retchless*:

This said, he flung his *retchlesse* armes abroad,
And groveling flat upon the ground he lay.
Mirr. Mag., 453.

RETCHLESSNESSE, *s.* Carelessness.

Thus, well they may upbraid our *retchlesnesse*.
Dan Civ. W., vi, 18.

In the 17th Article of the Church the word occurs, and is variously written in different editions; as, *rechelesnes, rechlesnes*, &c.

Drayton has the adverb, *retchlesly*:

For when of ages past we look in books to read.
We *retchlesly* discharge our memory of those.
Polyolb., x, p. 850.

A RETIRE, *s.* A retreat in war.

And thou hast talk'd of tallies, and *retires*,
Or trenches, tents. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 3.
Thou dost miscall *retire*,—
I do not fly, but advantageous care
Withdrew me from the odds of multitude.
Tro. and Cress., v, 4.

We did so charge that we did soon inforce
Their faint *retire*, which we did swift pursue,
Until with open flight from field they flew.
Mirr. for Mag., 593.

Also a place of retreat:

And unto Calais (to his strong *retire*)
With speed betakes him. *Daniel, Civ. Wars*, vii, 18.

Milton uses it in this sense. See Johnson.

RETRATE, or RETRAITT, *s.* Look, cast of countenance; *ritratto*, Italian.

Upon her eyelids many graces sat,
Under the shadow of her even brows
Working belgardes and amorous *retrate*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 25.

Also for portrait:

She is the mighty queene of faëry,
Whose faire *retraitt* I in my shield do beare.
Ibid., II, ix, 4.

RETRAYTE, *a.* Retired.

Some of their lodgings so obscure and *retrayte*, as none but a priest or a devil could ever have sented it out. *Harsnett's Decl. of P. Imp.*, sign. I 3.

RETRIEVE, *s.* An old sporting term for the recovering of game once sprung.

We'll have a flight at mortgage, statute, bond,
And hand, but we'll bring wax to the *retrieve*.
B. Jons. Staple of N., iii, 1.

See Gentlem. Recreation.

REVE, or REEVE, *s.* A bailiff, steward, or agent in business; always written *reve*, in Chaucer: *gerefa*, Saxon.

When wilfull princes carelessly despise
To heare th' oppressed p·opie's heavy cries,
Nor will correct their polling theeves, then God
Doth make those *reves* the reckles prince's rod.
Mirr. Mag., p.

He speaks of the agents of the crown, who in old times were accused of great extortions and oppressions. The charge of Chaucer's *reve*, is exactly specified:

His lordis schep, his nete, his deverie,
His swyn, his horse, his store, and his pultrie,
Were holly in this *reves* governyng.
Cant. Tales, l. 598.

It is well known that a *sherrif* is a *shire-reve*, that is, a steward or agent for a shire.

†REVELL-COYLE. A boisterous revel.

The nine and forty wenches, water filling
In tubs unbottom'd, which was ever spilling,
They all had leave to leave their endlesse toyles,
To dance, sing, sport, and to keepe *revell-coyles*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And whil'st the fathers bones a rotting lye,
His sonne his cursed wealth accurst lets flye,
In whores, drinke, gaming, and in *revell-coyle*,
The whil'st his fathers soule in flames doth broyle.
Ibid.

†REVEL-ROUT. Was used in a similar sense.

There is a strange thing like a gentlewoman,
Like mistress Dorothy (I think the fiend),
Crept into the nunnery, we know not which way,
Plays *revel-rout* among us.
Play of Monsieur Thomas, p. 405

Ay, that we will, we'll break your spell,
Reply'd the *revel-rout*;
We'll teach you for to fix a bell
On any woman's snout.
The Fryar and the Boy, Second Part.

REVENGEMENT, for revenge.

That in his secret doom, out of my blood,
He'll breed *revengement*, and a scourge for me.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

And with her sword *revengement* she intends.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvi, 22.

Both in remembrance of his friends late harme,
And in *revengement* of his own despight.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iv, 35.

To REVERB, for reverberate.

Nor are those empty-hearted whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness. *K. Lear*, i, 1.

This contraction of the word is supposed to be peculiar to Shakespeare, nor can I disprove it.

REVERBERATE, *a.*, for reverberating, or echoing.

Halloo thy name to the *reverberate* hills.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

Which skill Pythagoras
First taught to men by a *reverberate* glass.
B. Jons. Masques

†*To* REVEST. To clothe oneself again.

Awaked all, shall rise, and all *revest*
The flesh and bones that they at first possest.
Du Bartas.

To REVIE. To vie again. See to VIE.

†Iterum augere sponsionem, Lod. Viv. To *revye*
Nomenclator.

†Thy game at weakest, still thou vy'st;
If seen, and then *revy'd*, deny'st;
Thou art not what thou seem'st; false world, thou ly'st.
Quarles's Emblems.

†True rest consists not in the oft *revying*
Of worldly dross. *Ibid*

REVOKEMENT, *s.*, for revocation. Perhaps peculiar to Shakespeare in

Henry VIII, i, 2, but not requiring explanation.

REVOLT OF MINE (or rather MIEN). Change of countenance.

I will possess him with yellowness, for the *revolt of mine* is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

"*That* revolt of mien" would certainly be better, and it was probably so written; for the meaning clearly is, that "the change of the complexion to yellowness, through jealousy, is a dangerous affair." See Malone's Note, ed. 1821.

REW, *s.*, for row. Mr. Todd has shown that *rew* is the original word, and not an arbitrary or poetical change of row; being so used by Chaucer, and the best old authors. Besides, the Saxon word is *ræwa*.

And every sort is in a sondry bed
Set by itselfe, and ranckt in comely *rew*.
Spens. F. Q., III, vi, 35.

'Gainst him the second Azzo stood in *rew*,
With Berengarius who did long debate.
Fairf. Tasso, xvii, 75.

†Having with a spunge wiped out the *rewes* of the letters, and left the subscription onely untouched, he writeth above it another text farre different from the true and originall copie.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†But seeing a number lying dead in *rewes* all the way before them. *Ibid.*

To repaire three skonces or forts, situate directly in a *rew* upon the banke of the river Mosa. *Ibid.*

A *rew* of hay, striga; also *striga* is a *rew* or a ridge.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 90.

REW, *v.* See RUE.

†REWEY, *a.* In ridges?

From whence come these inconveniences, that the cloth which is made of such disproportioned stuffe, doth render it uneven, cockly, pursey, and *rewey*; and howsoever the art of the cloth worker doth in some measure cover these faults, yet that cloth containes deceptions and abuses, which will easily be found in wearing. *Golden Fleece*, 1657.

REX, TO PLAY. To handle roughly, to overthrow completely; from *rex*, Latin, alluding to the irresistible power of a king.

As those that in their porter's strength reposed all their trust;
With these did Hercules *play rex*, and leaving Dis for dead,
Not one escapes his deadly hand, that dares to shew his head. *Warner's Alb.*, B. I, ch. vi, p. 22.

With fire and sword he overcomes and breaks;
In Beadala shall his blade *play rex*.
Fansh. Lusiad., x, 65.

Then *plaies he rex*; tears, kils, and all consumes,
And soon again his savage kinde assumes.
Sylv. Du Bartas, p. 504.

Thinke it to be the greatest indignity to the queene that may be, to suffer such a caytiffe *to play* such *rex*.
Spens. View of Irel., p. 445, Todd.

†REYNALD. For Renard (the fox). See RENALDRIE.

And yet playing the *Reynald*, he will himselfe faine to goe by it, setting me in the steepe way, which cannot be plainely discerned but at certaine times, when he with raynes in the necke, keepes alwaies the lower, I looking about me, and perceiving, that in truth he avoides all that which with naked words hee perswaded me unto.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

REZ'D. See REEZED.

RHEUMATIC. Used for choleric, or splenetic.

You two never meet but you fall to some discord. you are both, in good troth, as *rheumatic* as two dry toasts. 2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

A' did in some sort, indeed, handle [stigmatize] women; but then he was *rheumatic*, and talked of the whore of Babylon. *Hen. V*, ii, 3.

Both these, from the character of the speakers, might be considered as intended blunders, or slip-slops; but Ben Jonson uses *rheum*, for spleen, or choler:

Why I have my *rewme*, and can be angry.
Ev. Man in Humour.

RHIME ROYAL. This is the name assigned by G. Gascoigne to the stanza consisting of seven lines of ten-syllable verse, rhyming according to certain rules, which he thus gives:

Rythme royall is a verse of tenne syllables, and tenne such verses make a staffe, whereof the first and thirde lines do aunswer (acrosse) in like terminations and rime, the second, fourth, and fifth, do likewise answere eche other in terminations, and the two last do combine and shut up the sentence: this hath beene called *rithme royall*, and surely it is a royall kinde of verse, serving best for grave discourses.
Certaine Notes of Instruction, V 1 b.

An example of this may be fitly given from his own writings. The poem called Dulce Bellum Inexpertis, is in this measure, and begins thus:

To write of warre, and wot not what it is,
Nor ever yet could march where war was made,
May well be thought a worke begonne amis,
A rash attempt in woorthlesse verse to wade,
To tell the triall, knowing not the trade:
Yet such a vaine even nowe doth feede my muse,
That in this theame I must some labor use.

In this measure the chief part of the Mirror for Magistrates is written; as Sackville's Induction, and many other parts.

RHODOSTAUROTIC. Rosycrucian; a literal translation of that word into Greek, from *ῥόδον* and *σταύρος*.

Outis—
The good old hermit that was said to dwell
Here in the forest without trees, that built
The castle in the air, where all the brethren
Rhodostaurotic live. *B. Jons. Masque of Fort. Isles.*

I had given Jonson credit for inventing the word, but I learn from Mr. Gifford's interesting note, that Gabr. Naudé, or Naudæus, had quoted a work, entitled "Speculum sophisticum *Rhodostauroticum*." A cele-

brated Rosycrucian, named Julian de Campis, is here also introduced.

RIBAUDROUS, or RIBAUDRED. Obscene, filthy. *Ribaldrous*, Coles. *Ribauderie*, old French. *Ribaudrie* was also used in English.

A *ribaudrous* and filthie tongue, os incestum, obscœnum, impurum, et impudicum. *Baret's Alvearie*

You *ribaudred* nag of Egypt,
Whom leprosy o'ertake. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii, 8.

Here the modern editors of Shakespeare have substituted *ribald*, but without authority. The meaning is nearly, if not exactly, the same.

†RIBBLE-RABBLE. Silly or indecent talk

A *ribble-rabble* of gossips. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

I cry God mercy (quoth the woman with much disdain in her countenance) if thou gratest my eares any more with thy *ribble-rabble* discourse of handling stones and tooles. *History of Francion*, 1655.

Old friend, said I, to tell you truth,
I have not heard from block-head's mouth
Such worthless caut, such senseless blunders,
Such frothy quibbles and cunnunders,
Such wicked stuff, such poys'nous babble,
Such uncouth, wretched *ribble rabble*.
Hudibras Redivivus. 1706.

†RIBBLE-ROW. A burlesque name for an inventory.

This witch a *ribble-row* rehearses,
Of scurvy names in scurvy verses.
Cotton's Works.

RIBIBE. A Chaucerian word, put by him and others for an old bawd; but meaning originally a *rebeck*. Why the name was so applied, does not appear.

Or some good *ribibe* about Kentish Town
Or Hogsden, you would hang now for a witch.
B. Jons. Dev. is an Ass, i, 1.

There came an olde *rybibe*,
She halted of a kybe. *Skelton*, L 1.

See REBECK.

†*To* RIB-ROAST. To beat.

Tom, take thou a cudgell and *rib-roost* him.
Let me alone, quoth Tom, I will be-ghost him.
Rowland's Night-Raven, 1620.

But much I scorne my fingers should be foule
With beating such a durty dunghill-owle.
But I'll *rib-roast* thee and bum-bast thee still
With my enraged muse, and angry quill.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To RICH, *v.* To enrich.

Of all these bounds, ev'n from this line to this,
With shadowy forests and with champaigns *rich'd*.
K. Lear, i, 1.

To *ritch* his country, let his words lyke flowing water fall. *T. Drunt's Horace.*

†RICKET-BODY. A rickety body.

Both may be good; but when heads swell, men say,
The rest of the poor members pine away,
Like *ricket-bodies*, upwards over-grown,
Which is no wholsome constitution.
Wilson's James I, 1653

To RID, *v.* To despatch, to get rid of.

We, having now the best at Barnet field,
Will hither straight, for willingness *rids* way.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 3.

To destroy:

But, if you ever chance to have a child,
Look in his youth to have him so cut off,
As, deathsmen, you have *rid* this sweet young prince.
Ibid., v, 5.

†*To* RIDDLE. To make out.

What, do you *riddle* me? Is she contracted,
And can I by your counsell attaine my wishes?
Carlell's Deserving Favorite, 1629.

†RIDER. A Dutch coin, impressed with the figure of a man on horseback, and worth about twenty-seven English shillings.

His mouldy money! Half a dozen *riders*,
That cannot sit, but stampt fast to their saddles.
Beaum. and Fl.

†RIDGE-BONE. The back-bone.

Os sacrum. . . . The great bone whereupon the *ridge bone* resteth. *Nomenclator.*

RIDING-RHYMES. Couplet rhymes, in opposition to such as are alternate, or mixed in any way.

Faire Leda reads our poetry sometimes,
But saith she cannot like our *riding-rhimes*;
Affirming that the cadens falleth sweeter,
When as the verse is plac'd between the meeter.
Har. Epigr., iii, 44.

His [Chaucer's] meetre heroical of Troilus and Cressid is very grave and stately, keeping up the staffe of seven, and the verse of ten: his other verses of the Canterbury Tales be but *riding ryme*.
Puttenham, i, 31, p. 50.

I had forgotten a notable kinde of ryme, called *ryding rime*, and that is suche as our maysters and father Chaucer used in his Canterburie Tales, and in divers other delectable and light enterprises.
G. Gascoyne's Certaine Notes of Instruct., p. 12.

He adds afterwards, "this *riding rime* serveth most aptly to write a merie tale." *Ibid.*

RIDING-ROD. A riding stick; three times used in Beaumont and Fletcher's Noble Gentleman, act ii, 1.

And have such pleasant walks into the woods
A mornings, and then bring home *riding rods*,
And walking staves.

Who? he that walks in grey, whisking his *riding-rod*.

RIFE, *a.* Common, prevalent; in Saxon *ryfe*.

It is a thing so *rife*,
A stale jest now, to lie with another man's wife.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 261.

He could not choose but greatly wonder and marvel how and by what evil luck it should so come to pass, that thieves nevertheless were in every place so *rife* and so rank. *More's Utopia, by R. Robinson*, Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 49.

Mr. Dibdin's explanation here is very erroneous. He says, "*Sanguinary*; from the Saxon to thrust, or stab." In his Supplemental Notes, vol. ii, p. 306, he says that it *also* means "common, prevalent, abounding." The truth is, that it *always* means so, and never *sanguinary*.

Milton uses it, but it is surely now obsolete:

That grounded maxim,
So *rife*, and celebrated in the mouths
Of wisest men. *Samson*, v. 866.

In Comus, for clear and manifest:

Whence even now the tumult of loud mirth
Was *rife*, and perfect, in my listening ear.
v. 205.

Also for ready, easy:

Hath utmost Inde ought better than his owne!
Then utmost Inde is neare, and *rife* to gone [go to].
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.

RIFELY, *adv.* Commonly.

The palme doth *rifely* rise in Jury field.
Hall, Sat., iv, 3.

†RIFLING. A game with dice.

Plus de points. A *rifling*, or a kind of game wherein he that in casting doth throw most on the dyce, takes up all the monye that is layd downe. *Nomenclator.*

RIG, *s.* A prostitute.

Immodest *rigg*, I Ovid's counsel usde.
Whetstone's Castle of Delight.

Nay, fy on thee, thou rampe, thou *ryg*, with al that take thy part. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 43.

Or wanton *rigg*, or letcher dissolute.
Davies's Scourge of Folly.

RIGGISH, *a.*, from *rig*. Having the inclinations of a bad woman. So used by Shakespeare and others. Hence wanton, immodest:

For vilest things
Become themselves in her; that the holy priests
Bless her when she is *riggish*. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

RIGHT, TO DO. To pledge a person in a toast; *faire raison*, French.

Why now you have *done me right*. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.

Falstaff, to Silence, who drinks a bumper.

These glasses contain nothing; *do me right*
As e'er you hope for liberty. *Mass. Bondm.*, ii, 3.
Sighing has made me something short-winded,
I'll pledge ye at twice.
'Tis well done, *do me right*.
Wid. Tears, O. Pl., vi, 199.

The expression was very common. See also under Do.

†RIGHT SIDE. To rise on the right side is accounted lucky; see Beaumont and Fletcher's Women Pleased, end of act i. So, in the old play of What you will: "You rise on *your right side* to-day, marry." *Marston's Works*, 8vo, 1633, signat. R b. And again, in the Dumb Knight, by Lewis Machin, 4to, 1633, act iv, sc. 1, Alphonso says:

Sure I said my prayers, *ris'd on my right side*,
Wash'd hands and eyes, put on my girdle last;
Sure I met no spiea-footed baker,
No hare did cross me, nor no bearded witch,
Nor other ominous sign.

C. What doth shee keepe house alreadie?
D. Alreadie.
C. O good God: *we rose on the right side* to-day.
Terence in English, 1614

RIGMAROLE. See RAGMAN'S ROLL.

RIGOL, *s.* A circle; from the old Italian *rigolo*, a small wheel.

This is a sleep,
That from this golden *rigol* hath divorc'd
So many English kings. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 4.
About the mourning and congealed face,
Of that black blood a watry *rigol* goes.
Sh. Rape of Lucrece. Mal. Suppl., i, 569.

It is rather extraordinary, that this word, so fairly originated, has not been found in any other author.

Ringoll, in the same sense, has been quoted from Nash's Lenten Stuffe, but that might be formed from *ring*.

RILLET, *s.* Diminutive of rill, a small stream.

The water which in one pool hath abiding,
Is not so sweet as *rillets* ever gliding.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 101.

But while th' industrious muse thus labours to relate
Those *rillets* that attend proud Tamer and her state.
Drayt. Polyolb., B. i, p. 663.

Francisco
And Fernando are two *rillets* from one spring.
Shirley's Brothers, act i, p. 11.

This word has lately been revived in poetical use.

RIM, or RYM. The peritoneum, or membrane inclosing the intestines. "The membrane of the belly." *Wilkins, Real Char. Alph. Index.*

Omnia hæc circumtensa peritonæo—all these spread round about, with the *rim* of the belly.
Commenii Janua Trilinguis, cap. xxiii, § 230. ed. 1662.

For I will fetch thy *rim* out at thy throat,
In drops of crimson blood. *Hen. V*, iv, 4

The original reading is *rymme*, which Capell, judging from the main object of the speaker, boldly pronounced to signify money; others have wished to read *ryno*, but that term is probably not of such antiquity: and the conjecture supposes the original word to be printed *rym*, which it is not. Pistol, with a very vague notion of the anatomical meaning of *rymme*, seems to use it in a general way for any part of the intestines; his object being to terrify his prisoner.

The slender *rimme* too weak to part
The boyling liver from the heart. *Gorge's Lucan.*

In the latter passage it seems more like the diaphragm, as Mr. Steevens interprets it, but it is not properly so.

†RIM-RAM-RUFF.

I'll now set my countenance, and to her in prose; it may be this *rim ram ruff* is too rude an encounter.
Peele's Old Wives Tale, 1595.

†RIMBLE-RAMBLE. Nonsensical.

Now as the company was numerous, and every one had the liberty to use his freedom, so it were within the limits of decency and descretion, hence it was that the greatest part of the task was only *rimble ramble* discourse. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†RINE. The same as RIM above.

Peritonæum. . . . . The inner *rine* of the belly, which is ioyned to the cawll, and wherewith all the entrailes are covered. *Nomenclator.*

The thin *rine* like a skin that riseth on the uppermost part of hotte milke, or other liquors when they thicken. *Ibid.*

RING, in marriage. At present the ring is given to the woman only, but the following passage seems to imply a mutual interchange of rings on that occasion.

A con tract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual joindure of your hands,
Attested by the holy close of lips,
Strengthened by *enterchangement of your rings*,
And all the ceremony of this compact,
Seal'd in my function, by my testimony.
Twelfth N., v, 1.

It is not true, however, as Mr. Steevens has asserted, that this appears in our ancient marriage ceremony. No such thing has been found by our most diligent inquirers; nor any confirmation of it, beyond an expression in a book of heraldry, no older than 1725, of "the *rings* married people *gave one another*," which might be mere carelessness of writing. But in France such was once the custom: "Dans le diocèse de Bourdeaux, on donnoit, comme en Orient, au futur époux et à la future épouse, chacun un anneau en les épousant;" and the Rituel de Bourdeaux is cited to support it. *Traité des Superstitions.* See Brand's Pop. Ant., 4to, ii, 29, note.

RING, CRACK'D IN, or WITHIN THE. Flawed in such a manner at the circumference, as to diminish or destroy its value; applied to money, and to ordnance.

Pray God your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not *crack'd within the ring.* *Haml.*, ii, 2

Light gold, and *crack'd within the ring.* *B. Jons. Magn. Lady.*

Metaphorically applied to females who have lost their virtue:

Come to be married to my lady's woman,
After she's *crack'd in the ring.* *B. and Fl. Captain.*

In a passage of the Gesta Grayorum (p. 54) it is applied to ordnance:

His highness' master of the ordnance claimes to have all peeces gul'd in the touch-hole or broken *within the ringe.* *Progr. of Eliz.*, vol. ii.

And Howell explains the *ring* of a cannon to be the part that encircles the mouth: "L'embraseure autour de la bouche." *Vocab.*, § xliv, 5 pag. A crack there would certainly render it unserviceable.

†RING-FALLER. A person who dropped fictitious rings, for the purpose of selling the "halt part," supposing a person found it who considered it of value. He is described in the Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

RING-MAN, *s.* The third finger, which is the ring-finger of the hand.

When a man shooteth, the might of his shoote lyeth on the foremost finger, and on the *ring-man*; for the middle, which is the longest, like a lubber starteth back. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 137.

Though I have not found this expression elsewhere, it seems that it must have been common, at least among archers, by the familiar manner in which Ascham introduces it.

Sir Tho. Brown has a whole chapter on this finger of the left hand, which he thus begins:

An opinion there is which magnifies the fourth finger of the left hand, presuming therein *a cordial relation*, that a particular vessel, nerve, or artery, is conferred thereto from the heart, and therefore that especially hath the honour to bear our rings. Which not only the Christians practise in nuptial contracts, but observed by heathens, as *Alexander ab Alexandro*, &c., &c., have delivered. *Pseudodoxia*, IV, iv.

He, however, contests the fact of such communication with the heart, by anatomical discussion; and gives, from Macrobius, a much better reason for the choice of this finger, on either hand.

†RIOTIZE *s.* Living in a riotous manner.

There helplesse to bewaile in wofull wise
His lavish will and wanton *riotize.*
Niccols Beggars Ape, c. 1607.

The uprore flowes apace, clamors arise
From all parts of the fort: to the kinges eare
They come at last, who with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preaseth neere,
Thinking t'appease the broyle and *riotyze.*
Haywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†RIP. A sort of basket.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish.
Lauson's Secrets of Angling, 1652.

RIPE, *a.* In a state ready for any particular act; as *reeling-ripe*, in a state of intoxication fit for reeling.

Trinculo is *reeling-ripe.* *Temp.*, v, 1.

Crying-ripe, ready to burst into tears:

My son Petruchio, he's like little children
That lose their baubles, *crying-ripe.*
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 1.

†The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting-ripe* runes after him. *Armin's Nest of Ninnies*, 1608.

To RIPE, *v.* To ripen. Both were

indiscriminately employed in the time of Shakespeare.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe and ripe*,
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
As you l. it, ii, 7.

That yon green boy shall have no fruit to *ripe*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
King John, ii, 2.

So Donne:

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow there, we're stubborn clay.

Cited by Johnson.

RIPPAR, or RIPIER; from *ripa*, Latin. A person who brings fish from the coast to sell in the interior. *Minsh.* Cowell, in his Law Dictionary, though he calls them *riparii*, derives the name, "*à fiscella quâ in devehendis piscibus utuntur*, in English a *ripp*." The other etymology seems preferable. He and others quote Camden for the word.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy, by the next *ripier* that rides that way with mackrel, *Wid. Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 157.
Slave flattery (like a *rippier's* legs rowl'd up
In boots of hay-ropes). *Chapm. Bussy D'Amb.*, E 2.
Hath beene (as I saide) a market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals—yet it appeareth of record, that in the yere 1522, the *rippars* of Rie, and other places, solde their fresh fish in Leaden Hall market. *Stowe's Lond.*, 1599, p. 147.
Where now you're fain
To hire a *ripper's* [ripier's] mare.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., v, 1.

Hence, perhaps, the familiar term of a *rip*, for a bad horse; such as *ripiers* used. *Rip* is still provincial, for a kind of basket to confine a hen.

†Industrious fishermen, who take great quantities of fish, which is every week bought up and conveyed away to London by the *rippers*, as they are called, or taken in by smacks which come hither for such lading. *Brome's Travels over England.*

RIPPON SPURS. These were, in old times, very famous.

Why there's an angel, if my *spurs*
Be not right *Rippon*. *B. Jons. Staple of N.*, i, 3.
Whip me with wire, headed with rowels of
Sharp *Rippon spurs*. *The Wits*, O. Pl., viii, p. 501.

Ray has a local proverb,

As true steel as *Rippon* rowels;

With this note subjoined: "It is said of trusty persons, men of metal, faithful in their employments. Rippon in this county is a town famous for the best *spurs of England*, whose rowels may be enforced to strike through a shilling, and will break sooner than bow." p. 263. Fuller has the same saying and explanation. A modern account of Rippon says, that "when James I went there in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow, and a pair of *spurs*; the latter article cost 5*l*." It is said also, that this manufacture is now neglected there.

RISSE, *part.* Used by Ben Jonson for *risen*. In his Poetaster, Envy having risen from beneath the stage, is made to say,

For I am *risse* here with a covetous hope
To blast your pleasures, and destroy your sports.
Introduction.

Here again:

When you have penetrated hills like air,
Dived to the bottom of the sea like lead,
And *risse* again like cork. *Masq. of Fortunate Isles.*

The folio has *riss'*. Whalley printed it rise, which, with the *i* short, would be consistent with Jonson's rules; for he thus declines to *rise*:

Pres Ri'se.
Past. Ri's, ri'se, rose.
Part. past. Ri's, ri'se, or risen.
Engl. Gramm., ch. xix.

Where it is evident that by the grave accent he meant to mark the *i* long, as in the present tense, by the acute the *i* short; whence it might also be written *riss*.

RIST, also for risen.

Where Rother from her *rist*
Ibber and Crawley hath.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1176.

RIVAGE, *s.* Shore, or border.

O do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on th' inconstant billows dancing.
Hen. V, iii, Cho.
A city of Phœnicia, standing on the *rivage* of the sea.
Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 25 E.
The which Pactolus, with his waters there,
Throws forth upon the *rivage* round about him nere.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 20.

RIVAL, *s.* An associate, one who partakes the same office, from the original sense of *rivalis*. See Todd.

If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Haml., *i*, 1.

Tullia. Aruns associate him!
Aruns. A *rival* with my brother.
Heyw. Rape of Lucrece.

RIVALITY. Used in a similar manner by Shakespeare, for equality.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars against Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*; would not let him partake in the glory of the action.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 5.

To RIVE. To split. This word cannot be reckoned obsolete, though not at present in common use. Johnson quotes very modern writers for it. In the following passage it appears to be put for to explode, or discharge;

because that seems to burst the piece, though it does not:

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
1 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

Here it is used for the participle *riven*:

That seem'd a marble rocke asunder could have *rive*.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 5.

†RIVELED. Wrinkled, shrunk.

I'll give thee tackling made of *riveld* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Dido Queen of Carthage, 1594.

Close unto him on his left hand went Grumbates king of the Chionites, a man (I must needs say) of middle age, and with *riveled* lims, but carrying with him a brave mind, and ennobled for the ensignes of many goodly victories. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

RIVO. An exclamation frequently used in Bacchanalian revelry; but from what derived does not appear.

Rivo, says the drunkard. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Yet to endear ourselves to thy lean acquaintance, cry *rivo*—hogh! laugh and be fat.
Blurt Master Constable, B 3 b.

Sing, sing, or stay; we'll quaff, or any thing;
Rivo, saint Mark! *Marston's What you will*, act ii.
Then there's my chub, my epicure, Quadratus,
That rubs his guts, claps his paunch, and cries
Rivo. *Ibid.*, act iv, Anc. Dr., ii, 264.

It is sometimes joined with *Castiliano*, which suggests the idea of its being from the Spanish:

Hey *rivo*, *Castiliano*, a man's a man.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 377.

And *rivo* he will cry, and *Castile* too.
Look about you, cited by Steevens.

See CASTILIAN.

Mr. Gifford conjectures that it may come from the Spanish *rio*, a river, which he says was figuratively used for a large quantity of liquor. *Massing.*, vol. ii, p. 167. This wants confirmation. *Rio* is also the first person, present tense, of *reyr*, to laugh, in Spanish, which might do as well. But whence the *v*? We want a Spanish interjection of this form.

ROAN. The town of Rouen, in France, which was so spelt and spoken here in the 16th century.

In France, eight leagues from Paris Pontoise stands,
'Tweene that and *Roane*, which we had won before.
Mirr. Mag., 489.

It is spelt *Roan*, and employed as a monosyllable, wherever it is mentioned in 1 Henry VI, iii, 2, and other parts of that play; as,

Now, *Roan*, I'll shake thy bulwarks to the ground.
Loc. cit.

It could only be the love of contradiction that made Steevens deny the plain fact, asserted there by Mr. Malone.

It has been thought that *roan*, as the colour of a horse, was derived from this name; but Minshew gives *roan* as a French word, in that sense; and Menage confirms it, saying, "*Roan*, ou *Rouan*, comme quand on dit *cheval roan*;" and he derives it from the Italian *roano*, which, he says, has the same meaning. So delusive is conjectural etymology!

ROARING BOYS, or ROARERS. The cant name for the bullying bucks of Ben Jonson's time. Like the mohocks of Addison's day, they delighted in annoying quiet people.

And whilst you do judge 'twixt valour and noise,
To extinguish the race of the *roaring boys*.
B. Jons., vi, p. 90.

Kastril, the angry boy, in Jonson's Alchemist, is a specimen of this kind of personage. The character of a *roaring boy* is drawn at full length by sir Thos. Overbury. *Char.* 52. Quarrelling was one great part of his business, and therefore it is said of him, "He sleepes with a tobacco-pipe in 's mouth; and his first prayer i' th' morning is, he may remember whom he fell out with over night." Sign. M 2.

The loudest *roarer*, as our city phrase is,
Will speak calm and smooth.
Rowley's Wonder, act i, Anc. Dr., v, 238.

A very unthrift, master Thorney; one of the country *roaring lads*; we have such, as well as the city, and as arrant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Witch of Edmonton*, i, 2.

We meet with one *roaring girl*, but luckily only one, called also *Moll Cutpurse*. See FRITH, MARY.

†Or worst of all, like *roarers* they abuse them;
When as they rend good bookes to light and dry
Tobacco (Englands bainefull diety).
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†Hels pantominicks, that themselves bedights,
Like shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites,
Virago *roaring girles*, that to their middle,
To know what sexe they were, was halfe a riddle.
Ibid.

†ROARING-MEG. A name for a cannon.

Beates downe a fortresse like a *roaring Meg*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

To spend thy dayes in peacefull whip-her-ginny,
Thy name and voice, more fear'd then Guy of Warwick,
Or the rough rumbling, *roaring Meg* of Barwicke.
We should do somewhat, if we once were rouzed,
And (being lowsie) we might then be lowsed.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†ROAST. *To cry roast*.

If't be your happinesse a nymph to shrive,
Your anagramme is here imperative,
Or to yourselfe, or others, when they boast
Of dainty cates, and afterwards *cry roast*.
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

To rule the roast, to take the lead, to domineer.

Jhon, duke of Burgoyn, which *ruled the rost*, and governed both kyng Charles the Frenche kyng, and his whole realme. *Hall*, 1548.

However to content him, he gave him full power *to rule the roast* in his counsels at home as he pleas'd himself. But notwithstanding this great authority which was put into his hands, the palatine was not satisfi'd, but fum'd and foam'd because he was not made Archithalassus. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners.

My souldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell of the rost*.
Mirour for Magistrates.

To ROAT. See ROTE.

†ROB. A thick jelly made from fruit.

The *rob* of ribes.—The *rob*, that is, the juyce of the berries, boyled with a third part, or somewhat more, of sugar added unto it, till it become thick, and so preserved, is for all the aforesaid purposes preferred before the raw berries themselves, except for such as are of a very cholerick and ardent temperature.
Venner's Via Recta, 1637.

†ROB-O-DAVY, or ROB-DAVY. A popular name for metheglin.

Liatica or Corsica could not
From their owne bearing breeding bounds be got.
Peter-se-mea, or head-strong Charnico,
Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow.
The French frontiniacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROBIN GOOD-FELLOW. See PUCK.

ROBIN RUDDOCK. Robin red-breast.

Dyd you ever see two suche little *Robin ruddockes*,
So laden with breeches?
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 219.

See RUDDOCK.

ROBINSON, DICK. A player, celebrated in Ben Jonson's time for acting female characters; to whose expertness in such parts he bears this testimony:

The gentleman's landlady invited him
T' a gossips' feast: now he, sir, brought *Dick Robinson*.
Drest like a lawyer's wife, amongst them all.
(I lent him clothes) but to see him behave it,
And lay the law, and carve and drink unto 'em, &c.
M. They say he's an ingenious youth.
E. O, sir! and dresses himself the best! beyond
Forty o' your very ladies! did you ne'er see him?
Devil's an Ass, ii, 7, vol. iv, p. 58.

ROCHET, *s.* A linen vest, like a surplice, worn by bishops, under their satin robe. The word, it is true, is not obsolete, nor the thing disused, but it is little known, and therefore deserves explanation. Nichols says, "The *rochet* was an ancient garment used by the bishop. In the barbarous Latinity it was called *rochetum*, being derived from the German word *ruck*, which signifies the back, as being a covering for that." *Introd. to Morn. Prayer*, folio. Here are two small errors. The German word is *rock* (not *ruck*), and signifies an upper garment, ἐπενδύτην. See Du Cange in *Roccus*.

The bishops donn'd their albes and copes of state,
Above their *rochets*, button'd fair before.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 4.

ROCK, *s.* A distaff; that is, the staff on which the flax was held, when spinning was performed without a wheel; or the corresponding part of the spinning-wheel. *Rocke*, or *spinrocke*, Dutch; *rocken*, Germ. Johnson unnecessarily goes to the Danish for it.

Hands off, with gentle warning.
Lest I you knock, with Nancy's *rock*,
And teach you a little learning.
Song of Mine own sweet Nan, Wit's Interp., 56.

The word is not relinquished by poets of any age; it even occurs in the very modern song of the Spinning wheel. See Johnson, for *Rock-day*. See DISTAFF, SAINT.

RODOMONT. A famous hero in Ariosto, from whose name we derive several words. He was king of Algier, who is first introduced in the muster of the Saracenic forces against the Paladins, in the 14th book of the Orlando Furioso. He is thus described:

In all the campe was not a man more stout,
In all the campe was not a man more strong;
Nor one of whom the French stood more in doubt
Was there the Turkish armie all among,
In Agramant's, nor in Marsilio's rout,
Nor all the followers did to them belong:
Besides he was (which made them dred him chiefe)
The greatest enemie to our belief.
Harington's Transl., xiv, 23.

He has much business in the subsequent cantos, and is at last slain by Rogero.

His name is generally used to stigmatise a boaster:

He vapoured; but being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill becoming such a *Rodomont*.
Sir T. Herbert, cited by Todd.

Ben Jonson uses the expression of "a *rodomont* fashion," for a bragging manner. Hence also we have *Rodomontade*, *v.* and *s.*, &c.

ROGERIAN, *s.* A name for a wig. In one of Hall's Satires, a courtier

takes off his hat, and the wind blows away his wig:

He lights, and runs, and quickly hath him sped,
To overtake his over-running head.
The sportfull winde, to mocke the headlesse man,
Tosses apace his pitch'd *rogerian*. B. iii, Sat. 5.

Probably a very temporary term, as I do not find any other example of it.

†*To* ROGUE To call a rogue.

It may bee thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

ROISTER, *s.* A rioter.

If he not reeke what ruffian *roisters* take his part.
He weeldes unwisely then the mace of Mars in hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 484

ROISTING, *a.* Bullying, defying.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks
Will strike amazement to their drowsy spirits.
Tro. and Cr., ii, 2.

But busy fault-finder, and saucy withall,
Is *roisting* like ruffian, no manner at all.
Tusser. Table Lessons.

Lest she should by some *roisting* courtier be stolen away. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, A 3.

To ROIST, *v.*, was also used for to bully, or riot.

Thou revelling didst *roist* it out,
And mad'st of all an end. *Kendall's Poems*, C 1.

In peace at home, they swear, stare, foist, *roist*, fight, and jar. *Mirr. Mag.*, p 483.

ROISTERER is used by later authors. See Johnson.

To ROMAGE, *v.* It appears that to *romage*, or *rummage*, was originally a sea term, and meant, according to Phillips and Kersey, "To remove any goods, or luggage, from one place to another; especially to clear the ship's hold of any goods." No other derivation of it is therefore required or probable, but from *room*, to make room, or *roomage*, or *roomth*. This explains what has been quoted from Hackluyt:

The ships growne foule, *unromaged*, and scarcely able to beare any sail. Vol. ii, 3.

That is, they were not only foul, but had never had their cargo properly stowed, and therefore could hardly carry sail. In another place, the same author mentions that "the mariners were *romaging* their ships;" *i. e.*, they were setting them to rights.

ROMAGE, *s.* Only another way of writing *rummage*, which is still common as a verb, though not perhaps as a substantive; tumultuous movement.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste, and *romage* in the land.
Haml., i, 1.

ROMANT, *s.* Romance. [Originally, a book written in French.]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth,
Of noble lords and ladies' gentle deed.
Drayt. Ecl., vi, p. 1413.

This was a Chaucerian word, not common in the later times. Chaucer's translation of the famous poem of W. de Loris, is entitled, "The *Romaunt* of the Rose." He says,

It is the *Romaunt* of the Rose,
In which all the art of love I close.

ROMISH. Roman.

A saucy stranger, in his court to mart,
As in a *Romish* stew. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

A *Romish* cirque, or Grecian hippodrome.
Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable.

We now use it only in the phrases *Romish* church, *Romish* religion, and the like.

†RONDELS. The staves, or cross-bars, of a ladder.

Scholers and souldiers must entertaine resolution to beare with all inconveniences and tarry the time of preferment: for otherwise, if either start back, as wearied with some hindrances, he is anew to beginne againe. Yea peradventure in as ill a case, as hee, that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

RONDURE, or ROUNDURE. Roundness, or circumference; *rondeur*, French.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old fac'd walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
K. John, ii, 1.

The first folio has *rounder*.

With April's first-born flowers, and all things rare,
That heaven's air in this hugie *rondure* hems.
Sh. Sonnet, 21

And fill the sacred *roundure* of mine eares
With tunes more sweet. *Old Fortunatus*, 1600, A 4 b.

RONE. The name of Arthur's spear.

The bigness and the length of *Rone*, his noble spear.
Drayt. Polyolb., iv, p. 733.

See EXCALIBOUR.

†RONT.

Being in a great swound, she had fallen to the ground backward; but downe they burst the windows for ayre, and there was no little boot to bid *ront*, shee was nine or ten dayes ere she recovered that fit.
Armin's Nest of Ninnies, 1608.

RONYON, *s.* A mangy, or scabby animal; *rogneux*, French.

Out of my doors, you witch! you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon*. *Merr. W. W.*, iv, 2.

Aroint thee, witch, the rumpfed *ronyon* cries.
Macb., i, 3.

See ROYNISH.

ROOD, *s.* The cross, or crucifix; *rode*, Saxon.

You may jest on, but, by the holy *rood*,
I do not like these several councils, I.
Rich. III, iii, 2.

To make a fiste, and stretche out both his armes, and so stand like a *roode*. *Aschum, Toxoph.*, p. 37.
Deck'd all the roofe, and shadowing the *roode*,
Seem'd like a grove. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, v, 35.

ROOD-LOFT, in churches. The place where the cross stood; still remaining in many churches. It contained also the images of saints.

And then to zee the *rood-loft*,
Zo bravely zet with zaints.
Ballad of Plain Truth, &c., *Percy*, ii, 292.

This loft was generally placed just over the passage out of the church into the chancel. *Stavely, Hist. of Ch.*, p. 199.

The ROOD'S BODY. The body of Christ, the body on the rood; used chiefly in a profane oath.

I'll be even with him, and get you gone, or I sweare by *the Rood's body*, I'll lay you by the heels.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, v. 3.

To ROOK, or RUCK, *v.* To squat, or lodge. *Rouk* is used by Chaucer and others in the same sense.

The raven *rook'd* her in the chimney's top,
And chattering pyes in dismal discords sung.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 3.
Be wonder'd at of birds by day, flie, filch, and howle all night,
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners *rucke*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, vii, 37, p. 185.

Several other passages are cited by Steevens, but all as *ruck*, which is supposed to be the right form. See to RUCK.

ROOM, for box at a play. They were distinguished by their prices, which varied much, and of course differed at different times. See PRICES. We read of a *two-pennie* room, and sometimes of a twelve-penny. The two-penny *room* was doubtless contemporary with the *penny* places in the pit, &c. There was also a private, or lords' *room*. See as above. The two-penny room is here mentioned:

I beg it with as forced a looke, as a player that in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the *two-pennie roume* for a plaudite.
Hospit. of Incurable Fooles, 1600, Dedic.
They [the courtesans] were so graced that they sat on high alone by themselves, in the best *roome* in all the playhouse. *Coryat, Crud.*, vol. ii, p. 17, repr.

These, however, he afterwards describes as small galleries.

†ROOM. For family, company.

For offered presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestial *room*. *Chapm. Il.*, ix, 568.

†ROOMBELOW. A cant name for a prostitute.

Then yee descend, where he sits in a gondolow,
With egs throwne at him by a wanton *room-be-low*.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

ROOMER, *adv.* More clearly; apparently a sea term, as the whole passage quibbles upon names, with that allusion. [It occurs as a sea-term in other writers, to tack about with the wind; here, to sail wide of.]

I have (as your highnesse sees) past already the *Godwins* [Bp. Godwin], if I can as well pass over this *Edwin Sands* [another bishop], I will go *roomer* of Greenwich rocke.
Sir J. Harington on Bishops, Nugæ Ant., ii, 233, ed. Park.

ROOMTH, *s.* Room; sufficient space for a person or thing to occupy. Drayton uses it in a simile drawn from a tree:

Whose *roomth* but hinders others that would grow.
Bar. Wars, vi, 28.
The seas then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous loud,
Upon the Belgian marsh their pamper'd stomachs cast *Ibid., Polyolb.*, v, p. 759.
Where now my spirit got *roomth* itself to show.
Mirr. Mag., p. 526.

Also for roominess, spaciousness:

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Ibid., p. 109.

Donne has *roomful*; and *roomage* was used by Wotton. See Todd.

†And when his voyce failed him at any time, Mecœnas supplied his *roomth* in reading. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.
Who are still at jarre
†With the torne earth, more *roomth* and space to win,
For his unbounded limits (stretch't so farre)
That they have pierst the aged Tellus hart,
And from Europa, Affrica still part.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

†ROPE. Used somewhat unusually in the following phrase:

Quid malum hic vult? Whats the matter now with him? what a *rope* ailes he? what a devill would he have? *Terence in English*, 1614.

†ROPES. The small intestines.

His talowe serveth for playsters many one;
For harpe-strynges his *ropes* serve echone.
A Lytell Treatyse of the Horse, &c., n. d.

ROPERY, *s.* The same as roguery; well deserving a rope.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery?* *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.
Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.
Three Ladies of London.
You'll leave this *ropery*,
When you come to my years.
B. and Fl. Chances, iii, 1.

This is well illustrated by the two following words.

ROPE-RIPE, *a.* Fit for hanging, deserving a rope.

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman's May Day, act iii, Anc. Dr., iv, 63.

Mr. Malone has also cited a passage from Wilson's Arte of Rhetorique, published in 1553, where, after giving a specimen of very foul and abusive language, he puts in the margin, "*Rope-ripe* chiding." Minshew in-

serts the word *rope-ripe*, and explains it "one ripe for a *rope*, or for whom the gallows groans."

ROPE-TRICKS, evidently the same as ROPERY. Tricks that may lead to a rope.

Why that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Tam. Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes a person guilty of such tricks is called a *roper*. See Douce's Illustrat., ii, 187. Parrots being taught to cry *rope*, by way of abuse, only shows the close affinity between rogue and *rope*.

RORY, or RORID, *a.* Dewy; from *ros, roris*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings with *rory* May-dew's wet.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 14.

Distilling of *rorid* drops of balsam to heal the wounded.
More against Idol., ch. 8.

Sir T. Browne also speaks of "a *rorid* substance carried through the capillary" vessels. See T. J.

†When her lascivious arms the water hurls
About the shore's waist, her sleek head she curls;
And *rorid* clouds, being suck'd into the air,
When down they melt, hangs like fine silver hair.
Satiromastix.

†ROSA-SOLIS. A spirituous liquor.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale,
Rosa-solis, and damnable hum:
But we will rack
In the praise of sack,
'Gainst Omne quod exit in um.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

Rosa solis.—Take of clean spirits, not too strong, two quarts, and a quart of spring-water; let them seethe gently over a soft fire, till about a pint is evaporated; then put in four spoonfuls of orange-flower-water, and as much of very good cinamon-water; crush 3 eggs in pieces, and throw them in shell and all; stir it well, and when it boiles up a little, take it off.
Accomplished Female Instructor.

†ROSAL. Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosall* gate she sent,
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
Beedome's Poems, 1641.

ROSARY, *s.* A chaplet, or string of beads; *rosaire*, French. The definition of it by the abbé Prevost is this:

It consists, he says, of fifteen tens, said to be in honour of the fifteen mysteries in which the b. virgin bore a part. 5. Joyous, viz., the annunciation, the visit to St. Elizabeth, the birth of our Saviour, the purification, and the disputation of Christ in the temple. 5. Sorrowful. Our Saviour's agony in the garden, his flagellation, crowning with thorns, bearing his cross, and crucifixion. 5. Glorious. His resurrection, ascension, the descent of the H. Ghost. His glorification in heaven, and the assumption of the Virgin herself. *Manuel Lexique*.

This is good authority. Why each of the fives is multiplied by ten, he does not explain; probably to make the chaplet of a sufficient length. Others make it consist of 150 Ave Maries, and 15 paters. *Rosaries* being disused here, the word is no longer common; but hardly requires exemplification. For instances, see Johnson. A modern French Dictionary explains it, "fifteen tens of *ave's*, each preceded by a *pater*." There was also a fraternity of the *Rosary*, instituted by St. Dominick.

ROSE, *s.* The disorder called *erysipelas*, or St. Anthony's fire.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the foresaid imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*. *Mosan's Physic*, p. 595, 4th edit.

ROSEMARY. The plant was considered as a symbol of remembrance, and used at weddings and funerals. In Germany and France the beautiful little blue flower named mouse-ear or scorpion-grass (*myosotis scorpioides*) is called *forget me not*, and given as a token of remembrance; which emblem has lately been adopted in this country.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.
Haml., iv, 5.

Rosemary is for *remembrance*,
Between us day and night.
Evans's Ballads, vol. i, p. 7, ed. 1810.

The editor appears to think that this particular ballad was alluded to by Shakespeare, in the preceding passage; but this, probably, was not the case. The combination was proverbial. *Rosemary* and *rue* are beautifully put together in the Winter's Tale; *rue* for *grace*, and *rosemary* for *remembrance*:

For you there's *rosemary* and *rue*, these keep
Seeming and savour all the winter long;
Grace and *remembrance* be to you both,
And welcome to our shearing. Act iv, sc. 4.

See RUE.

Him *rosemary* his sweetheart [sent], whose intent
Is that he her should in *remembrance* have.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1430.

At weddings it was usual to dip the *rosemary* in the cup, and drink to the health of the new-married couple:

Before we divide
Our army, let us dip our *rosemaries*
In one rich bowl of sack, to this brave girl,
And to the gentleman. *City Match* O. Pl., ix, 370.

Sometimes it made a garnish for the meats:

I will have no great store of company at the wedding, a couple of neighbours and their wives; and we will have a capon in stewd broth with marrow, and a good piece of beef, stuck with *rosemary*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v, 1.

Go, get you in there, and let your husband dip the *rosemary*. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 503

Rosemary was also carried at funerals, probably for its odour, and as a token of remembrance of the deceased; which custom is noticed as late as the time of Gay, in his Pastoral Dirge. Mentioned also here:

Prithee see they have
A sprig of *rosemary*, dipp'd in common water,
To smell at as they walk along the streets.
Cartwright's Ordinary, v, 1.

†ROSTLE. The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or leaver with an iron point or end; a *rostle*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

ROTCHET, or ROCHET. A fish, now called the *piper*. In Merrett's Pinax (p. 186), it is called *lyra*, or *red gournet*, now *trigla lyra*, where it is classed with the other gurnards.

Rip up
Thy mouth unto thine ears, and slit thy nose
Like a raw *rotchet*. *B. Jons. Fox*, iii, 7.

I find it in the Counter-Scuffle:

But sitting quiet, and at his ease,
With butter'd *rochets* thought to please
His palate.
Dryd. Misc., iii, p. 343.

Drayton puts it with the gurnard, and other sea fish:

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.
Polyolb., xxv, p. 1159.

They are brought together also in the Regiment of Health:

And among all sea fyshe, the forsayde condicions considered, the *rochet* and gurnarde seeme to bee most holsome, for their meate and substance is most pure. Fol. 76, b.

Some interpret it the *roach*, but I believe erroneously. For the robe so called, see ROCHET.

ROTE. A musical instrument, properly that which is now called a *cymbal*, or more vulgarly a *hurdy-gurdy*. It is so called from the wheel (*rota*) which is turned to cause the vibration of the strings. It is mentioned also in the old French romances. See Roquefort, Glossaire. Our early poets seem to use it for any musical instrument.

There did he find in her delitious boure,
The faire Pæana playing on a *rote*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 6.

He also speaks of Phœbus' *rote*, meaning, of course, his lyre. *F. Q.*, II, x, 3.

To ROTE, *v.* To repeat by memory, as the tune of a song is usually repeated; also to tune, in singing or playing.

And if by chance a tune you *rote*,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.
Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1457.

I to my bottle strait, and soundly baste my throat,
Which done, some country song or roundelay I *rote*.
Ibid., p. 1496.

"The sea's *rote*," in England's Eliza, Mirr. for Magist., p. 837, must be a misprint for "the sea's *rore*," or roar. Here it is put for the singing of a bird:

Here—swims the wild swan, the ilke,
Of Hollander's so term'd, no niggard of his breath
(As poets say of swans, who only sing in death)
But oft as other birds is heard his tune to *roat*,
Which like a trumpet comes from his long arched throat. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxv, p. 1157

ROTHER, *s.* Strong manure, for forcing plants forward. It is given as a north country word for *horned cattle*, and *rother-soil* for their dung, instead of which *rother* alone is used in the following passage:

For knowing fancie was the forcing *rother*,
Which stirreth youth to any kind of strife.
Mirror for Mag., p. 382.

Here it seems to be used like the expression *rule the roast*:

Yet still we trust so right to *rule the rother*,
That 'scape we shall the scourges that ensue.
Ibid., 456.

†ROTUNDIOUS. Spherical.

So your rare wit that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your *rotundious* skull.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
And the *rotundious* globe with splendor filles. *Ibid.*

To ROVE. To shoot an arrow for distance, or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point blank; called also *shooting at rovers*.

With broad-arrow, or prick, or *roving* shaft,
At markes full fortie score they used to prick or *rove*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi.
I see him *rove* at other markes, and I unmarkt to be.
Warn. Alb. Engl., B. ii, p. 43.
And thou most dreaded impe of highest Jove,
Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart
At that good knight so cunningly didst *rove*.
Spens. F. Q., Introd. St. 3.
And well I see this writer *roves* a shaft,
Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it.
Haringt. Ep., iv, 11

ROVELET. Rivulet.

See these hard stones, how fast small *rovelets*
Issue from them, though they seeme issuelesse.
Death of R. E. of Hunt., sign. L.

ROVERS, *s.* Arrows formed for shooting with a certain elevation, strong, and heavy: these, says Mr. Gifford, "were the all-dreaded weapons of the English."

Cupid. O yes, here be of all sorts, flights, *rovers*, and butt-shafts. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, Masq. 2d.

They would, probably, go furthest with an elevation of 45 degrees; but the angle must have been taken according to the distance, as in throwing shells; in this, practice had made the English archers very expert. Hence their arrows are described as darkening the air.

ROUNCIVAL, *a.* Large, strong; from the gigantic bones of the old heroes, pretended to be shown at *Roncesvalles.*

Th'ast a good *rouncival* voice to cry lantern and candle-light. *Untr. of Hum. Poet*, Or. Drama, iii, 170.

It was a common epithet for anything large or strong. Speaking of the gigantic bones reported to have been found at *Roncesvalles*, the translator of the Spanish Mandevill says in the margin,

Hereof I take it it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall.* Fol. 22, b. ed. 1600.

Hence *Rouncival* pease were the large sort, now called marrow-fats; "grandius et suavius pisorum genus." *Coles.* There was also a monastery in the valley of Roncesvalles, where those bones were exhibited; and from thence was derived the priory of *our Lady of Rouncivall*, by Charing Cross. *Stowe's London*, p. 55.

†From Cicero that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rouncival* on's nose.
Musarum Deliciæ, 1656.

†**ROUND.** The globe.

And from the infectious dunghill of this *round.*
Chapm. Hom. H. in Noct.

ROUND, GENTLEMAN OF THE. A gentleman soldier, but of low rank, only above the *lancepesado;* whose office it was to visit and inspect the sentinels, watches, and advanced guards. It was, therefore, an office of some trust, though little dignity. This has been shown by Whalley from a military book of 1581, where the degrees of the army are recited:

The general, high-marshall with his provosts, serjeant general, serjeant of a regiment, corownel, captaine, lieutenant, auncient, serjeant of a company, corporall, gentleman in a company, or *of the rounde*, lance-passado. These are special, the other that remain, private or common soldiers.
Castle, or Picture of Policy.

It is quoted to explain this passage:

He had writhen himself into the habit of one of your poor infantry, your decay'd, ruinous, worm-eaten *gentlemen of the round.*
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., iii, 2.

***To* ROUND, or more properly ROWN, IN THE EAR.** To whisper; Saxon, *runian*, susurrare. *Skinner.* More anciently, *roun* meant a song. See Rits. Anc. Songs, p. 26, 31. Or even a speech, or tale. *Weber's Glossary to Metrical Romances.*

And France, whose armour conscience buckled on,
Whom zeal and charity brought to the field,
As God's own soldier, *rounded in the eare*,
With that same purpose changer, that sly devil,
* * Commodity. *K. John*, ii, 2.

The steward on knees set him down
With the emperor for to *roun.*
Rom. of R. Cœur de Lion, v, 2142.

And she that *roun's* Paul's pillars *in the eare.*
Hall's Sat., v, 3.

Printed *yeare* in later editions, but not in the first.

Disease, age, death, still in *our eare they rounde*,
That hence we must, the sickly and the sound.
Puttenh., B. iii, p. 178.

The archbishop called then to him a clerke and *rowned* with him, and that clerke went forth and soone brought in the constable of Saltwood castle, and the archbishop *rowned* a good while with him.
G. Constantine's Examin. of W. Thorpe, in *Wordsworth, Eccl. Biog.*, vol. i, p. 208.

Where see other illustrations.

But yf it lyke you that I might *rowne in your eare*,
To shew you my mynde I wolde have the lesse fere.
Skelton, Magn., E 3 b.

But, being come to the supping place, one of Kalander's servants *rounded in his eare.*
Pembr. Arcad., B. i, p. 15.

Sometimes used alone:

They're here with me already, whisp'ring, *rounding*,
Sicilia is a so-forth. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Forthwith, revenge, she *rounded thee in th' ear.*
Span. Tray., O. Pl., iii, 121.

ROUNDEL, *s.* Anything round; as, a round space of ground:

It was a *roundell* seated on a plaine,—
Environ'd round with trees, and many an arbour.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 3, p. 71.

Rondelle, in Cotgrave, is a small round shield. In Monstrellet, the round part of the tilting lance, which defended the holder's hand. See Southey's Omniana, vol. ii, p. 113. Also a trencher, Gent. Mag., 1797, p. 281.

Used also for a roundelay, or catch:

Come now a *roundel* and a fairy song.
Mids N. Dr., ii, 3.

A circle, as those traced by the planets:

But more or less their *roundels* wider are,
As from the center they are neer or far.
Sylv. Du B., p. 79.

A round mark in the score of a public house:

Charge it again, good Ferret,
And make unready the horses; thou know'st how,
Chalk, and renew the *rondels.* *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 6.

†In briefe, then is the sunne hidden, and his shining light suppressed, when himselfe and the *roundle* of the moone (the lowest of all the starres) accompanying together, keeping their owne proper spheres.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

ROUNDELAY seems not to want illustration. It meant either a song, or a dance. See T. J.

†*Roundelay*, a shepheards dance; sometimes used for a song. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.*

†**ROUNSEPICK.** See RONSPIKE.

And ther with he wayted above hym and under hym, and over his hede he sawe a *rownsepyk*, a bygge bough leveles, and therwith he brake it of by the body.
Morte d'Arthur, i, 181.

ROUSE, *s.* A drinking bout, a carousal.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his *rouse.*
Haml., i, 4.

From the following passage it may be suspected to be of Danish origin:

Tell me, thou soveraigne skinker, how to take the German's upsy-freeze, the Danish *rowsa*, the Switzer's stoop of Rhenish. *Dekker's Gul's Hornb.*

Nearly the same is quoted from an anon. 8vo, in Brand's Pop. Ant., ii, 228, n, 4to ed.

Mr. Gifford, from Barnaby Rich's English Hue and Cry, explains *rouse* to mean a bumper, or large glass; and a *carouse* to be the pledging each other in such glasses. See his note to Massinger's Duke of Milan, i, 1, on this passage:

Your lord, by his patent,
Stands bound to take his *rouse*.

There seems to be a want of analogy to justify forming *carouse* thus from *rouse;* besides that, *carouse* is clearly from the French. See Cotgrave, and others. It is evident, however, that the latter means a bumper, or large glass:

Take the *rouse* freely, sir,
'Twill warm your blood, and make you fit for jollity.
B. & Fl. Loyal Subject, iv, 5.

Here a *full glass* has been previously mentioned:

I've took, since supper,
A *rouse* or two too much, and by ——
It warms my blood. *Ibid., Kn. of Malta*, iii, 4.
Gone is my flesh, yet thirst lies in the bone,
Give me one *rouse*, my friend, and get thee gone.
Healey's Disc. of New World, p. 84.
The second course is not very dainty, but howsoever, they moysten it well with redoubled *rouses*.
Ibid., p. 69.

ROWEL, *s.* Any small wheel; *roue*, French. Usually applied to the wheel-shaped points of a spur, but by Spenser to the rolling part in a bit, called a canon-bit:

His stubborn steed, with curbed canon bit,
Who under him did trample as the aire,
And chauft, that any on his back should sit,
Their iron *rowels* into frothy foame he bit.
F. Q., I, vii, 37.

The golden plumes she wears
Of that proud bird [peacock] which starry *rowells* bears. *Sylv. Du Bart.*, p. 292.

†ROWSEY. Dirty.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden dutye, to acquaynte your goodness with the abhominable, wycked, and detestable behavor of all these *rowsey* ragged rabblement of rakehelles.
Harman's Caveat for Commen Cursitors, 1567.

†*To* ROWTE. To snore.

Hark, my pygg, how the knave dooth *rowte!*
Well, whyle he sleepth in Idlenes lappe,
Idlenes marke on hym shall I c appe.
Play of Wit and Science, p. 19.

ROY, *s.* Licentiously used by several authors for king, for the sake of a rhyme; though never properly an English word. Puttenham complains of it, as an unwarrantable licence used by Gower, "who to make up his rime would for the most part write his terminant sillable with false orthographie, and many times not sticke to put in a plaine French word for an English, and so," he adds, "by your leave do many of our common rimers at this day: as he that, by all likelyhood, having no word at hand to rime to this word [joy], he made his other verse end in [roy], saying very impudently thus,

O mightie lord of love, dame Venus onely joy,
Who art the highest God of any heavenly *roy*.
(*Probably Warner.*)

Which word was never yet received in our language for an English word." B. II, ch. viii, p. 67.

He makes the same complaint again at p. 211, where he calls it a *Soraisme*, or *mingle-mangle* of languages. It was, however, more used than he knew; or the *common rimers* disregarded his remonstrance. Thus,

Yet ten times more we joye,
You think us stoarde [stored], our warning short, for to receyve a *roye*. *Promos & Cass.*, 6 pl., i, 69.
Because he first decreased my wealth, bereft my joy,
I pray you, gods, he never be a *roy*.
Higins, in *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 68.
Without disdaine, hate, discord, or anoy;
Even as our father, raign'd the noble *roy*.
Ibid., p. 75.
Restore my strength, this said (with pale annoy)
She rudely rose, and struck this sleeping *roy*.
T. Hudson's Judith, in *Sylvester's Du Bartas*, p. 750.

Which is the worse, because Holofernes, there spoken of, was *not* a king. This kind of licence, and more particularly that of changing the final syllables for the sake of a rhyme, was not given up for some time. Spenser frequently took such liberties.

ROYAL MERCHANT. It was very properly observed by Warburton, that *royal* is not merely a ranting epithet as applied to merchants. Such merchants were found in the Sanudos, the Giustiniani, the Grimaldi, &c., of Venice, who erected principalities in the Archipelago, which their descendants enjoyed. The Medici of Florence were also *royal merchants*. Hence the title is often alluded to:

Enough to press a *royal merchant* down.
Mer. Venice, iv, 1.

How, like a *royal merchant* to return
Your great magnificence. *Mass. Renegado*, ii, 4.

Florez, in the Beggar's Bush of Beaumont and Fletcher, is a *royal merchant*, being earl of Flanders, and a sovereign prince. Hence the play was revived under the title of the *Royal Merchant*, by Hen. Norris, comedian, in 1706. I have seen also a sermon, entitled the *Merchant Royall*, preached at the nuptials of lord Hay, Jan. 6, 1607, in which the lady is minutely compared to a ship. The author's name is Robert Wilkinson. Printed first in 1615.

Sir Thomas Gresham was commonly called *the royal merchant*, both from his great wealth, and because he constantly transacted the mercantile business of queen Elizabeth.

ROYNISH, *a.* Mangy, or scabbed; from *rogneux*, Fr. A Chaucerian word.

The *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.
As you like it, ii, 2.

Although she were a lusty rampe, somewhat like Gallemetta, or Maid-Marian, yet she was not such a *roinish* rannel, such a dissolute Gillian-flirt.
Garbr. Harvey Pierce's Superogat

†ROYSTER-DOYSTER.

He quaffes a cup of Frenchmans Helicon.
Then *royster doyster* in his oylie tearmes.
The Returne from Pernassus, 1606

†RUB. A chance.

Myself will lead, and scour so clear a way,
That flight shall leave no Greek a *rub*.
Chapm. Il., xv.

To RUB ON THE GAULE. To rub on a place that is galled and sore; to touch a tender point:

Enough, you *rub'd* the guiltie *on the gaule;*
Both sense and names do note them very neare.
Mirr. Mag., 468.

RUBIOUS, *a.* Red, resembling a ruby; *rubied* is more common, though less elegant.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and *rubious*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 4.

This is so pleasing a word, that one is surprised not to find it exemplified in old, nor copied by later poets; yet it is formed by very fair analogy.

RUCK. A gigantic bird, probably of the vulture kind, which is called *roc* in the modern translations of the Arabian tales. It is supposed to be the condor, which is thought, even by modern writers, to grow to the size of eleven or twelve feet in extent of wings. Still fable magnified it. It is described in Bochart's Hierozoicon, and the Travels of Marco Polo. See Hole on the Arabian Nights, p. 48.

As I go by Madagascar, I would see that great bird *rucke*, that can carry a man and horse, or an elephant.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 242.

He cites Marco Polo in the margin, as his authority.

This grew to heat, but then the mighty *ruck*
Soon parts the fray, each did from other pluck.
Reference lost.

Of the bird *ruc* that bears an elephant,
Of mermaids that the southern seas do haunt.
Hall. Sat., iv, 6.

All feather'd things yet ever known to men,
From the huge *ruck* unto the little wren.
Drayt. Noah's Fl., vol. iv, 1537.

O that I ere might have the hap
To get the bird, which in the map
Is called the Indian *ruck*,
I'd give it him. *Corbet's Poems*, p. 134.

This bird is introduced as the Genius of Voraciousness, in Hall's Mundus alter et idem, B. i, c. x, and by his imitator, Healey.

To RUCK, *v.* To squat like a bird on its nest, or a beast sitting; noticed before under ROOK. Chaucer wrote it *rouk*, and applies it to a sheep resting in the fold.

But live, quoth she unto the owle, ashamed of the light,
Be wondred at of birds by day, flie, filch, and howle all night;
Have lazie wings, be ever leane, in sullen corners *rucke*,
When thou art seene be thought of folke a signe of evil lucke. *Warner. Alb. Eng.*, p. 185, ed. 1610.

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding's Ovid, p. 73, ed. 1603.

See Todd.

†RUCKED. Perhaps for rugged.

A *rucked* barke oregrewe their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†RUDDER. Thus explained,

A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 173.

RUDDOCK. The bird called robin red-breast.

The *ruddock* would, with charitable bill,—
Bring thee all this. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The ouzell shrills, the *ruddock* warbles soft.
Spens. Epithalamium, v. 8.

The *golden ruddock* was the goldfinch.

RUDDOCKS, RED. Money, *i. e.*, gold coin; from an idea that gold is red, which, odd as it seems, was very prevalent. Gold, to look at all red, must be much alloyed with copper. Yet such was the common phrase.

Thy girdle of *gold* so *red*,
With pearls bedecked sumptuously.
Ellis, Spec. of Early P., iii, 328

He told him forth the good *red gold*.
Heir of Linne, Percy, Rel., ii, 128.

The redde herring—brought in the *red ruddocks*,—as thick as oatmeale, and made Yarmouth for argent put down the city of Argentine.
Nash's Praise of Red Herring, Harl. Misc., Park, vi, 167.

Whosoever will retaine a lawier, and lawfully seeke his owne right, must be furnished with 3 pockets. In the first pocket he must have his declarations and certificates, wherewith he may shew his right. In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddockes* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them. In the third pocket he must have patience.
Choise of Change, 1585, in *Cens. Literaria*, ix, p. 435.

So Florio, under *Zanfrone*:

Used also for crownes, great pieces of gold, as our countrymen say *red-ruddockes*.

Also *golden-ruddocks*:

If one be olde, and have silver haires on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable. *Lyly's Midas*, ii, 1.

Ay, that is he, sir Arthur; he hath the nobles, the *golden ruddocks*, he. *Lond. Prod.*, ii, 1.

Or merely *ruddocks*:

The greedie carle came there within a space,
That own'd the gold, and saw the pot behind
Where *ruddocks* lay, but *ruddocks* could not find.
Turbervile, Chalm. Poets, ii, 647.

†The owner, when he came and sawe
From thence his *ruddocks* refte.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Hence we clearly see how blood, on the other hand, might be supposed to represent gold-lace. See GILD.

RUDESBY, *s.* A rude person.

To give my hand, oppos'd against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain *rudesby*, full of spleen.
Tam. Shrew, iii, 2.

Be not offended, dear Cæsario,—
Rudesby, begone. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 1.

Johnson calls it a low word; he should rather have said familiar.

†RUDGE-GOWN. A gown of coarse kersey cloth, hence used for a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rudg-gowns* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

RUE. Called *herb of grace*, and often alluded to; conjectured to be so called because used in exorcisms against evil spirits. See T. J.

Here did she drop a tear; here, in this place,
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace.
Rich. II, iii, 4.

See also Haml., iv, 5.

Here it is punned upon, in the name of *Ruy*:

But that this man, this *herb of grace*, *Ruy* Diaz,
This father of our faculties, should slip thus.
B. & Fl. Island Pr., i, 1.

Sometimes *herb-grace*, in one word:

Some of them smiled and said, *rue* was called *herb-grace*, which though they scorned in their youth, they might wear in their age. *Greene's Quip*, sign. B 2.

Rue, the herb, was also a common subject of puns, from being the same word which signified sorrow or pity:

I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, shortly shall be seen
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Rich. II, loc. cit.

That bed, which did all joys display,
Became a bed of *rue*. *R. Brathwaite.*

See Todd.

To RUE, or REW, *v.* In the sense of to pity.

And to the dore of death for sorrow drew,
Complayning out on me that would not on them *rew*.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 20.

A RUFF, as a female neck-ornament, made of plaited lawn, or other material, is well known; but it was formerly used by both sexes. The effeminacy of a man's ruff, being nicely plaited, is well ridiculed by Beaumont and Fletcher:

For how ridiculous wert to have death come
And take a fellow pinn'd up like a mistress!
About his neck a *ruff*, like a pinch'd lanthorn,
Which schoolboys make in winter?
Nice Valour, iii, 1.

It was, however, worn both by divines and lawyers, till it was supplanted by the laced, or cut-band, as a smarter thing; but this was a later fashion:

Ruffs of the bar,
By the vacation's power, translated are
To cut-work bands. *Habington*, p. 111.

A very small *ruff* was at one time characteristical of a puritan:

O miracle!
Out of your *little ruffe*, Dorcas, and in the fashion,
Dost thou hope to be saved? *Mayne's City Match.*
She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and *ruff of Geneva print*. *Earle's Microcosm.*, p. 95, Bliss's ed.

Ruff meant a trump card (*Charta dominatrix*, Coles); and to *ruff* a card is still used, in some places, for to trump it. It was also the name of a game, like whist. See TRUMP. See the rules in the Complete Gamester, p. 81, under the title of "English *ruff* and honours." It was also a term in the game of gleek. In the following passage it seems to mean the flourishing state, the height:

And in the *ruffe* of his felicitie
Prickt with ambition, he began disdaine
His bastard lord's usurp'd authority.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 607.

†Lusia, who scorns all other imitations,
Cannot abide to be out-gone in fashions.
She says she cannot have a hat or *ruff*,
A gown, a peticoat, a band, or cuff,
But that these citizens (whom she doth hate)
Will get into 't, at ne'er so dear a rate.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†RUFF-BAND. Another name for a ruff.

A. The *ruffe band.*
M. I have it in my hand.
A. Because it is somewhat hot this morning, it were better for me to weare a falling band.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a *ruffe-band*, was onely the plagues livery.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†RUFFINOUS. Ruffianly, outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the *ruffinous* pride
Of storms and tempests. *Chapm. Il.*, vi, 456.

RUFFLE of a boot. The turned-down top, hanging in a loose manner, like the *ruffle* of a shirt.

One of the rowells of my silver spurs, catched hold of the *ruffle* of my boot.
B. Jons. Every Man out of H., iv, 6.

Hence Decker speaks of a *ruffled boot*. *Gul's Hornbook*, ch. 1.

It seems probable, from these examples, that *ruffle* is the proper reading here:

Why he will look upon his boot and sing; mend the ruff [*ruffle*] and sing. *All's W.*, iii, 2.
†*Sha.* Fie, how you writh it; now it looks just like A *ruffled* boot.
Slic. Or an oyld paper lanthorn.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

A RUFFLE. A bustle, or, perhaps, a scene of plunder.

Some time a blusterer, that the *ruffle* knew
Of court and city. *Sh. Lover's Compl.*, Suppl., i, 744.

To RUFFLE. To be turbulent and boisterous.

One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
And *ruffle* in the commonwealth of Rome.
Titus Andron., i, 2.

To Britaine over seas from Rome went I,
To quaile the Picts, that *ruffled* in that ile.
Mirr. for Mag., 165.

To rob, or plunder:

I am your host,
With robber's hands, my hospitable favours
You should not *ruffle* thus. *K. Lear*, iii, 7.

A RUFFLER. A cheating bully; so termed in several acts of parliament, particularly in one made in the reign of Henry VIII, which is thus quoted in an old pamphlet:

A *rufflar* is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vacabonds, in the 27th yeare of kyng Henry the eight, late of most famous memory.—He is so called when he goeth first abroad, eyther he hath served in the warres, or els he hath bene a servinge man, and weary of well doing, shaking of [off] all payne, doth chuse him the ydle lyfe, and wretchedly wanders aboute the most shyres of this realme; and with stoute audacyte demaundeth where he thinketh he may be bolde, and circomspecte ynough as he sethe cause to aske charitie.
Harman's Caveat for Common Cursitors, B 2 a.

Brother to this upright man, flesh and blood, ruffling Tear-cat is my name; and a *ruffler* is my stile, my title, my profession. *Roar. Girl*, O. Pl., vi, 108.

Any lawless, or violent person:

And what the *ruffler* spake, the lout took for a verdite.
For there the best was worst, worst best regarded.
Mirr. for Mag., 478.

That were it not that justice ofte them greeve,
The just man's goods by *ruffers* should be reft.
Promos and Cass., ii, 3.

Look to your brain-pans, boyes, here comes a traine
Of roysting *rufflers*, that are knaves in graine.
Hon. Ghost, p. 94

RUINATE, *adj.* Ruinous.

Shall love in building grow so *ruinate?*
Com. of Errr., iii, 2.

RUINATE, *v.* To reduce to ruin.

I will not *ruinate* my father's house,
Who gave his blood to lime the stones together.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 1.

Also in Titus Andr., v, 3. Both plays are of doubtful origin. See Johnson.

Ruinated is still sometimes used, as applied to a building. Mr. Pegge considered it as peculiar to Londoners. *Anecd. of Engl. Lang.*

RULE, *s.* Apparently put for behaviour, or conduct; with some, in allusion, perhaps, to the frolics called *mis-rule*.

If you priz'd my lady's favour at anything more than contempt, you would not give means for this uncivil *rule*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such *rule*
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at yule.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvii, p. 1189.

†RUMKIN. A sort of drinking-vessel.

Ale in Saxon *rumken* then,
Such as will make grim Malkin prate,
Rouseth up valour in all men,
Quickens the poets wit and pen, despiseth fate.
Wit and Drollery, 1656.

But when the keen cheroketh blows fat bumpkin,
Who will refuse to drink thee into *rumkin*.
Gayton's Art of Longevity, 1659.

RUMNEY. A sort of Spanish wine, less frequently mentioned than many others.

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, allegant, *rumney*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like—are hurtful in this case. *Burton, Anat. Mel.*, p. 70.

Spaine bringeth forth wines of white colour, but much hotter and stronger, as sacke, *rumney*, and bastard. *Cogan, Haven of Health*, p. 239.

See also in SACK.

†Vinum Hispanense. Spanish wine, *rumney* or sacke.
Nomenclator.

†RUMOROUS. Murmuring.

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the sterne billowes, in contention stood.
Drayton's Moyses in a Map of his Miracles, 1604.

RUMP-FED, *a.*, on which so much has been written, means, probably, nothing more than fat-bottomed; *fed*, or fattened in the *rump*.

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Mach., i, 3.

It is very true that fat flaps, kidneys, *rumps*, and other scraps, were among the low perquisites of the kitchen, as

Mr. Steevens has abundantly shown, in his note. But in such an allusion, there would have been little reason to prefer *rumps;* scrap-fed would be more natural, and kidney-fed, or flap-fed, equal. But *fat-rumped* conveys a picture of the person mentioned, which the others would not in any degree.

RUNNEL, *s.* A small stream, or brook: a small run of water.

With murmur loud, down from the mountain's side,
A little *runnel* tumbled near the place:
Thither he ran, and fill'd his helmet wide.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 67.

The word was used by Collins. See T. J.

RUSH. *Branch and rush* seem to be put for *branch and root*, in two passages of Isaiah, in our public version. It is, however, a literal translation from the Hebrew, and not at all an English phrase.

The Lord will cut off from Israel head and tail, *branch and rush*, in one day. ix, 14.
Neither shall there be any work for Egypt, which the head or tail, *branch or rush*, may do. xix, 15

It means, clearly, *great and small*, and is so rendered in the Septuagint, at the former place; in the second, ἀρχὴν καὶ τέλος. Vatablus, and other commentators, say, that by *branch* the Hebrews meant "the strong," and by *rush* "the weak persons." See Del Rio, Adagialia Sacra, p. 323.

RUSH, FRIAR. A personage celebrated in the marvellous legends of old times. He is thus described:

Saw ye never *Fryer Rushe*
Painted on a cloth, with a side-long cow's tayle,
And crooked cloven feet, and many a hoked nayle?
For al the world (if I shud judg) chould recken him his brother,
Loke even what face *Frier Rush* had, the devil had such another. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 41.

Frier Rush was for all the world such another fellow as this Hudgin, and brought up in the same schoole, to wit, in a kitchen.—For the reading whereof I refer you to *Frier Rush* his storie, &c.
Reg. Scot, Disc. of Witchcr., p. 522.

The face of Friar Rush might well resemble that of the devil, since, according to the tale, he was a devil. This curious history was printed in 1620, and particularly recommended *to young people!* It had probably been often printed before. The title is this: "The Historie of *Frier Rush*: how he came to a house of Religion to seeke service, and being entertained by the Priour, was first made under Cooke. Being full of pleasant mirth for young people." But the half-title prefixed to the tale lets out the secret: "A pleasant History, how a *Devil* (named *Rush*) came to a religious house to seeke a service." An account of this scarce tract was given in Mr. Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature, with the arguments of all the chapters, and a specimen of the narrative. Vol. i, pp. 248—252. The tale was reprinted for Triphook, in 1810.

It may be observed, that the whole tale is designed as a severe satire upon the monks, the pretended friar being sent from hell in consequence of news brought to the prince of devils, "of the great misrule and vile living of these religious men; to keepe them still in that state, and worse if it might be." P. 2, repr.

RUSH-BEARINGS. A sort of rural festivals; or, rather, another name for the parish wakes, held at the feast of the dedication of each church, when the parishioners brought fresh *rushes* to strew the church. See Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 436, 4to ed.

His [the ruffian's] sovereignty is showne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and *rush-bearings*; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall to the lord of the mannour, by meanes of a bloody nose, or a broken pate.
Clitus's Whimz., p. 132.

RUSH-BUCKLER. Equivalent to SWASH-BUCKLER, q. v. A bullying and violent person.

Take into this number also their servants; I mean all that flock of stout, bragging *rush-bucklers*.
More's Utopia, by R. Robinson, vol. ii, p. 39, Dibd.

The Latin is, "cetratorum nebulonum." Mr. Dibdin is mistaken in his interpretation. It is from "rushing out with bucklers."

RUSH-RINGS. The marrying with a rush-ring is sometimes mentioned. Probably it was only such a jocular mode of marrying as leaping over a broomstick. It appears, however, that an evil use was occasionally made of the jocular marriage, in seducing young women; as appears from one of the constitutions of Salisbury:

"Nec quisquam *annulum* de *junco*, vel quacunque vili materia, vel pretiosa, *jocando* manibus innectat mulierearum, ut liberius cum ea fornicetur; ne dum *jocari* se putat, *honoribus* matrimonialibus se astringat." *Du Cange* in *Annulus*. A similar custom is recorded as prevailing in France. *Popular Ant.*, 4to, vol. ii, p. 38.

I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush-ring*.
D'Avenant's Rivals.

And Tommy was so to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush-ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., vol. i, p. 276.

These passages, cited by sir John Hawkins, are proofs enough of the existence of the practice, whether in jest or earnest; but that it was the former, is proved by the passage from Du Cange. *Tib*, however, was a common name for a kind female.

Thou art the damned door-keeper to every
Coystrel, that comes enquiring for his *Tib*.
Pericles, Malone Suppl., ii, 129.

As fit—as Tib's *rush* for Tom's fore-finger.
All's Well, ii, 2.

Tib was also the ace of trumps at gleek, and *Tom* the knave: which cards were probably so named, because the appellations Tom and Tib were in common use, to signify lad and lass.

Tom and *Tibbe* are introduced as common names in Churchyard's account of queen Elizabeth's entertainment in Suffolk and Norfolk:

C. And doth not Jove and Mars beare sway?——
P. Then put in *Tom* and *Tibbe*, and all beares sway, &c. *Nich. Progr.*, vol. ii, p. 69.

See TIB.

RUSHES STREWED IN ROOMS. Our countrymen never loved bare floors; and before the luxury of carpets was introduced, it was common to strew rushes on the floors, or in the way where processions were to pass. This our poets, as usual, attributed to all times and countries. Thus Tarquin is represented as treading on rushes in the chamber of Lucretia:

Our Tarquin thus
Did softly press the *rushes*, ere he waken'd
The chastity he wounded. *Cymb.*, ii, 2.

Thus Mortimer is invited to lie down on the *rushes*, at the feet of the Welch lady:

She bids you on the wanton *rushes* lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her lap.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

At the coronation of Henry V, when the procession is coming, the grooms cry,

More *rushes*, more *rushes!* 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 5.

Thus also at a wedding:

Full many maids, clad in their best array,
In honour of the bride, come with their flask ts
Fill'd full with flowers; others in wicker baskets
Bring from the marish *rushes*, to o'erspread
The ground, whereon to church the lovers tread.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, 2.

They were used green:

Where is this stranger? *Rushes*, ladies, *rushes*,
Rushes as green as summer for this stranger.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, ii, 4.

Sweet lady, I do honour the meanest *rush* in this chamber for your love.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 9.

In allusion to this practice, *rushed* was sometimes put for "strew'd with rushes."

Thou dancest on my heart, lascivious queen,
Ev'n as upon these *rushes* which thou treadest.
Dumb Knight, O. Pl., iv, 475.

Not worth a rush; it was, probably, this custom of strewing *rushes* on the floor, that gave rise to this phrase for anything of no value:

But bee not pinned alwayes on her sleeves; strangers have greene *rushes*, when daily guests are *not worth a rush*. *Lyly's Sapho and Phaon*, ii, 4.

Being scattered so profusely, and trodden to pieces without reserve, they were of course, singly, of very little value.

†To mince it with a minion, tracyng a pavion or galliardo uppon the *rushes*. *Riche his Farewell*, 1581.

RUSHY-MILS. Apparently, a sportive imitation of mills, made by the shepherds in running water, and composed of rushes.

His spring should flow some other way; no more
Should it in wanton manner ere be seene
To writhe in knots, or give a gown of greene
Unto their meadowes: nor be seene to play,
Nor drive the *rushy-mils*, that in his way
The shepherds made. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, I, i, v. 722.

†RUSSE. A Russian.

The contrary whereof other ambassadors and the laste that honourable and renowned gen. sir Richard Lea, found his greatest crosse, for pride, opinion, and selfe will, is inherent to any *Russe* put in place of honor. *Sir Thomas Smith's Voiage*, 1605.

RUSSETS. Clothes of a russet colour; the holiday dress of a shepherd was of that kind of cloth: the colour being a sort of dingy brown. Hence the name of *russet*, or *russetine*, given to some apples.

He borrow'd on the working daies his holy *russets* oft. *Warner, Alb.*, iv. 20, p. 95.

And, for the better credit of the world,
In their fresh *russets* every one doth go.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1489.

†**RUSSETING.** A kind of apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernell-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savory *russetting*
Drayton's Polyolbion, Song 18.

RUTH, *s.* Pity; from to rue, in the sense of to pity. Used by Milton, and still later; but now seldom, except by poets who affect old words. *Ruth-less* is common; *ruth-ful* much less so.

Tho can she weep to stir up gentle *ruth*,
Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Would the nobility lay aside their *ruth*,
And let me use my sword. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

Here it seems to be used for cruelty, which is so contrary to its proper sense, that it is not easily accounted for:

The Danes with *ruth* our realme did overrun,
Their wrath inwrapt us all in wretchednesse.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

Perhaps the author meant in a pitiful manner, in a way to cause *ruth*, or pity.

RUTH, *v.*, for rueth, the third person singular of to *rue*.

O heaven, quoth I, where is the place affords
A friend to helpe, or any heart that *ruth*
The most dejected hopes of wronged truth.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iv, p 101.

RUTTER, or RUTTIER. An old sea term, corrupted from the French, *routier;* a directory to show the proper course of a vessel. Cotgrave says it is a directory for finding out courses either by sea or land; but I have not found it in the latter acceptation. Blount says that it means also, "One, that by much trotting up and down, is grown acquainted with most ways; and hence an old beaten soldier, or an old crafty fox." *Glossographia.*

My tables are not yet one quarter emptied of notes out of their table; which because it is, as it were, a sea *rutter* diligently kept amongst them from age to age, of all their ebbs and flowes, and winds.
Nash's Pr. of Red H., Harl. Misc., vi, 151.

In the Catalogue of the Harleian Manuscripts, No. 6207, Art. 5, entitled, "Observations and Directions for Sailors," contains six *rutters*, or direction for particular routes at sea.

Rutter was also corruptly used for *reuter*, or *reiter*, a German trooper. See Todd.

RYAL, or RIAL. An English gold coin, which under Elizabeth passed for 15*s*. The name derived from a Spanish coin, *réal*, or royal, value only 6*d*.

They play'd good store of gold and silver, rating it, for the present, at the 10th or 12th peny, so as above a noble, or a *ryall*, was not (in common account) to be lost at a sitting. *Har. on Play*, i, p. 208

Kersey defines it, "A piece of gold, which, temp. H. 6, was current for 10*s*., under H. 8 for 11*s*. 3*d*., and under Q. Eliz. for 15*s*." The proper name of this coin was SPUR-ROYAL, which see.

S.

†**SABBY.** Crabbed? *Sabbed*, in the dialect of Sussex, means saturated.

Though it be very lechery unto thee,
Do't with a *sabby* politician's face.
Vittoria Corombona, ed. 1631.

†**SACCAGE.** Plunder.

Who whiles he busily bestirred himselfe among those that fell to spoyle and *saccage*, chaunced, by occasion of his loose and large garments that entangled him, to catch a fall forward.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

When the *saccage* therefore was divided and dealt.
Ibid.

SACK. A Spanish wine of the dry or rough kind; *vin sec*, French; *sac*, German. It is even called *seck*, in an article cited by bishop Percy from an old account book of the city of Worcester: "Anno Eliz. xxxiiij. Item, for a gallon of claret wine, and *seck*, and a pound of sugar." Other instances have been found. See the various notes on the two parts of Hen. IV. The same wine, undoubtedly, which is now named Sherry. Falstaff expressly calls it *Sherris sack*, that is, sack from *Xeres*, *i. e.*, Sherry. Blount, in his Glossographia, exactly so describes it: "*Sherry* sack, so called from *Xeres*, a sea town of Corduba, in Spain, where that kind of *sack* is made." Hence the necessity for adding sugar to it, to please a luxurious palate. Ritson pretended that the old *sack* of Falstaff's time was a compound of Sherry, cider, and sugar; but gives no proof of it, except the recollection of a nameless old gentleman. *Note on* 1 *Henry IV*, ii, 4. The *very old gentleman*, I fancy,

substituted conjecture for recollection. The only difficulty about it has arisen from the later importation of sweet wines from Malaga, the Canaries, &c., which were at first called Malaga, or Canary *sacks; sack* being by that time considered as a name applicable to all white wines. Sweet wines were not so early imported. Howell says,

I read in the reign of Henry the Seventh that no sweet wines were brought into this realm but Malmsyes. *Londinopolis*, p. 102.

And soon after,

Moreover, no *sacks* were sold but Rumney, and that for medicine more than for drink; but now *many kinds of sacks* are known and used. *Ibid.*, p. 103.

One of these sweet wines still retains the name of *sack*. It is but little used, yet, being proverbial for sweetness, has thrown an obscurity over the original dry *sack*. Falstaff says,

A good *Sherris sack* has a twofold operation in it. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

Presently he calls it *Sherris* only:

The second property of your excellent *Sherris* is the warming of the blood.

Soon after both names are used indiscriminately:

This valour comes of *Sherris;* so that skill in the weapon is nothing, without *sacke*. *Ibid.*

"Your best *sacke*," says Gervase Markham, "are of Seres [*i. e.*, Xeres] in Spaine." *Engl. Housew.*, p. 162. It is strange that, with these passages before them, some commentators should have doubted of Sherry being the wine. Seres, or Xeres, wine is *Sherry*, the latter being only a corruption of that name. Markham goes on to mention other kinds of *sack*, of which the principal are those of Canary and Malaga.

Falstaff drank it with sugar, as is well known; but that beverage was not peculiar to him. Belleur says, in the *Wild-Goose Chase* of Beaumont and Fletcher,

You shall find us in the tavern,
Lamenting in *sack and sugar* for our losses.
Act v, sc 2.

It is said also of a personage, in the Miseries of Inforced Marriage, that he lies fatting himself with *sack and sugar* in the house, while his brothers are fain to walke with lean purses abroad. O. Pl., v, 50.

Sack and *Sherry* are synonymous also in Ben Jonson:

Sack says my bush;
"Be merry and drink *Sherry*," that's my poesie.
New Inn, i, 2.

In Earle's Microcosmographie, § xiii, Bliss's edition, it is mentioned in a note, that in the edition of 1732, the editor altered *Canary* to *Sherry;* why, says Mr. B., "I am at a loss to discover." Probably only because Sherry was again become more fashionable.

Malaga, another sweet wine, was also, as above observed, termed *sack:*

But a cup of old *Malaga sack*,
Will fire the bush at his back.
Mad Tom, *Percy's Rel.*, ii, 353.

Canary sack is celebrated in a specific address, by R. Herrick:

When thou thyselfe dar'st say, thy isles shall lack
Grapes, before Herrick leaves *Canarie sack*.
Herrick, p. 86.

If further proof were wanting, that Falstaff's *sack* was not a sweet wine, but was actually *Sherry*, it is abundantly furnished by Dr. Venner's curious work, Via recta ad Vitam longam (publ. 1637). After discussing medicinally the propriety of mixing sugar with *sack*, he adds,

But what I have spoken of mixing sugar with *sack*, *must be understood of Sherie sack*, for to mix sugar with other wines, that in a common appellation are called *sack*, and are *sweeter in taste*, makes it unpleasant to the pallat, and fulsome to the stomach. p. 31.

Speaking afterwards of Canary wine, he says,

Canarie-wine, which beareth the name of the islands from whence it is brought, is of some termed a *sacke*, with this adjunct, *sweete;* but yet very improperly, for it differeth not only from *sacke* in sweetnes and pleasantness of taste, but also in colour and consistence. For it is not so white in colour as *sack*, nor so thin in substance. p. 32.

On the virtues of *sack*, and other good wine, no one has spoken so experimentally as B. Jonson, if the MS. at Dulwich, ascribed to him, be genuine;

Mem. I laid the plot of my Volpone, and wrote most of it, after a present of ten dozen of *palm sack*, from my very good lord T—: that play, I am positive, will last to posterity, and be acted, when I and Envy be friends, with applause. *MS. at Dulw. College.*

Afterwards he speaks of his Catiline in a similar way, but adds, that he thinks one scene in it flat; and resolves, therefore, to drink no more water with his wine. The Alchemist, and Silent Woman, he describes as the result of plenty of good wine; but the Devil is an Ass was written, "when

I and my boys drank bad wine at the Devil." This is cited at length in Hughson's History of London, vol. iv, p. 40, appropos to the site of the Devil tavern.

It is not meant to be asserted that whenever *sack* alone is mentioned, Sherry is always intended; but that the *sack* which was taken with sugar, was usually Sherry, which being rough, required that recommendation to some palates. *Sack* was the general name for white wines; when Sherry was meant, it was regularly distinguished as *Sherris sack*. Sometimes it was necessary to specify. Thus, in the mock puppet-show of Ben Jonson, after it has been said that

He strikes Hero in love to him with a pint of *Sherry*;

It is immediately said,

A pint of *sack*, score a pint of *sack*——

Upon which the foolish Nokes remarks,

Sack? you said but e'en now it should be *Sherry*. *Pup.* Why so it is; Sherry, Sherry, Sherry.
Barth. Fair, v, 4.

It is Sherry, he says, though *sack* was called for. Nor must the derivation from *sec* be too strongly asserted, for there is no doubt that a large class of wines of Spain, and principally sweet wines, were called *secco* there, from the sacks in which they were sold. F. E. Brückman, a curious writer on all liquors, has both *secco*, and *sech* (the latter apparently the German name), which, he says, "est vinum quoddam album generosum, *dulce*, Hispanicum, sic dictum, quod in utribus seu saccis in Hispania circumvehatur. Hispani *secco* vocitant." *Catalogus, &c., Helmstadii*, 1722. He adds, that the best of these wines comes from the Canaries. Yet, after all, the Spanish Dictionaries do not acknowledge the word; and *seco*, with them, means only *dry*. Such is etymology!

In an old ballad, introduced in a poem called "Pasquil's Palinodia," 1619 and 1624, *sack* and *Sherry* are used throughout, as perfectly synonymous, every stanza, to the number of twelve, ending,

Give me *sacke*, old *sacke*, boys,
To make the muses merry,
The life of mirth, and the joy of the earth,
Is a cup of *good old Sherry*. *Bibliogr. Mem.*, p. 181.

†SACK-POSSET. See POSSET. It was especially used on the night of the wedding.

I'le away into the country, and as it happens have a little business there; I shall come up so vigorous, and so loving; wee'l have a *sack-posset*, and go to bed together, tho' it be at noon-day.
Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

To make *secke possett* without mylke.—Take a pinte of ale, and sett yt over the fyre in a basone, and scume yt till yt be very cleane, and lett yt boyle, then put in a pinte of secke, and when the secke and ale boyle put into yt twenty eggs well beaten togeither, and keepe styrringe yt untill they come to a reasonable substance. Then put yt into an other basone made hote before, and sett yt on a chafinge-dishe and coles, but you must remember to keepe styrringe yt allwaies one waie. Probatum. *MS. Receipt-Book.*

SACK-BUT. A bass trumpet; corrupted from *sambuca*, used in Latin for the same instrument. See Coles' Dict. The word is still in use among musicians.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes,
Tabors, and cymbals, and the shouting Romans,
Make the sun dance. *Coriol.*, v, 4.

Ascham uses *sambukes* for it:

This I am sure, that lutes, harpes, all maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one whiche standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle. *Toxoph.*, p. 24.

Yet *sambuca*, in the sense of an instrument, is only low Latin, and as that word originally meant the elder tree, it is most probable that it properly meant a *bassoon*, or some kind of pipe, which the elder so readily makes. Du Cange gives one instance in which it is explained *cithara*, but that is not likely to be right. The modern *sackbut* is a complicated instrument, with sliding tubes, answering the purpose of stops.

SACKERSON. A bear, of great notoriety at the bear-garden, called Paris-garden. Mr. Malone, who cites sir J. Davies's epigram below, judiciously conjectures that bears were usually called from their masters. Thus, *George Stone*, a bear, occurs in the play of the Puritan; also *Ned Whiting*, elsewhere, and *Harry Hunkes*.

I have seen *Sackerson* loose twenty times, and have taken him by the chain. *Merr. W. W.*, i, 1.

Mentioned also in the comedy of Giles Goosecap:

Never stir if he fought not with great *Sakerson* foure hours to one. Sign. B 2 b.

Publius, a student of the common law,
To Paris Garden does himself withdraw;
Leaving old Ployden, Dyer, and Broke alone,
To see old Harry Hunkes and *Sacarson*.
Sir J. Davies, Epig., 1598.

To SACRE, *v.* To consecrate. Dr. Johnson thought that only the participle had ever been used.

And presented him to the archbishop of Canterburie, Anselme, *sacred* of him; the which, according to their request, did consecrate him.
Holinshed, vol. ii, sign. x 3 b.

Determined to conquer the city of Rheims, that he might there be *sacred*, crowned, and anointed, according to the custome of his progenitors.
Ibid., sign. F f f 5 b.

The *sacring-bell*, was a bell which rang for processions, and other holy ceremonies:

I'll startle you, worse than the *sacring-bell*.
Hen. VIII, iii, 2.

You shall ring the *sacring-bell*,
Keep your hours, and tell your knell.
Merry Dev. of Edmonton, O. Pl., v, 276.

The participle is quoted from sir W. Temple, applied to the consecration of the kings of France. See T. J. [The word is frequently used by Sylvester in translating Du Bartas.]

†With all the sinnewes of a loyall heart,
Unto your royall handes I humblie *sacre*
These weeks (the works of the worlds glorious Maker).

SAD, *a*, often meant no more than serious.

My father and the gentlemen are in *sad* talk.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

Rather than for anything in it, which should helpe good *sadde* studie. *Ascham*, p. 27.

All the derivatives partake of this use. Thus *sadly*, seriously:

The conference was *sadly* borne. *Much Ado*, ii, 3.
When I advise me *sadly* on this thing.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., vi, 177.

Sadness, seriousness:

Tell me in *sadness* who she is you love.
Rom. and Jul., i, 1.

Hence the phrase still in use, "in sober *sadness*."

To SAFE, *v.* To secure, or make safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going,
Is Fulvia's death. *Ant and Cloop.*, i, 3.

Best you *saf'd* the bringer
Out of the host; I must attend mine office,
Or would have done 't myself. *Ibid.*, iv, 6.

And make all his craft
Sail with his ruin, for his father *saf't*.
Chapman, Odyss, cit. Steevens.

SAFEGUARD, or SAVE-GUARD. A large petticoat, worn over the other clothes, to protect them from dirt. It was the riding-dress of ordinary females. [An article of dress for the purpose described is still used by farmers' wives and daughters in the west of England, and known by the same name.]

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown, which first you came to town in,
Your *safeguard*, cloke, and your hood suitable.
Thus on a double gelding you shall amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
B. and Fl. Noble Gent., ii, 1.

On with your cloak and *saveguard*, you arrant drab.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., vi, 415.

Behind her on a pillion sat
Her frantick husband, in a broad-brim'd hat,
A mask, and *safeguard*. *Drayt. Moone.*, p. 495.

That is, dress'd as a woman.

The men booted, the gentlewomen in cloaks and *safeguards*.
Stage Direction in *Merry Dev.*, O. Pl., v, 251.

†A kind of aray or attire reaching from the navill downe to the feete, by this description like a womans *safegard* or a bakers. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SAFETY. This word is often used as a trisyllable, by Spenser.

That none did others *safetie* despise. *F. Q.*, I, ix, 1.

So also in other places.

SAFFO. An Italian word, rendered by Florio, "a catchpole, a base sergeant;" introduced by Ben Jonson in his Volpone:

I hear some footing; officers, the *saffi*
Come to apprehend us. *Fox*, iii, 5.

Whalley confounded with these officers, what Coryat says of the *sari*. Vol. ii, p. 33, repr. I do not find that he speaks of the *saffi*.

To SAFFRON, *v.* To stain of a yellow, or saffron colour. Used by Drayton in the early edition of his Eclogues (1593, 4to):

The lothlie morpheu *saffroned* the place. Sign. B 3 b.

Afterwards changed to

The morphew quite discoloured the place.
8vo ed., 1388.

The changes in this later edition are very great.

†Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockels, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and *saffraud* linnen.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†SAGENESS. Seriousness.

We are not to this ende borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certaine graver and greater studies. *Northbrooke on Dicing*, 1577.

To SAGG. To hang down, as oppressed with weight; to *swag* is now used, and is perhaps more proper. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic.

The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never *sagg* with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Mach., v, 3.

Which, when I blow,
Draws to the *sagging* dug milk white as snow.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 143.

To *sagg on*, to walk heavily:

This said, the aged street *sagg'd* sadly on alone.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 959.

When sir Rowland Russet-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* every day in his round gascoynes of white cotton
Nash's Pierce Pennil. in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 15.

SAGITTARY. Not the zodiacal sign Sagittarius, but an imaginary monster, introduced into the armies of the Trojans, by the fabling writer, Guido de Colonna. He says, that "King Epistrophus brings from the land beyond the Amazons, a thousand knights; among whom is a terrible archer, half man and half beast, who neighs like a horse, whose eyes sparkle like fire, and strike dead like lightning." It is similarly described by Lydgate, the translator and versifier of that work. But the name of *Sagittary* is given by Shakespeare, and judiciously given, as the description fully authorises it:

The dreadful *Sagittary*
Appals our numbers; haste we, Diomed,
To reinforcement, or we perish all.
Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

Caxtons Three Destructions of Troy, and Lydgate's, are both cited in the notes on this passage. It is thus told by the moderniser and amplifier of Lydgate (I believe, Thomas Heywood). Of king Epistrophus he says,

For with him in his company he had
An archer of such strange proportion,
And monstrously and wonderfully made,
That men had him in admiration.
For from the middle upward to the crowne
He was a man, and from the middle downe
Like to a horse he was proportioned,
In each respect, for form and feature;
His skin it was all hairy, rough, and red;
And yet although this monstrous creature
Had man-like face, yet did his color show
Like burning coles that in the fire glow.
His eyes they did two furnaces resemble,
As bright as fier, whereby all that him met,
The very sight of him did make them tremble,
And from their hearts deepe sighs for feare to fet,
His face it was so fowle and horrible,
And looke so ugly, fierce, and terrible.
His manner was to goe into the field
Unarmed of all weapons whatsoere,
And never used sword, speare, axe, nor shield,
But in his hand a mighty bow did beare;
And by his side a sheafe of arrowes hung,
Bound fast together with a leather thong.
Life and Death of Hector, B. III, chap. iii, p. 175. *Purfoot*, 1614.

The description is continued for four stanzas more; the author being much more diffuse than Lydgate, here and everywhere. But the name of *Sagittary* is not mentioned here. It is, in fact, a Centaur.

SAIN, *part.*, for said. An obsolete form. Spenser uses the verb also.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath been tofore *sain*.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

It is given to Armado, who affects antiquated words.

SAINT. A corrupt mode of writing the game properly called cent. See CENT.

Husband, shall we play at *saint?*
Woman k., &c., O. Pl., vii, 296.

SAINT'S-BELL, corruptly written SAUNCE-BELL, also SANCE. A small bell, which called to prayers, and other holy offices. "*Campana sacra vel sancta*, so called because *nos ad sacra seu sancta vocet.*" *Blount, Gloss.* Called also SACRING-BELL.

'Las, this is but the *saunce-bell*, here's a gentlewoman
Will ring y' another peal.
B. and Fl. Night Walker, iii, 1.

Whose shrill *saint's-bell* hangs on his loverie
While the rest are damned to the plumbery.
Hall, Sat., v, 1.

And chirping birds, the *saint's-bell* of the day
Ring in our ears a warning to devotion.
Poole's Parn., p. 448.

SAKER. A species of hawk. Minshew says it is only the Greek name of the bird, ἱέραξ, Latinized from ἱερός, sacer.

As egles eyes to owlates sight,
As fierce *saker* to coward kite.
Puttenham, L. iii, p. 196.

Let these proud *sakers* and jer-falcons fly,
Do not thou move a wing.
Spanish Gipsey, Anc. Dr., iv, 138.

"The *saker*," says the Gentleman's Recreation, "is a passenger, or peregrin hawk, for her eyrie hath not been found by any.—She is somewhat larger than the haggard faulcon, her plume is rusty and ragged; the sear of her foot and beak like the lanner; her pounces are short, however she has great strength, and is hardy to all kind of fowl." *Gent. Recr. of Hawks*, p. 50, 8vo, ed.

Also a small species of ordnance, called from the other:

The cannon, blunderbuss, and *saker*,
He was th' inventor of and maker. *Hudibras.*

See Johnson.

In one of these four long walkes I reckoned about eight and twenty great peeces, besides those of the lesser sort, as *sakers*. *Coryat, Crud.*, i, p. 123, repr.

See on MUSKET.

†SALE-TONGUED. Mercenary.

Even so, profaning of a gift divine,
The drunkard drowns his reason in the wine:
So *sale-tongu'd* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
Sylvester's Du Bartas

†SALET. The old form of salad.

Acetarium, rii, n. ge. a *salette* of herbes. It is also a gardeine, where *salet* herbes do growe.
Elintes Dictionarie, 1559

Oleum cibarium, Colum. quod in cibos adhibetur esturque. *Sallet* oyle. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SALIANCE. Sallying, issuing against.

Now mote I weet,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliance*,
And fell intent, ye did at earst me meet
Spens. F. Q., II, i. 29.

SALLET, SALET, SALADE, or CELATE. Perhaps from *celare*, Minshew. Some derive it from *salut*; but *salade* was French, in that sense. See Manuel Lexique. A sort of helmet, or head-piece. "Father Daniel," says Grose, "defines it to be a sort of light casque, without a crest, sometimes having a visor, and sometimes being without." He proceeds: "In a MS. inventory of the royal stores and habiliments of war, in the different arsenals and garrisons, taken 1st of Edward VI, there are entries of the following articles. At Hampton Court, *sallets* for archers on horseback, *sallets* with grates, and old *sallets* with vizards. At Windsor, *salettes* and skulls: at Calais, *saletts* with vysars and bevers, and *salets* with bevers. These authorities prove that *salets* were of various constructions." *On Anc. Armour*, p. 11.

But for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a crow's-bill. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 10.

He caused iron *sallets*, and morians to be made. *North's Plut.*, 164 E.

He ran to the river for water, and brought it in his *sallet*. *Ibid.*, 1078 E.

Then he must have a buckler to keep off his enemies strokes; then he must have a *sallet* wherewith his head may be saved. *Latimer*, fol. 198 b.

I wolde have a *sallet* to were on my hed,
Whiche under my chyn, with a thonge red
Buckeled shall be.
Thersytes, an Interl., Brit. Bibliogr., i, 173.

After much quibbling on that word and *sallad*.

†Sallade de cuir. A *sallad* or headpeece covered with the hyde of a beast: a soldiers cap of lether. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SALLINGER'S ROUND. An old ballad, and tune, which seems to have been very popular in the reign of Elizabeth, and for some time after. The original words appear to be lost, but it was evidently of an indelicate character, and the phrase is often applied in this sense. More properly *Sallenger's Round, i. e.*, St. Leger's.

Who, should he but hear our organs once sound,
Could scarce keep his hoof from *Salingers round*.
And so the commencement grows new.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

It will restore an old man of threescore, to the juvenallity of thirty, or make a girle at fourteen, with drinking but one glass, as ripe as an old maid of four and twenty. 'Twill make a parson dance *Sallingers-round*, a puritan lust after the flesh, &c.
London Spy, 1698

†SALOON. Some description of stuff used for linings.

Her honour's petticoat and gown
Were nicely made of blew *saloon*,
Which had long since, without a joke,
Lin'd some lord's coach-man's liv'ry cloak.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SALT, from *saltus*. A leap; a Latinism apparently hazarded by Ben Jonson.

And frisking lambs
Make wanton *salts* about their dry-suck'd dams.
Vision of Delight, vol. vi, p. 26, ed. Whalley

He has it also in the Dev. is an Ass, but I believe it is peculiar to him.

†SALT, apparently used in the sense of wit.

On wings of fancy to display
The flag of high invention, stay,
Repose your quills; your veins grow four,
Tempt not your *salt* beyond her pow'r;
If your pall'd fancies but decline,
Censure will strike at ev'ry line.
Quarles's Emblems.

Eating salt was believed to excite anger, or to cause melancholy.

In sooth, gentleman, I seldome eate *salt* for feare of anger, and if you give me in token that I want wit, then will you make me cholericke before I eate it: for women, be they never so foolish, would ever be thought wise.

I staied not long for mine answer, but as well quickned by her former talke, as desirous to cry quittance for her present tongue, said thus: "If to eat store of *salt*, cause one to fret; and to have no *salt*, signifie lacke of wit, then doe you cause me to marveil, that eating no *salt*, you are so captious; and loving no *salt*, you are so wise, when indeed so much wit is sufficient for a woman, as when she is in the raine can warne her to come out of it.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SALT, ABOVE, or BELOW THE. Nothing more strongly marks the great change which has taken place in the manners of society, than these phrases, which denote a marked and invidious subordination maintained among persons admitted to the same table. A large salt-cellar was usually placed about the middle of a long table, the places above which were assigned to the guests of more distinction, those below to dependants, inferiors, and poor relations. Hence it is the characteristic of an insolent coxcomb, that

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks *below the salt*. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 2.

That is, not to any one who sits below it. Hence also it is the characteristic of a servile chaplain,

That he do, on no default,
Ever presume to sit *above the salt*.
Hall, Satires, B. ii, S. 6.

My proud lady
Admits him to her table, marry, even
Below the salt. *Mass. City Madam*, i, 1.

Plague him; set him *below the salt*, and let him not touch a bit, till every one has had his full cut.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 285.

Mr. Whalley, in his note on the passage of Ben Jonson, says, that "the custom is still preserved at the lord mayor's, and some other public tables." But if it was so then, it is now probably disused. Mr. Gifford, in a note on the Unnatural Combat of Massinger, act iii, sc. 1, adds this remark: "It argues little for the delicacy of our ancestors, that they should have admitted of such distinctions at their board; but in truth they seem to have placed their guests *below the salt*, for no better purpose than that of mortifying them." He then quotes the following passage, of which he thinks that in Hall's Satires a versification. It is from Nixon's Strange Foot-post, and the subject is a poor scholar:

Now, as for his fare, it is lightly at the cheapest table, but he must sit *under the salt*, that is an axiome in such places;—then, having drawne his knife leasurably, unfolded his napkin mannerly, after twice or thrice wyping his beard, if he have it, he may reach the bread on his knife's point, and fall to his porrige; and between every sponefull take as much deliberation as a capon cramming: lest he be out of his porrige before they have buried part of their first course in their bellies.

SALTIERS. Probably an intended blunder for satyrs.

Master, there is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that made themselves all men of haire; they call themselves *saltiers*, and they have a dance, which the wenches call a gally-maufry of gambols, because they are not in it.
Winter's Tale, iv, 4.

The dance follows, which is called a dance of "twelve satires."

To SALVE, *v.* To salute.

By this the stranger knight in presence came,
And goodly *salved* them. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 23.

Peace, the good porter, ready still at hand,
It doth uppin, and praies him God to save;
And after *salving* kindly doth demand
What was his will. *Mirr. Mag.*, 543.

To *salue*, or *salew*, was the same:

And her *salewd*, with seemly bel-accoyle.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 292.

To *salve* was used also by lord Surrey.

SAMBUKE. A kind of harp; *sambuca*, Latin.

All maner of pypes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instrumentes, every one which standeth by fine and quick fingering. *Asch. Tox.*, p. 25, repr.

See SACKBUT.

SAMINGO. A corruption of San Domingo; or perhaps an intended blunder, put into the mouth of Silence when in liquor:

Do me right, and dub me knight, *Samingo*. Is't not so?
2 Hen. IV, v, 3.

In an old play of Nash's, this fragment of a ballad has been found, and runs thus:

Monsieur *Mingo* for quaffing doth surpass,
In cup, in can, or glass.
God Bacchus, do me right,
And dub me knight
Domingo.
Nash's Summer's last Will, &c., 1600.

It has been supposed that the introduction of Domingo, which is the same as Dominick, as a burden to a drinking song, was intended as a sarcasm against the luxury of the Dominicans; but, whether the change to *Samingo* was intended as a blunder, or was ever a regular contraction of *San Domingo*, is uncertain. Mr. Boswell has strengthened the suspicion against San Domingo, as being the patron of topers, by a quotation from a Spanish song. *Malone's Sh.*, vol. xxi, p. 467.

SAMITE, *s.* A dress or robe made of very fine silk; or the stuff itself, a kind of taffeta or satin, generally adorned with gold.

In silken *samite* she was light array'd,
And her fayre locks were woven up in gold.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 13.

It was old French, in many various forms, as Roquefort shows, who adds, that the *oriflamme*, or sacred banner, was of scarlet *samite*. Du Cange makes *samitium* the same as *exametum*, which was ἑξάμιτον.

SANCTUS, BLACK. The *black sanctus* appears to have been a kind of burlesque hymn, performed with all kinds of discordant and strange noises; in ridicule, I fear, of the *Sanctus*, or Holy, Holy, Holy, of the Romish Missal. The custom of performing it is probably as old as the Reformation; but a hymn to St. Satan, under this name, probably written by that author himself, is produced by sir John Harington, in the prologue to his Ajax; and was republished in the Nugæ Antiquæ. It begins:

O tu qui dans oracula
Coteni scindis novacula, &c

We find it called *santus*, *santis*, and even *saunce*. Ben Jonson and others use it to express any confused and violent noise:

Let's have the giddy world turn'd the heels upward,
And sing a rare *black sanctus* on his head.
Of all things out of order.
Masque of Time Vindicated, vol. vi, p 144.

Possibly, but I have no proof of it, the black, or mourning *Sanctus* of the Romish church, was performed with a confused noise of mourning and lamentation.

Of the noise made in singing a *black sanctus*, some idea may be formed from this passage:

At the entrie we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such howling, shouting, dauncing, and clinking of pots, &c.
Rowley's Search for Money.

Upon this there was a general mourning through all Rome, the cardinals wept, the abbots howled, the monks rored, the friars cried, the nuns puled, the curtezans lamented, the bells rang, the tapers were lighted, that such a *black sanctus* was not seene a long time afore in Rome.
Tarleton's News out of Purg., p. 7.

Here also, describing a chorus of devils:

Others more terrible, like lions rore;
Some grunt like hogs, the like ne're heard before;
Like bulls those bellow, those like asses bray,
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like wolves, others like furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke santus* could be match'd in hell.
Heyw. Hierarchie of Bl. Angels, Lib. ix, p. 576.

Prithee
Let's sing him a *black santis*, then, let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *B. & Fl. Mad Lover*, iv, 1.

It is set to the tune of the *blacke saunce*, ratio est, because Dipsas is a blacke saint.
Lyly's Endymion, iv, 2.

One writer uses it as a threat, to make a person sing it; and he writes as early as 1578:

I will make him sing the *black sanctus*, I hold you a great.
T. Lupton's Morality of All for Money.

SAND-BAGS. These were occasionally used as weapons, when, being fastened at the end of a staff, they were employed in the challenges of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and gentlemen. Such a combat is introduced into the second part of Henry VI, act ii, between the armourer and his man, Peter Thumpe; where it appears that the blows given by this weapon were sometimes fatal; since Peter, who is eventually the victor, says to his comrades before the fight, "I thank ye all; drink and pray for me, I pray you, for I thinke I have taken my last draught in this world;" and then proceeds to distribute his property, in case of his death. The propriety of giving such a weapon to the quintaine, arose probably from this customary mode of combat. See QUINTAINE. Butler alludes to it in Hudibras:

Engaged with money-bags as bold
As men with *sand-bags* did of old. P. III, c. ii, l. 80.

SAND-BLIND. Having an imperfect sight, as if there was sand in the eye.

Myops. Holyoke's Dict.

My father, who being more than *sand-blind*, high gravell blind, knowes me not. *Merch. Ven.*, ii, 2.

Why, signors, and my honest neighbours, will you impute that as a neglect of my friends, which is an imperfection in me? I have been *sand-blind* from my infancy. *B. & Fl. Love's Cure*, ii, 1.

Hee saith, the Lord hath looked downe, not the saints. No, he saith not so: for the saints have not so sharpe eyes as to see down from heaven: they be pur-blinde, and *sand-blinde*, they cannot see so farre, nor have not so long eares to heare. *Latimer*, fol 123, b.

†SAND-GLASS. An hour-glass.

A *sand-glasse* or houre-glasse, vitreum horologium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 255.

†SANDERS. Long Saunders, a very tall man at Henry the Eighth's court, is mentioned in the Life of Long Meg, 1635. Mrs. Sanders seems to have been the subject of a popular ballad.

Shee will reckon you up the storie of Mistris *Sanders*, and weepe at it, and turne you to the ballad over her chimney, and bid you looke there, there is a goodly sample. *Lodge's Wits Miserie*, 1596, p. 38.

†*To* SANE. To cure; to restore to health.

Against wise vigilant statists, who like Janus
Looke both waies squint, and both waies guard and *sane* us. *Scots Philomythie*, 1616.

SANGRAAL, or SAINTGREAL, from *saint*, and *graal*, or *greal*, a cup, dish, or deep bason. See Roquefort, Dict. de la Langue Romane. The vessel in which our Saviour was supposed to have eaten the paschal lamb at the last supper; or, sometimes, that in which the blood and water from his wounds was conceived to have been collected. It was called *holy*, and had the credit of working many miracles; and is often alluded to in the romance of Arthur, and many old compositions of the same kind. See Brit. Bibliogr., i, p. 217.

This very vessel was pretended, and by Roman Catholics long believed, to be preserved at Genoa, under the name of *sacro catino;* being a hexagonal cup, of fourteen French inches and a half diameter, said to be formed of a single emerald. It was carried,

with other plunder, to Paris, in November, 1806, and was then found to be only fine green glass. See the Esprit des Journaux, Avril, 1807, p. 139. It is also described in a book, entitled Description des Beautés de Gènes, &c., printed at Genoa in 1781, where is an engraving of it. See GRAAL, or GRAYLE. There is a romance called *Saint-Graal*, written by Robert de Bouron, Burons, or Briron, in the 13th century, where it is defined to be "l'escuelle ou le Fiex [Fils] Dieu avoit mengié;" "the vessel in which the Son of God had eaten." Wherein also Joseph of Arimathea caught his blood at his crucifixion. Hence the double wonder of the vessel and the blood, mentioned under GRAAL. Roquefort gives a full account of the *sacro catino*, under *Graal*. He demonstrates also that Borel was mistaken in supposing that *sangreal* ever meant the blood. Warton falls into the common mistake that the *sanguis realis* was meant by the *sangreal*. *Hist. Poet.*, vol. i, p. 134, note *e*. The similarity of the words *sang réel*, is very likely to mislead.

SANS, *adv.* Without; pure French. A general combination seems to have subsisted, among all our poets, to introduce this French word, certainly very convenient for their verse, into the English language; but in vain, the country never received it; and it has always appeared as an exotic, even though the elder poets Anglicized its form into *saunce*, or gave it the English pronunciation. I shall give a variety of examples, for the sake of showing how general the attempt was. It seems to have been generally pronounced as an English word, and not with the French sound. Shakespeare, who used it four times in one line, must strongly have felt the want of a monosyllable bearing that sense:

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything.
As you like it, ii, 7.

It seems, indeed, quite impossible to substitute any equivalent expressions, in the place of this very energetic line. He uses the word frequently. So also his poetical brethren.

Or how
Sans help of sybil, or a golden bough,
Or magic sacrifice, they past along.
B. Jons. Famous Voyage, vi, 284.

I am blest with a wife, heav'n make me thankful,
Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it.
B. & Fl. Lover's Progr., i, 1.

Which, if the fates please, when you are possess'd
Of the land and lady, you, *sans* question, shall be.
Mass. New Way, ii, 3.

All, and whole, and ever alone,
Single, *sans* peere, simple and one.
Puttenh., II, xi, p. 82.

Sans fear, or favour, hate, or partiall zeal,
Pronounce th' judgements, that are past appeal.
Sylv. Du B., p. 143.

Death tore not therefore, but *sans* strife,
Gently untwin'd his thread of life.
Crashaw, Epit. on Mr. Ashton.

And *sans* all mercie, me in waters cast,
Which drew me down and cast me up with speed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 42.

In the edition of 1610, here quoted, it is erroneously printed *sau's*; but what it ought to be is evident.

In one place, Shakespeare himself seems to ridicule it. Biron says,

My love to thee is sound, *sans* crack or flaw.

Rosaline answers,

Sans *sans*, I pray you. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

It is written *saunce*, and exclaimed at as a strange word, in a play rather older than these:

B. What, *saunce* dread of our indignation.
P. Saunce! what language is that?
I think thou art a word-maker by thy occupation.
Sol. & Perseda, Orig. of Dr., ii, 209.

But Coles has it in his Dictionary, "*saunce* [without] *planè*, &c." Being of less use in prose, or rather none, it there but seldom occurs. The above instances, however, which might easily be multiplied tenfold, plainly show that Shakespeare's use of it in the first quotation, is no proof whatever of his having seen a French line, in which the word was also repeated; as a writer in the Censura Literaria vainly attempted to persuade the reader. Vol. ix, p. 289. The line, indeed, thus supposed to be imitated by Shakespeare, has not the smallest relation to the subject of his verse; nor is it probable that he ever saw it, or heard of it.

SARCEL, *s.* The pinion of a hawk's wing. So explained by Phillips and Kersey. Holmes says, that the *sarcell* feathers are "the extreme pinion feathers in the hawk's wing."

Applied by Sylvester to the wings of young Cupids:

Two or three steps they make to take their flight,
And quick, thick shaking on their sinnewie side,
Their long, strong *sarcels*, richly triple-died
Gold, azure, crimsin, one aloft doth soar
To Palestine. *Du Bartas*, p. 456.

SARGON, or SARGUS. A fish; said by Schneider, on Ælian, to be the *sparus* of Linnæus; in English, therefore, the *gilt-head*. Ælian has ridiculously told of this fish, that it has a great affection for goats; and that it leaps with joy when they approach the sea. So strong is its affection, according to him, that the fishermen were used to insnare it, by personating goats, with the skin, horns, &c. *Ælian, Hist. Anim.*, i, 23. Absurd as this ancient tale appears, the moderns have carried the absurdity much further, making the fish absolutely leave the water, to pay his addresses to the she-goats. Du Bartas adopts this fiction, forgetting that *a fish out of water* is in a very uncomfortable state for a lover. He is ridiculous enough; but his translator, Sylvester, contrives to exceed him, accusing the fish of desiring

To horn the husbands that had horns before.
Du Bart., Week 1, Day 5.

How two such authors, as Du Bartas and his translator, could be so extravagantly admired, in both countries, is a problem not of very obvious solution. Which surpassed the other in bad taste, may be doubted, but I think the Englishman must have the prize.

Swan, in his Speculum Mundi, refers to the same fable, and accuses the *sargon* of being "an adulterous fish, daily changing mates; and not so content, useth to go on the grassie shore, horning," &c., from Sylvester, page 374. Alciati, with a similar notion, made it the subject of an emblem against debauchees. But he relates the story correctly from Ælian, and then thus applies it:

Capra refert scortum, similis fit *sargus* amanti,
Qui miser obscœno captus amore perit. *Emblema*, 75.

Which lines are *elegantly* rendered, by the above-mentioned Mr. Swan:

The goat a harlot doth resemble well;
The *sargus* like unto the lover is.

Du Bartas and Sylvester both allude to it again in 2d W., 1st Day, Part 3. Speaking of the love "that unites so well,—*sargons* and goats." They were never tired of a nonsensical tale. *Par nobile!*

†SARPLIAR. Coarse packcloth, made of hemp.

A *sarpliar*, or poll-davy, segestre.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 616.

SASARARA. A corruption of *certiorari*, the name of a certain writ at law. The word is now more commonly pronounced *siserara*.

They cannot so much as pray, but in law, that their sins may be removed with a writ of error, and their souls fetch'd up to heaven with a *sasarara*.
Revenger's Trag, O. Pl., iv, 379.

It occurs in the Puritan, iii, 3, but there is spelt *sesarara*, if Mr. Malone is correct. *Suppl. to Sh.*, ii, p. 578.

†SASHOONS. Leather pads, softly stuffed, and put into the boot for the ease of the wearer.

1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and *sashoones*, 13*s*. *Stapley's Diary*.

†SATINISCO. Apparently an imitation of satin.

He wears his apparel much after the fashion; his means will not suffer him to come too nigh; they afford him mock velvet, or *satinisco*, but not without the colleges next lease's acquaintance.
Overburie's Characters.

†SATTIE. A sort of ship.

About 4 of the clocke, wee had sight of a sayle making from the shore towards us, which drave into our minds some doubt and feare, and comming neere unto us wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†SAUCY. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these *saucie* doultes, from this their dizardly inhumanitie.
Lomatius on Painting by Laydock, 1598.

They are so damnable deare, and the reckonings for them are so *saucy*, that a man had as good licke his fingers in a baudy house.
Bartholomew Faire, 1641.

SAVE, for *except*. So common in the authorised version of the Scriptures, and other well-known books, that, though now disused, it does not require to be exemplified. See T. J.

SAVE-REVERENCE. A kind of apologetical apostrophe, when anything was said that might be thought filthy, or indecent; *salvâ reverentiâ*. It was contracted into *sa'reverence*, and thence corrupted into *sir-* or *sur-reverence*, which in one instance became the substitute for the word

which it originally introduced; as, "I trod in a *sa'reverence*——" dropping the real name of the thing.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting place.
Har. Letter prefixed to Metam. of Ajax.
We'el draw you from the mire.
Or, *save your reverence*, love; wherein thou stickest
Up to the ears. *Rom. & Jul.*, act i.

In the old quarto it stands *sir-reverence*, in this place; and in two others, where the phrase occurs.

In Massinger it still retains that form;

The beastliest man,—why what a grief must this be!
(*Sir-reverence* of the company)—a rank whoremaster.
Very Woman, ii, 3.

See also O. Pl., i, 257.

This word was considered as a sufficient apology for anything indecorous:

If to a foule discourse thou hast pretence,
Before thy foule words name *sir-reverence*,
Thy beastly tale most pleasantly will slip,
And gaine thee praise, when thou deserv'st a whip.
Tayl. W. Poet, Sculler, Epigr. 40.
And all for love (*surreverence* love) did make her chew
the cudde. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, ii, 10, p. 46.
A man that would keep church so duly: rise early, before his servants, and even for religious haste go ungartered, unbuttoned, nay (*sir-reverence*) untrussed, to morning prayer.
Puritan, iii, 1, *Malone Suppl.*, ii, 366.
A pleasant ghest, that kept his words in mind,
And heard him sneeze, in scorn said "keep behind."
At which the lawyer, taking great offence,
Said, Sir, you might have us'd *save-reverence*.
Haringt. Epig., i, 82.

SAUGH, *s.* A kind of trench, or channel.

Then Dulas and Cledaugh
By Morgany do drive her, through her watry *saugh*.
Drayton, Polyolb., iv, p. 730.

This word is explained as above, in the margin of the octavo edition, and is, I presume, the same word which is still used in Staffordshire, and the neighbouring counties, for a drain, or watercourse; and is there pronounced *suff*. It is not noticed by Grose; but it stands in Johnson as *sough*.

SAVIN-TREE. Juniperus sabina, Linn. Supposed to have the power to procure abortion. Lyte says something to that purpose of it.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin-tree*,
Too frequent in nunnes' orchards, and there planted,
By all conjecture, to destroy fruit rather.
Middlet. Game of Chess, C 1 b.

SAVIOLO, VINCENTIO. The author of a book Of Honour and Honourable Quarrels, a translation of which was published in quarto, by Wolf, 1594. The titles of the chapters on *the lie*, are given by Warburton in a note on As you like it, act v, sc. 4, where Shakespeare is supposed to allude to it. He was of equal fame with Caranza.

SAUNCE. See Sans.

SAUNCE-BELL. See Saints-bell.

SAUNT. A corruption of cent, the name of a game. See Cent, and Saint.

At coses or at *saunt* to sit, or set their rest at prime.
Turbero. on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix, p. 266.

SAW, *s.* Saying, or prophecy; perhaps corrupted from *say*, or saying. Dr. Johnson derives it from Saxon, or Dutch. See Johnson.

Good king, that must approve the common *saw*.
Lear, ii, 2.
I'll tell you an old *saw* for't, over my chimney yonder.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 345.
Who fears a sentence, or an old man's *saw*.
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
Sh. Targ. & Lucrece.

The word cannot properly be called obsolete, though commentators have thought it proper to explain it.

†SAWCERY. The place where salt was kept? "The skullary and *sawcery*." *Rutland Papers*, p. 40.

†SAWF-BOX. A box of salve.

Bring in their rooms Martin Mar-Prelate, and posies of holy hony-suckles, and a *sawf-box* for a wounded conscience, and a bundle of grapes from Canaan.
Cowley's Cutter of Coleman-street.

SAY, *s.* A species of silk, or rather satin; from *soye*, French.

All in a kirtle of discoloured *say*
He clothed was. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 31.

Jack Cade, therefore, insultingly puns upon the name of lord Say:

Thou *say*, thou serge, nay thou buckram lord.
2 Hen. VI, iv, 7.
Their minds are made of *say*,
Their love is like silk changeable.
Song on Women, Wit's Interp., p. 10.
His garment neither was of silk nor *say*.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 8.

2. '*Say*, for *assay*, test, or specimen. "A *say*, specimen: *say of it*, deliba illud, prælibа." *E. Coles.* Thus, to *give the say*, at court, was for the royal taster to declare the goodness of the wine or dishes. When Charles I returned for a time to St. James's, Herbert says, that "at meals he was served with *the usual state:* the carver, the sewer, cupbearer, and gentleman usher, doing their offices respectively: his cup was given on the knee, as were the covered dishes:

the *say was given*, and other accustomed ceremonies of the court observed." *Herb.*, p. 109.

Or to take
A *say* of venison, or stale fowl by your nose.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iii, 1.

A man that cut
Three inches deeper in the *say*, than I.
Shirley. Broth., iii, p. 38.

In hunting, the *say* was taken of the venison when the deer was killed, in this form:

The person that takes *say* is to draw the edge of the knife leisurely along the very middle of the belly, beginning near the brisket, and drawing a little upon it, to discover how fat the deer is.
Gent. Recr., 8vo, p. 75

Ben Jonson uses the original word *assay*:

You do know, as soon
As the *assay* is taken. *Sad Shep.*, i, 6.

And in Turbervile's Art of Venerie is a print of James the First, who was a great hunter, about to take the *assay* of a deer. The huntsman is presenting the knife to him. This print is copied in Secret Mem. of James I, vol. i.

†Hard hap unto that huntsman that decrees
Fat joys for all his swet, when as he sees,
After his '*say*, nought but his keepers fees.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

3. *Say* is used also for a trial, or effort. To *give a say at*, *i. e.*, to make an attempt for:

This fellow, captain,
Will come in time to be a great distiller,
And give a *say*, I will not say directly,
But very fair, at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jons. Alch., i, 3.

Shakespeare uses *say* for taste, or relish:

And that my tongue some *say* of breeding breathes.
Lear, v, 3,

In the following example it evidently means a subject for experiments:

Still living to be wretched,
To be a *say* to Fortune in her changes.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pest., iv, 1.

SAY, *v.* To try, in general; even to try the fitness of clothes.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'*Sayes* on herselfe her manly ornament.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 222.

Sometimes written *sey*:

She is not old enough to be locked up
To *sey* new perukes, or to purge for rheum.
Wits, O. Pl., viii, 430.

AY MASTER. A master of assay; one who tries the value of metals in the Mint.

May we trust the wit,
Without a *say-master* to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?
Shirley, Doubtf. H., Epilogue.

†SCABILONIANS.

With the introduction of the Protestant faith were introduced your gallegascones, your *scabilonians* your St. Thomas onions, your ruffees, your cuffees, and a thousand such new devised Luciterian trinckets.
Quartron of Reasons of Catholike Religion by Thos. Hill, 1600.

†SCAFFOLD. Used by bishop Hall in his Satires for the part of the playhouse which answered to our upper gallery. The *scaffolders* were the modern gods. See Warton's History of English Poetry, iii, 269, 411.

SCALD, *s.*, from the older word scall (used by Chaucer, and in the authorised version of the Bible), a disease on the skin of the head. Scurf, or scabbiness. Derived from *skalladur*, bald, Icelandic.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,
And, as in hate of honourable eld,
Was over growne with scurfe and filthy *scald*.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 47

Johnson says from the verb to *scald*; evidently an error.

SCALD, *a.* Scabby; particularly in the head. Hence used for mean, shabby, disgusting; in short, a general term of contempt.

To be revenged on this same *scald*, scurvy, cogging companion, the host of the garter. *Mer. W. W.*, iii, 1.
Like lettuce like lips, a scab'd horse for a *scald* squire.
New Cust., O. Pl., i, 267.

Which is a proverb equivalent to "like will to like."

To fret at the loss of a little *scal'd* hair.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 259.

For paltry, without any reference to its origin.

Plague not for a *scal'd* pottle of wine. *Ibid.*, p. 287.

In these two instances it is printed as if from *scale*. I know not whether it is so in the original copies; but in the passage from the Merry Wives of Windsor, it is *scall* in the folios. See SCALL.

To SCALD. To affect with a shameful disease, from the burning nature of it.

She's even setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.
My three court codlings that look parboil'd,
As if they came from Cupid's *scalding* house.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

†SCALDRAG. An injurious name for a dyer.

For to be a laundres, imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to call a justice of the peace, a beadle; a dyer, a *scaldrag*, or a fishmonger, a seller of gubbins.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

To SCALE. To weigh as in scales, to estimate aright. I am convinced that this sense, which was given by Warburton, conveys the true meaning of the following passages:

By this is your brother saved, the poor Mariana advantaged, and the correct deputy *scaled*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 1.

I shall tell you
A pretty tale, it may be you have heard it,
But since it serves my purpose, I will venture
To *scale't* a little more. *Coriol.*, i, 1.

In the following passage it is manifest:

But you have found.
Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Ibid.*, ii, 3.

and this has the more force, as occurring soon after in the same play. That it does also mean to separate and fly off, as *scales* fly from heated metal, is proved by the following passages, which Mr. Steevens cites for that purpose:

They would no longer abide, but *scaled* and departed away. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, p. 499
Whereupon their troops *scaled*, and departed away.
Ibid., p. 530.

The other passages adduced are hardly relevant; and the Scottish dialect will not often authorise English words.

SCALL, *s.* A disease in the skin of the head, now termed a scald-head; the proper origin of the word SCALD, above noticed. From the Icelandic, as above. See Johnson. The word occurs in Chaucer.

It is a dry *scall*, a leprosy on the head. *Levit.*, iii, 30.

Coles has "A *scall*, impetigo." Dr. Mosan treats distinctly on the *scall* of the head (p. 67.)

SCALLION, *s.* The species of small onion called a *shalot*; corrupted from *Ascalonitis*, Latin, or *scalogna*, Italian, because considered as brought from Ascalon: but the modern name is more immediately taken from the French eschallotte, now echalote. Gerard says,

There is another small kinde of onion, called by Lobel *Ascalonitis* antiquorum, or *scallions*; this hath but small roots, growing many together. The leaves are like to onions, but lesse. It seldome beares either stalke, floure, or seede. It is used to be eaten in sallads. *Johns. Ger.*, p. 169.

Hence *scallion-fac'd* should be interpreted stinking face; since it is impossible for a man to look like a *shalot*:

His father's diet was new cheese and onions.
—What a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1

See T. J.

To SCAMBLE, *v.* Equivalent, apparently, to scramble, which has now usurped its place; and possibly of the same origin, though the etymology is uncertain. See Johnson. Also to shift.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question. *Hen. V*, i, 1.
Before the enemie should perceive the weakenesse of his power, which was not great, and *scambled* up upon the sudden. *Knolles's Hist.*, p. 541, E.
I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.
Jew of Malta, O. Pl., viii, 310.
It may be in like sort, that your honour will take offense at my rash and retchlesse behaviour used in the composition of this volume, and much more that, being *scambled* up after this manner, I dare presume, &c. *Dedic. to Holinsh.*, vol. i.

SCAMEL. Probably nothing more than an error of the press in a passage of the Tempest. See SEAMELL. Capell thought it a corruption of *shamois*.

SCANT, *a.* Scarce, ill supplied, sparing.

He's fat and *scant* of breath. *Haml.*, v, 2.
Be something *scanter* of your maiden presence.
Ibid., i, 3.
Come, come, know joy; make not abundance *scant*,
You plaine of that which thousand women want.
Rowley's New Wonder, F 2 b.

Also scanty:

And where the lion's hide is thin and *scant*,
I'll firmly patch it with the fox's fell.
Chapm. Alph., B 2 b.

SCANT, also as a substantive. Scantiness, want.

I've a sister richly wed,
I'll rob her ere I'll want,
Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well
Consider of your *scant*.
G. Barnw., Percy's Rel, iii, p. 259.

So also Carew:

Like the ant,
In plenty hoard for time of *scant*. Cited by Todd.

SCANT, *adv.* Scarcely, hardly.

And she shall *scant* shew well, that now shews best.
Rom. and Jul., i, 2.
O yes, out of cry; by my troth I *scant* knew him.
Shoem. Holiday, sign. C.
This done, I *scant* can tell the rest for laughter.
Har. Epigr., i, 20.

To SCANT, *v.* To stint, lessen, cut short.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.
Merch. Ven., v, 1.

The instances in Shakespeare are very numerous.

To SCANTLE, *v.* To become scanty, to lessen in quantity.

She could sell winds, to any one that would
Buy them for money, forcing them to hold

What time she listed, tie them in a thread,
Which ever as the sea-farer undid,
They rose or *scantled*. *Drayt. Moone.*, p. 499.

SCANTLING, *s.* A given portion or division of any substance. Now little used, except as a technical term among dealers in timber, &c.; a specimen.

For the success
Although particular, shall give a *scantling*
Of good or bad, unto the general. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 3.

See T. J.

SCANTLY, *adv.* Scarcely.

Above the eastern wave, appeared red
The rising sun, yet *scantly* half in sight.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 15.

I *scantly* am resolv'd, which way
To bend my force, or where imploy the same.
Ibid., v, 11.

See Todd.

SCAPE, *s.*, contracted from *escape*. In this form, when bearing the same sense as escape, it can hardly be considered as obsolete; but, in the metaphorical sense of an *escape* from the limits of rule, a trick, or wanton deviation, it is so.

No *scape* of nature, no distemper'd day.
But they will pluck away its natural cause.
K. John, iii, 4.

A misdemeanour.

A very pretty barne! Sure some *scape!* though I am not bookish, yet I can read a waiting gentlewoman in the *scape*. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3

Milton has employed the word:

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names adored.
Par. Reg., ii, 189

See Todd's notes on that place.

[A trick, or cheat.]

†Was there no 'plaining of the brewer's *scape*.
Nor greedie vintner mixed the strained grape.
Hall's Satires.

†Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
Chapm. Hom., Hymn to Apollo.

SCAR, *s.* A broken precipice. This says Mr. Henley, on the following passage, is its known signification, "in every part of England where rocks abound." Whence Scarborough, as Mr. Todd has observed. This word occurs in an unintelligible passage of Shakespeare, which Rowe first altered, and most of the other commentators have attempted to amend by conjecture:

I see that men make ropes in such a *scarre*,
That we'll forsake ourselves. *All's Well*, iv, 2.

So read all the folios; which makes it very improbable that it was an error of the press for *scene*, as Mr. Malone and others have thought. The change of *ropes* into *hopes* seems quite necessary, to elicit any sense; but, having made that change, I would leave *scarre*, or *scar*, to stand its ground, supposing it to mean precipice, and to be used metaphorically for extremity; or, as it might be said,

I see that men make hopes in such a plunge,
That we'll forsake ourselves.

Perhaps this is not quite satisfactory; yet to go against the consent of four editions, twice in one sentence, appears still less so.

To **SCAR**, *v.* To scare, or terrify. Minshew has it instead of scare.

Our Talbot, to the French so terrible in war,
That with his name their babes they used to *scar*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xviii, p. 1013.

Hence we meet with *scar-babe*, of which I have not kept an example; and also the following words, which are now compounded with *scare*.

SCAR-CROW. A figure set up to frighten the crows from the fields. Sometimes formed of straw.

Lik'st a strawne *scar-crow* in the new sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Hall's Satires, iii, 7.

Minshew and other old dictionary-writers, have it in this form.

Ween you with *scar-crows* us like birds to fright.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 385.

SCAR-FIRE, or **SCAREFIRE.** An alarm of fire; the cry, *fire, fire!* Herrick has a short poem, entitled *The Scar-fire*, beginning,

Water, water, I desire,
Here's a house of flesh on fire. *Herrick*, p. 20.

He has it also in the other form:

From noise of *scare-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, *benedicitie! Herr. the Bellman*, p. 139.

But it sometimes meant the fire itself:

This general word, [engine] communicable to all machins or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to *quench scare-fires*. *Fuller's Worthies, London.*

Bells serve to proclaim a *scarefire*, and in some places water-breaches. *Holder*, cited by Johnson.

SCARAB, *s.* A beetle; *scarabæus*, Latin. Supposed to be bred in dung, and to feed on it. Mr. Gifford, at the following passage, thought the word too plain to require explanation, and therefore sneered at Mr. Mason for explaining it. It is, however, not now common, and a reader ignorant of Latin might be glad to have it interpreted.

Battening like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.
Mass. Duke of Mil., iii, 1.

Hence used as a term of reproach:

No, you *scarabe*,
I'll thunder you to pieces. *B. Jons. Alchem.*, i, 1.

A little lower, he adds:

Thou vermin, have I ta'en thee out of dung?
Note but yonder *scarabs*.
That liv'd upon the dung of her base pleasures.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 1.

In this place it is printed *scrabs* in Seward and Sympson's edition.

Drayton has *scarabie*:

To to my pitch no common judgment flies,
I scorne all earthly dung-bred *scarabies*.
Idea, Sonnet 31.

Scarabee is also in Beaumont and Fletcher. See Todd.

SCARBOROUGH WARNING, *prov.* That is, a sudden surprise, or no warning at all. This proverb, says Ray, took its original from "Thomas Stafford, who in the reign of queen Mary, A. 1557, with a small company seizd on *Scarborough* castle (utterly destitute of provision for resistance) before the townsmen had the least notice of his approach." *Ray*, p. 263.

They tooke them to a fort, with such small treasure
As in so *Scarborow warning* they had leasure.
Har. Ariosto, xxxiv, 22.

Ray's account of *Scarborough warning* is from Fuller's Worthies, Yorkshire; but it was probably much older, for in a ballad written by J. Heywood, on the taking of that place by Stafford, a more probable origin is given to the proverb:

This term, *Scarborow warning*, grew (some say)
By hasty hanging, for rank robbry theare.
Who that was met, but suspect in that way,
Streight he was trust up, whatever he weare.
Harl. Misc., x, p. 258, ed. Park.

It is thus similar to the Devonshire proverb of LYDFORD LAW; and was only re-applied, on that capture of the place.

Puttenham gives the meaning of it thus:

Skarborow warning, for a sodaine commaundement, allowing no respect or delay to bethinke a man of his business. B. iii, c. 18

†I now write upon *Scarborough warning*, because this messenger, Dieston, must not come empty, being a special man about Mr. Secretary, and one well known and trusted at the Hague and thereabout.
Letter dated 1616.

†When I was in the middest of this discourse, I received a message from my lord chamberlaine, that it was his majesty's pleasure that I should preach before him upon Sunday next; which *Scarborough warning* did not only perplex me, but so puzzel me, as no mervail if somewhat be pretermitted, which otherwise I might have better remembered.
Letter written from Court, 19th Jan., 1603, *by Toby Matthew, Bp. of Durham.*

†SCARCE-GOING. Hardly old enough to walk.

Whenas thy blood is dride, thy vigour wasted,
Thy plumpe cheekes falne and thy rich beauty blasted,
Thyne eye-bals suncke, and grynders worne to stumpes,
Scarce-goeing boyes will beldame thee with frumpes.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, *MS.*

SCARF, *s.* A silken ornament, tied loosely on, or hung upon any part of the dress, as a token of a lady's favour. This was a common practice with the gallant knights of chivalrous times.

G. Lady, your *scarf's* fallen down
L. 'Tis but your luck, sir,
And does presage the mistress must fall shortly;
You may wear it an you please.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

Much comic sport is made afterwards, from the wearing of this scarf on the arm. In two other plays, the modern editions direct the tying on a *scarf*, which, though not expressed in the original, is probably right:

A. A favour for your soldier.
O. Give him this, wench.
Y. A. Thus do I tie on victory.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., i, 5

So also in the Mad Lover, v, 4. Such incidents are common in old romances; but a glove, a sleeve, a riband, or any other token from a fair hand, served equally well to excite the enthusiastic valour of the wearer.

To SCARF. To wear loose upon the person, like a scarf.

My sea-gown *scarfed* about me in the dark.
Haml., v, 2.

To cover up, as with a bandage:

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. *Macb.*, iii, 1.

See Johnson.

SCARLET CLOTH. This was once supposed to have medicinal properties. The following is part of a lady's prescription:

And these, applied with a right *scarlet cloth*.
B. Jons. Volpone, iii, 2.

It is reported of Dr. John Gaddesden that, by wrapping a patient in scarlet, he cured him of the smallpox, without leaving so much as one mark in his face; and he commended it as an excellent method of cure. "Capiatur *scarletum*, et involvatur variolosus totaliter, sicut ego feci, et est bona cura." *Whalley's Note.* To this day, I believe, there are persons who rely much on the virtues of *blue flannel, nine times dyed*, to cure the

rheumatism; of equal efficacy, I presume, with the scarlet cloth in the smallpox.

†SCARLETEER. A person clothed in scarlet? This unusual word occurs in the Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SCATH, *s* Saxon. Hurt, damage, destruction.

To do offence and *scath* in Christendom.
K. John, ii, 1.

The substantive usually rhimes to *bath*, the verb to *bathe*.

Warriors, whom God himself elected hath
His worship true in Sion to restore,
And still preserv'd from danger, harm, and *scath*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 21.

To work new woe, and unprovided *scath*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 34

SCATHE, *v.* To damage, or injure by violence. This word was used by Milton. See Johnson.

You are a saucy boy, 'tis so indeed!
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Rom. and Jul., i, 5.

SCATHFUL, *a.* Destructive, pernicious.

With which such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet,
That very envy, and the tongue of loss,
Cry'd fame and honour on him. *Twelfth N.*, v, 1.
So did they beat, from off their native bounds,
Spain's mighty fleet with cannons' *scathful* wounds.
Niccols' England's Eliza, Mirr. Mag., 838.

†SCATTER. To drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath *scatterd*.
The Wizard, a Play, 1640, MS.

†SCATTERGOOD. A spendthrift. The term occurs in Kendall's Epigrammes, 1577, folio 56.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a *scatter-good*; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.
Sanders' Physiognomie, 1653.

†SCEG. A wooden peg.

Which as the owner for his use did weare,
A nayle or *sceg* by chance his breech did teare.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SCELLUM. See SKELLUM.

†SCIENCE. A shoot of a tree or plant.

Surculus. . . . . Ente, greffe. A graffe, or *science*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†SCITE. Situated; dwelling.

I' th' Book of Life without a name me write,
For in thy name alone mine hope is *scite*.
Owen's Epigrams Englished, 1677.
As in the skies the sun, i' th' sun the light,
So vertue's splendor in thy face seems *scite*. *Ibid.*

SCOGAN, SKOGAN, or SCOGGIN. Whether there were two persons of this name, one *John*, and the other *Henry*, or only one, is a matter much disputed, between the doughty critic Ritson and Mr. Malone The jests of one of them were published by Andrew Borde, physician, and this was probably the person whom Shakespeare represents as having his head broken by Falstaff in his youth. Ritson will have two of the name.

The same sir John, the very same. I saw him break *Skogan's* head at the court gate, when he was a crack, not thus high. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Ben Jonson calls him up, in his masque of the Fortunate Islands, in company with Skelton, and there clearly describes him as,

A fine gentleman, and a master of arts
Of Henry the Fourth's time, that made disguises
For the king's sons, and writ in ballad royal
Daintily well.
In rhyme, fine tinkling rhyme, and flowing verse,
With now and then some sense! and he was paid for't,
Regarded and rewarded, which few poets
Are now adays.

Stowe also relates that he sent a ballad to prince Henry, and his brothers, "while they were at supper in the Vintry." This then was *Henry;* and it is ridiculous to accuse Shakespeare of anachronism, for introducing him at that period. If there was one of the name also in Edward the Fourth's time, as Holinshed asserts, it must have been *John*. Which of them was the subject of a coarse epigram, which the author (lord Brook) chooses to call a sonnet, is uncertain. Whichever it was, it seems he had a wife, and not a good one. *Cælica*, 49. This suits best with what we know of the first, or *Henry*.

Steele calls *Scoggin* "a droll of the *last* century," and humorously pretends that one of the *Stuffs* intermarried with a daughter of his: but he was writing in 1709, so early in that century, that perhaps he might mean the 16th by the *last;* but even that would not be early enough, if *Scoggin*, the droll, belonged to the time of Henry IV. See Tatler, No. 9. This expression *last century*, led one worthy editor into an error, who says in a note that he belonged to the reign of James I.

†SCOLE. The dish of a balance.

Lanx, Cic. πλάστιγξ. ζυγὸς etiam Eustathio teste, vocabulo latius sumpto. Basin d'un trebucher. The *scole* of the balance. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SCOLLOP-LACES.

With pristine pinners next their faces,
Edg'd round with ancient *scollop laces*,
Such as, my antiquary says,
Were worn in old queen Bess's days.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

SCONCE, *s.* A round fortification, or blockhouse; *schantz*, German.

They will learn you by rote, where such and such services were done; at such and such a *sconce*, at such a breach. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.
To talk of flanks, of wings, of *sconces*, holds,
To see a sally, or to give a charge.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.

2. In the Malcontent, the editor explains it a screen:

Enter Mendozo, with a *sconce*, to observe Ferneze's entrance. Stage Direction to act ii, sc. 1.

It means, however, a *lantern*. See Minshew. Ferneze also has lights carried before him.

A *sconse* is put for a lantern, in Holyoke's and the other old Dictionaries; whence it is still used for certain pendent candlesticks, as Mr. Todd with probability conjectures.

3. A head; supposed, from being round and strong.

Must I go shew them my unbarbed *sconce*.
Coriol., iii, 2.
Why does he suffer this rude knave now, to knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Haml.*, v, 1.
Th' infused poyson working in his *sconce*.
Fansh. Lus., viii, 51.
I say no more,
But 'tis witbin this *sconce* to go beyond them.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., xii, 436.

In this sense it is perhaps still occasionally used in familiar language.

†SCOPPERELL. A boy's plaything, apparently something like our teetotum. See Halliwell's Dictionary of Archaisms.

If once we creepe out o' th' shells, we run from our ould loves like *scopperells*; weomens minds are planetary. *Sampson's Vow Breaker*, 1636.

A SCORE, *s.* Twenty yards; in the language of archers, by whom it was constantly so used. Thus a mark of *twelve score*, meant a mark at the distance of two hundred and forty yards.

Ones, when the plague was in Cambrige, the downe wynd twelve *score* marke, for the space of three weekes, was thirteen *score* and a half; and into the wynd, being not very great, a great deale above fourteen *score*. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 215.

Here "downe wynd" must mean against the wind, and "into the wynd" with it, since the shot was longest that way. The passage is obscure; but it probably means, that the same shot which at other times would have measured *twelve score* only, then was thirteen and a half, &c., from the thinness of the air.

We have this use of *score* remarkably exemplified a page or two further:

And this I perceyved also, that wynde goeth by streames, and not holl together. For I should see one streame within a *score* of me; then, for the space of *two score*, no snowe would styre. *Toxoph.*, p. 217.

Thus we understand sir J. Falstaff's praise of old Double, as a good shot:

He would have clapp'd i' th' clout at *twelve score*, and carried you a forehand shaft at fourteen, and a fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see. 2 *Henry IV*, iii.

A modern archer would be petrified with astonishment at such shots; but bows and arms both were stronger then, and practice more perfect.

SCORPION. It was a current opinion that an oil, extracted from the scorpion, had a medicinal power to cure the parts wounded by the sting of the animal. The opinion was seriously maintained by sir Kenelm Digby, and by Moufet, in his Theatrum Insectorum.

And though I once despaired of women, now
I find they relish much of *scorpions*,
For both have stings, and both can hurt and cure too.
B. & Fl. Custom of C., act v
'Tis true, a *scorpion's* oil is said
To cure the wounds the vermine made.
Hudibr., III, ii, l. 1029

SCORSE, or SCORCE. Barter, or exchange. The origin seems uncertain. Lye's derivation from *cose* seems improbable, yet it is perhaps right, since it means the same in Scotch. See Jamieson. Johnson is evidently wrong in considering it as a contraction of *discourse*, in the manner of the Italian *scors*, &c. *Scorse*, or *scoace*, occurs also in the Exmoor dialect. See Grose.

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind
And recompenst them with a better *scorse*:
Weak body is well chang'd for mind's redoubled forse.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 55.

To SCORSE, *v.* To exchange.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light,
And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*.
Har. Orl. Fur., xx, 78.
Or cruell, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*,
And for one piece of thine my whole heart take.
Drayt. Idea, Sonnet 52.
In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorce*.
Ibid., Batt. of Agincr., p. 56.

Drayton very frequently uses it.

Will you *scourse* with him? You are in Smithfield.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 4.

He means, will you deal or barter with him, will you make him your *scourser*, when there are so many more to try?

The word occurs twice in Spenser. The first time exactly in this sense:

But Paridel, sore bruised with the blow,
Could not arise the counterchange to *scorse*.
F. Q., III, ix, 16.

In the second instance, *scorsed* seems rather to mean chased, and so has been interpreted. Yet I should rather expect a sense analogous at least to the other, as "forced him to change;" especially as coursed, which means chased, had just been used before:

Him first from court he to the cities coursed,
And from the cities to the townes him prest,
And from the townes into the countrie forsed,
And from the countrie back to private farms he *scorsed*.
F. Q., VI, ix, 3.

Observe, too, that he had employed the substantive in a corresponding sense. See HORSE-COURSER, which is corrupted from *horse-scourser*.

†Mango equorum, qui emit equos et permutat distrahitque. Maquignon. An horse *scorser*: he that buyeth horses and putteth them away againe by chopping and changing. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SCOTCH, *v.* To score, or cut in a slight manner.

We've *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it;
She'll close and be herself. *Macb.*, iii, 2.
He *scotch'd* and notch'd him like a carbonado
Coriol., iv, 5.
Plucke out thy bloudie fawchon, dastard thou,
Wherewith thou hast full many a skirmish made.
And *scotch'd* the braynes of many a learned brow.
Turbervile to the Sycoph

A SCOTCH, *s.* A slight cut, or superficial wound.

We'll beat them into bench-holes, I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 7.

Used also by Isaac Walton. See Johnson.

To SCOTH. To clothe, or cover up; pronounced *scoothe*. Mason says from σκότος.

And ere I got my booth,
Each thing in mantle black the night doth *scoth*.
Pemb. Arc., B. iii, p. 396.

SCOTOMY, *s.* An old medical term, for a dizziness, accompanied with dimness of sight; from σκότωμα, darkness. Evidently a term much used, by its being so completely Anglicized, in termination, accent, and quantity. The more learned term, *scotoma*, has since superseded it.

How does he, with the swimming in his head?
M. O. sir, 'tis past the *scotomy*, he now
Hath lost his feeling. *B. Jons. Fox*, act i.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already.
The whimsey, you all turn round.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

See *Scotomia*, in Blancard's Lexicon Medicum.

†SCOVEL. A baker's maulkin.

A *scovel*, drag, or malkin, wherewith the floore of the oven is made cleane.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 172.

†SCOUTWATCH. The duty of a scout.

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide this flie,—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spiyng me.
Heywood's Spider and the Flie, 1556

†SCOWER. To run hard.

The lady finding my acquaintance with my friend, *scowr'd* off; and he seeing himself discover'd, begg'd my silence, and promis'd a reformation
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

†*To* SCRALL. To swarm.

And the river shall *scral* with frogs. *Exodus*, viii.
The river *scrauled* with the multitude of frogs, instead of fishes. *Wisdom*, xix.

†SCRAPE-SCALL.

That will draw unto him everything, good, badde, precious, vile, regarding nothing but the gaine, a *scraper*, or *scrape-scall*, trahax
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 80.

†SCRATCHED. A cant term for being tipsy. It is introduced with others in the Workes of Taylor the Water-Poet, 1630.

†SCREEK, or SCRIKE. A screech.

Stridor serræ. τρίμμος πρίονος, Plutarch. The *screaking* noise of a sawe. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
Whereat they rais'd loud *screeks* the court about.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
I feare least this fellow should perceive her to be in labour, if he should often hear her *scrikes*.
Terence in English, 1614.

†SCRIB. What we now call a *scrub*, a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberall gentleman.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

SCRIMER, *s.* A fencer; *escrimeur*, French.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

No other instance has been discovered.

SCRINE, *s.* A writing desk; *scrinium*, Latin. Or a coffer; from *scryn*, a shrine.

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scrine*
The antique rolles which there lie hidden still.
Spens. F. Q., Introd., Stan. 2.

SCRIP, *s.* A small bag; πήρα is so translated in Luke, x, 4. Dr. Johnson derives it from the Icelandic. Shakespeare has used *scrip*, for a slip of writing, or a list:

Call them man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

SCRIPPAGE, *s.* Apparently coined by Shakespeare, as a parody on baggage.

Though not with bag and baggage,
Yet with scrip and *scrippage*. *As y. l. it*, iii, 2.

SCROYLE, *s.* A term of contempt, a wretch. Johnson conjectures that it may be derived from *escrouelle*,

French; if so, it is equivalent to *scab*.

By heaven, these *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
K. John, ii, 2.

To be a consort for every humdrum; hang 'em, *scroyles!* there is nothing in them in the world.
B. Jons. Ev. Man, i, 1.

A better, prophane rascal! I cry thee mercy, my good *scroile*, wast thou? *Ibid., Poet.*, iv, 3.

†SCROW. A scroll.

And after the *scrow* of the edict sent was unfolded, and begun to bee read from the beginning.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†SCRUB. A movement of dissent.

Then (after a *scrub* or a shrug) you must conceive he meetes with a lawyer, and fitting his phrase to his language, hee assaults him thus, and joynes issue.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SCRUPULOSITY. For scrupulousness.

Cum tuâ religione odio dignus es. Thou art worthie of hatred for thy peevish precisenes. I beshrew thee for thy *scrupulositie* or superstition.
Terence in English, 1614.

†*To* SCUE. To slink.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SCULL, *s.* A shoal of fishes.

And there they fly or dye like scaled *sculls*,
Before the belching whale. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 5.

Milton also has used it. See Johnson. Minshew has "a *scull* of fishes," in that sense. It occurs also as *scole*, and is clearly the same word as *shoal*, now used. See Skinner, Etym. Voc. Ant.

My silver-scaled *skulls* about my streams do sweep.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1175.

To SCUMMER, or SCUMBER. To ease the body by evacuation.

His embleme and elegie are pretie, and I have read far wittier and better pende without the picture of a fellow in a square cap, *scummering* at a privy.
Ulysses upon Ajax, B 6.

Just such a one as you use to a brace of grey-hounds, When they are led out of their kennels to *scumber*.
Massing. Pict., v, 1.

See Gifford, in loco; and Jamieson. It is, possibly, from *scum*.

SCUMMER, *s.* The matter evacuated by stool.

For here old Ops her upper face
Is yellow, not with heat of summer,
But safroniz'd with mortal *scummer*.
Musar. Deliciæ, on Epsom Wells.

This effect is supposed to be produced by the efficacy of the Epsom waters. In some editions printed *scumber*.

†SCUMMER. An implement for clearing scum off; a skimmer.

Spatha, Plin. rudicula, Celso, ligula, Colum. pro rudi qua spumam deducimus, et quæ coquuntur super ignem agitamus σπάθη. Escumoir, espatule. A *scummer*, a ladell. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Arenam metiris: you tell how many holes bee in a *scummer*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1634, p. 553.

†SCUPE. An old name for a woodcock.

A woodcock or *scupe*, galinago.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 21.

†SCUTE. A very small coin, mentioned in a letter of Thomas Nash, 1596, "worse than a *scute* or a dandiprat."

For sum of them, that was wonte to pay to his lord for his tenement, which he hyrith by the yere, a *scute*, payyth now to the kynge, over that *scute*, fyve *skuts*.
Fortescue's Diff. between an absolute and limited monarchy.

SEA-MELL, called also *sea-mew*. A water-fowl, a small and common species of gull, called by Ray *larus cinereus*. There is strong reason for concluding this to be the right reading in these lines:

I'll bring thee clustring filberds, and sometimes
Young *sea-mells* from the rock. *Temp.*, ii, 2.

That is, when he could take the young birds, before they were able to fly. The old editions read *scamells*, of which nothing can be made. *Seamall*, or *mell*, is still a provincial name for this bird, which Montagu calls the *common gull*.

SEAM, *s.* Grease, lard, tallow. Saxon. Kersey says, "the fat of a hog dried."

The proud lord,
Who bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 3.

Johnson quotes an instance from Dryden's Virgil. See to ENSEAM. It is given by Grose as a southern word.

SEAR, *a.* Dry, withered. Saxon.

Old age
Which, like *sear* trees, is seldom seen affected.
B. and Fl. Wit without Mon., iii, 1.

My body budding now no more; *sear* winter
Hath seal'd that sap up. *Ibid., Mons. Thomas*, ii, 5.

Noone-day and midnight shall at once be seene;
Trees, at one time, shall be both *sere* and greene.
Herrick, p. 64.

Yet shall thy sap be shortly dry and *seer*.
Drayt. Ecl., ii, p. 1389.

SEAR, as a substantive. A state of dryness.

My way of life
Is fallen into the *sear*, the yellow leaf. *Macb.*, v, 3.

Hence to *sear*, still in use, is to dry up a wound by the force of fire. So *sear'd* is used as an epithet for age, meaning dried:

So beauty peep'd through lattice of *sear'd* age.
Shakesp. Compl of a Lover.

†SEARCE. A strainer; a fine sieve.

A *searce* or *scarcer*, to trie out the fine poulder, incerniculum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 187.

Take al these and make them into powder, and searce them through a *searcer*, and drink them in white wine or good ale first and last.
The Pathway to Health, f. 49.

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

†SEARCHANT.

His countenance did show the same,
In *searchant*.
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 79.

†SEARCHER. An old term for a farmer of the customs.

Fermier de ferme publicque. A *searcher* or customer: the kings or queenes farmer or commonwealths revenues. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SEARED. Secured, protected.

He viewes the place, and finds it strongly *seared*,
Not to be won by armes, but skal'd by slight.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1709.

SECONDS, in a duel. They were frequently obliged to fight as earnestly as the principals. This obligation is expressed at large in the following passage:

Good, my lord,
Let me prevent your farther conjurations
To raise my spirit. I know this is a challenge
To be delivered unto Orleans' hand,
And that my undertaking ends not there,
But I must be [illegible]
Not alone search your enemy, measure weapons,
But stand in all your hazards, as our bloods
Ran in the self same veins; in which, if I
Better not your opinion, as a limb
That's putrified and useless, cut me off,
And underneath the gallows bury it.
Pl. Hon. M. Fortune, iii, 1.

There is a duel on the stage, in Shirley's tragedy of the Cardinal, in which both the *seconds* are killed before the principals. One *second* is killed by the other. It is then considered as two to one against the principal, who has lost his *second*; but he, instantly dispatching his adversary's second, exclaims,

Commend me to my friend, the scales are even.
Cardinal, act iv.

That is, to the second killed before. In the 39th number of the Tatler, Steele gives a ludicrous account of how it became a custom for *seconds* to fight; but he had certainly no intention of writing historical fact, in that place.

SECT, *s.* Seems to be erroneously used for sex, as it is sometimes even now by incorrect speakers.

So are all her *sect*, if once they are in a calm they are sick. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

So Middleton:

'Tis the easiest art and cunning for our *sect* to counterfeit sick. *Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 339.

And of thy house they mean
To make a nunnery, where none but their own *sect*
May enter in. *Jew of Malta*, O. Pl., viii, p. 322.

Several other instances are given by Mr. Steevens on the above passage of Shakespeare.

In Othello it is used for section, or cutting; unless it be, as Dr. Johnson conjectures, an error of the press for *set*.

SEDGELY CURSE, *prov.* A coarse and horrible imprecation, recorded by Ray among the proverbs of Staffordshire. Several of our old dramatists have thought it worthy of introduction.

A *Sedgly curse* light on him, which is, Pedro,
The fiend ride through him booted and spurred
With a sythe at his back.
B. and Fl. Tamer Tamed, v, 2.

Here it is printed in the old editions *Seagley*, but the meaning is clear.

Now the *Sedgly curse* upon thee
And the great fiend, &c.
Goblins, by Suckling, O. Pl., x, 128.

Massinger has given it to the Scotch:

May the great fiend, &c.—as the Scotchman says.
City Madam, ii, 2.

†SEEKERS. The name of a religious sect.

I have told you, said the marquess, that the word it self sayes nothing. Then, said the gentleman, there is a perswasive spirit that directs every man and leads them into all truth who are seekers of her meerly for love of her self. Indeed, said the marquess, I have heard of such a sect that is newly sprung up, who go under the name of *Seekers*, but I had rather be on the finders side. To which the gentleman made answer, Seek and ye shall find.
Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

Seekers and singers next took pains
T' approach religion's poor remains.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

To SEEL, *v.* To close the eyelids partially or entirely, by passing a fine thread through them; *siller*, Fr. This was done to hawks till they became tractable.

Having taken a faulcon you must *seel* her, in such a manner that as the seeling slackens, the faulcon may be able to see what provision is straight before her—and be sure you *seel* her not too hard.
Gent. Recreation.

Hence, metaphorically, to close the eyes in any way:

Come, *seeling* night,
Skarf up the tender eye of pitiful day.
Macbeth, iii, 1.

Mine eyes no more on vanity shall feed,
But *seeled* up with death, shall have their deadly meed.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 23.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
B. and Fl. Phil., v, 1.

It was sometimes effected by passing a small feather through the lids, to which allusion is probably made in these lines:

No, when light-wing'd toys
Of feather'd Cupid, *seel* with wanton dulness
My speculative active instruments—
—Let, &c. *Othello*, i, 3.

It was a common notion, that if a

dove was let loose with its eyes so closed, it would fly straight upwards, continuing to mount, till it fell down through mere exhaustion. Allusions to this are made by Sidney, in his Arcadia, and many others. See Johnson.

And that vaile over her eyes, by which she hopes, like a *seeled* pigeon, to mount above the clouds.
Cælum Britan., 4to, 1634, sign. D 2 b.

SEELY, *a.* Happy; from *sælig*, Saxon. Mr. Todd has successfully shown this to be the original meaning, from Chaucer and others. From the notion that fools are apt to be fortunate, it probably became nearly synonymous with the word *silly*, which appears to have been formed from it. In Spenser it means generally *simple*, artless; not quite what we call silly. It was then so far on its progress:

The *seely* man, seeing him ride so ranck,
And ayme at him, fell flat on ground for feare.
F. Q., II, iii, 6.

In some places he has *silly*, exactly in the same sense, where Upton and Church would substitute *seely;* but as Spenser published his own poem, we have no right to change his terms, and he evidently considered these as equivalent. See Upton's Glossary.

SEEMING, as a substantive, is little in use now, if at all; but was abundantly common in the old writers.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *2 Hen. IV*, v, 2.

It is abundantly exemplified in Johnson.

†SEEMLESS. Unseemly.

Did his father place
Amids the paved entry, in a seat
Seemless and abject. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xx.

SEEN. Well seen in any art, was used for well skilled in it.

It's a schoolmaster
Well *seen* in music. *Tam. of Shr.*, i, 2.

Sometimes simply seen. So *spectatus* was used in Latin; and it was, probably, an imitation of the Latin idiom which introduced it.

He's affable, and *seen* in many things,
Discourses well, a good companion.
A Woman killed w. K., O. Pl., vii, 275.
Present me as a gentleman well qualified,
Or one extraordinarily *seen* in divers
Strange mysteries. *B. & Fl. Wom. Hater*, i, 3.
Sir Robert Stapylton—who, for a man well spoken, properlie *seen* in languages, a comlie and goodlie personage, had scant an equall.
Har. Life of Sands, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 235, ed. Park.

SEGS. Sedges, or the water flower-deluce. See Lovell's Herbal, &c. *Secg*, Saxon.

Then on his legs
Like fetters hang the under-growing *segs*.
Brit. Past., ii, p 22.
Segs, rank bulrush, and the sharpen'd reed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1582.
Hid in the *segges*, fast by the river's side.
Weakest goes to Wall, sign. C 4 b.
I wove a coffin for his corse of *segys*,
That with the wind did wave like bannerets.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 266.

SEIGNORIE. Lordship, dominion; commonly written SIGNORY, q. v.

And may thy flood have *seignorie*
Of all floods else. *Brit. Past.*, i, 37.

SEIZED. Possessed. Still current as a technical term in the law, and probably used with that allusion here.

Did forfeit with his life, all those lands
Which he stood *seiz'd* of. *Haml.*, i, 1.

SELCOUTH, *a.* Strange, seldom known; from *seld*, and *couth*. A Saxon compound, existing also in the Scottish dialect, and exemplified from Gav. Douglas and A. Wyntoun. See Jamieson.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
Spens. F. Q., IV, viii, 14.

Peculiar, I believe, to Spenser, among [late] English writers. Skinner quotes it as *selkougth*, as applied to Christ's miracles, but does not name his author. It is not in Chaucer.

SELD, *adv.* Seldom; *seld*, and *seldan*, Saxon.

If I might in intreaties find success,
As *seld* I have the chance. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 6.
But fortune, that doth *seld* or never give
Success to right and virtue, made him fall
Under my sword. *Mass. Very Wom.*, iv, 2.
Seld or never stoops the will.
Sylv. Map of Man, p. 800.
Such beastly rule as *seld* was seen before.
Haringt. Ep., iii, 18

Also in compounds:

Seld-shown flamens
Do press among the popular throngs. *Coriol.*, ii, 1

Seld-seen is used by other authors.

SELD, *adj.* Scarce.

For honest women are so *seld* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poor few that are.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 391.

SELDOM, *a.* Mr. Todd has shown the use of this word as an adjective, in several instances.

SELF, *a.* The use of this word as an adjective is exemplified by Johnson from Shakespeare, Raleigh, and Dryden, and he considers it as the primary signification. The mode of its composition with the pronouns adjec-

tive, is a matter of great doubt, the discussion of which may be seen in Todd's Johnson, but belongs not to our inquiries. It is arbitrarily joined with other words to imply reciprocal action, as *self-murder*, &c., but the following compound is peculiar.

SELF-UNED, *a.* United to itself, unmixed with other things.

But when no more the soul's chief facultues
Are sperst to serve the bodie many waies,
When all *self-uned* free from day's disturber,
Through such sweet trause, she finds a quiet harbour.
Sylv. Du Bart., W. 2, D. 2, p. 177.

†SELF-HEADY. Headstrong.

The heedlesse rout
Of the *self-heady* multitude, do call
Me impious nurse of error. *Phillis of Scyros*, 1655.

†SELFLY. By one's self.

Shall not this heavenly work the workers raise,
Unto the clouds on columnes *selfly*-rear'd.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.
See we not hanging in the clouds each howr
So many seas, still threatning down to pour,
Supported only by th' aire's agitation
(*Selfly* too weak for the least waight's foundation)?
Ibid.

†SELF-SOCIETY. Solitude; having one's self for company.

Moreover I have observed that hee is too much given to his study and *self-society*, specially to convers with dead men, I mean books.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

SELL, *s.* A saddle; *selle*, French. Very common in Spenser. See Upton.

What mighty warrior that mote be
Who rode in golden *sell* with single speare.
Spens. F. Q., II. iii, 12.
They met, and low in dust was Guardo laid,
'Twixt either army, from his *sell* down kest.
Fairf. Tasso, iii, 14.

So again in iv, 46.

†SELLING OF PEARS. A name of an old game.

Chytrinda, Cum qui medianus sedet vellicatur, pungitur, aut feritur a circumcurstantibus, donec ab eo prehensus quispiam ejus vices subit. χυτρίνδα, Pollu. The play called *selling of peares*, or how many plums for a penie. *Nomenclator*, 1585.
They had likewise their collabismos; and so they had their chytrinda answerable to our hot cockles, which play the learned Littleton, by a synonimous term, calls *selling of pears*, or how many pears for a penny.
Useful Transactions in Philosophy, 1709.

Another game, with a similarly quaint name, is mentioned

After this we went to a sport called *selling of a horse for a dish of eggs and herrings*.
Pepys' Diary, Feb. 2d, 1660.

SEMBLABLE, *a.* Like, resembling.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. 2 *Hen. IV*, v, 1.
With these and the *semblable* inordinate practices.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scott., B 3 b, 1 a.

SEMBLABLE, *s.* Likeness. Intended, however, by Shakespeare, as a specimen of ridiculous affectation.

His *semblable* is his mirror; and who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more. *Haml.*, v, 2.

He means to say, "Nothing really resembles him but his mirror, whoever else attempts it, is his shadow only."

SEMBLABLY, *adv.* Like; in a similar manner.

His name was Blunt,
Semblably furnish'd like the king himself
1 *Hen. IV*, v, 3.
Semblably prisoner to your general, as your honour'd selves to me. *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, iii, 1.

†SEMBLANCE. Appearance.

Wherof Maximus being certified made *semblance* as though he were sore grieved therewith.
Holinshed, 1577.

SEMBLATIVE. Resembling.

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
Twelfth N., i, 4.

SEMBLAUNT, or SEMBLANT, *s.* Likeness; the same as semblance.

But under simple shew and *semblant* plaine
Lurk'd false Duessa. *Spens. F. Q.*
Neither in word or countenance made any *semblant* of liking or disliking the message.
Knolles's Turks, p. 368 L.

Prior has used it as a substantive; but his example has not been followed. See Johnson.

†*To* SEMBLE. To dissemble.

Ile tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker. *Three Ladies of London*, 1584.

A SEMINARY, *s.* An elliptical expression, meaning a *seminary priest*; that is, an Englishman educated as a popish priest in a foreign seminary or university.

O' my conscience a *seminary*! he kisses the stocks.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 1.
By this good bishops means, [Cotton, bp. of Salisbury] and by the assistance of the learned dean of Sarum Dr. Gourden, a *seminarie* called Mr. Carpenter, a good scholler, and in degree a bachelor of divinitie, was converted. *Haring. Nugæ*, ii, p. 130, ed. Park.
Awhile agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 1.

Their residence in this country being forbidden by act of parliament, they were the sport of informers, and the victims of persecution, throughout the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

SEMPSTER, *s.* What we now call a sempstress; a woman who makes up linen for wear. Minshew explains it, "a needle woman."

S. A *sempster* speak with me, sayst thou?
N. Yes, sir, *she's* there *viva voce*.
Roaring G., O. Pl., vi, 11.

SENDAL, *s.* A kind of thin Cyprus silk. *Kersey*. From the low Latin, *cendalum*. [It is not unfrequently

spelt *cendal* in English.] "Tela subserica, vel pannus Sericus." *Du Cange.*

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
Greensleeves, Ellis' Specim., vol. iii, p. 328.

And how, in *sendal* wrapt, away he bore
That head with him. *Fairf. Tasso*, viii, 55.

SENGREEN. The common house-leek.

Sengreene, as Dioscorides writeth, is of three sorts. The one is great, the other small, and the third is that which is called stone-crop, and stone-hore.
Lyte's Herbal, p. 124.

SENNET, SENET, SYNNET, or CYNET; written also SIGNET, and SIGNATE. A word chiefly occurring in the stage directions of the old plays, and seeming to indicate a particular set of notes on the trumpet, or cornet, different from a flourish.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
Decker's Satirom.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.. *Antonio's Revenge.*

Sound a *signate*, and pass over the stage.
1st *Part Hieron.*, O. Pl., iii, 63.

In Beaumont and Fletcher's Knight of Malta, act v, sc. 2, it is written *synnet*, and Mr. Sympson has explained it, i. e., *flourish of trumpets*. But we see above, from Decker's play, that they were different. It appears to have been a technical term of the musicians who played those instruments.

SENOYS. Siennois, the people of Sienna.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears.
All's W., i, 2.

Mr. Steevens says that Painter, translating Boccaccio, calls them *Senois*, the Italian being *Sanese;* but I have not been able to find the example. In Mercator's Geography, translated by Saltonstall, they are called *Senenians*. P. 701.

†*To* SENSE. To give the sense of, to expound.

'Twas writ, not to be understood, but read,
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get——undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'r knew.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

SEQUENCE, *s.* Succession, regular order. The words of this family are in general rare, but can hardly be called obsolete. See Johnson.

Cut off the *sequence* of posterity. *K. John*, ii, 1.

Tell my friends,
Tell Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout. *Timon of Ath.*, v, 3.

SEQUENT, following, as an adjective, is very uncommon, but as a substantive still more so; a follower.

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Love L. L.*, iv, 2

SEQUESTER, *s.* Sequestration, separation. I know it only in the following instance:

This hand requires
A *séquester* from liberty, fasting and prayer.
Othello, iii, 4.

It is evidently accented there on the first syllable.

SERE, *adj.* Dry. See SEAR.

SERE, *s.* The claw of an eagle, or other bird or beast of prey. Johnson has one example from Chapman; but others are to be found. It is clearly from *serre*, French, which means the same.

But as of lyons it is said or eagles,
That when they goe they draw their *seeres* and talons
Close up, to shun rebating of their sharpnesse.
Revenge of Bussy D'Amb., E 3.

Again:

Death in his *seres* beares. *Ibid.*

That laurell spray,
That, from the heav'nly eagle's golden *seres*,
Fell in the lap of great Augustus' wife.
Byron's Trag., L 2.

Sere, or *cere*, in falconry, meant the fleshy part at the base of a hawk's beak, which term is still used by ornithologists for the corresponding part of other birds. Being more commonly written *cere*, it should seem to be derived from *cera*, having in many birds the appearance of wax. But *sere* means something very different in the following passage:

The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are tickled ath' *sere*. *Haml.*, act ii.

This is, probably, to be referred to *sear*, dry, as signifying a dry cough; or *serum*, for defluxion.

SERE, *adj.* This word occurs again, in a sense perfectly peculiar, in Ascham's Toxophilus. It seems there to mean individual, particular, single:

To all manner of men, that every *sere* person shall have bowe and shaftes of his own. *Tox.*, p. 90.

Some be instruments for every *sere* archer to bringe with him. *Ibid.*, p. 134.

I have seene good shooters, which would have for every bowe a *sere* case. *Ibid.*, p. 154.

Also, p. 187, "every *sere* archer."

I have not met the word elsewhere, in such a sense.

SERENE, *s.* A blight, or unwholesome air, the damp of evening.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face. *B. Jons. Fox*, ii, 6.

Also in his 32d Epigram. Daniel writes it *syrene:*

The fogs and the *syrene* offend us more,
Or we may think so, than they did before.
Queen's Arcad., i, 1

It is from the French *serain*, which means the same, and is explained by Cotgrave, "The mildew, or harmefull dew of some summer evenings."

†SERENIFY. To become serene.

It's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *serenefies*.
Passenger of Benvenuto. 1612.

A SERPENT, TO BECOME A DRAGON, MUST EAT A SERPENT, *prov.* Brathwaite attributes this saying to Pliny: "Serpens, nisi serpentem comederit, non fit draco." *Engl. Gent.*, p. 237, 4to. I believe it is not in Pliny, but it is a Greek proverb, noticed both by Apostolius and Erasmus, and found also in Suidas: Ὄφις εἰ μὴ φάγοι ὄφιν, δράκων οὐ γενήσεται. Dryden has it exactly:

A *serpent* ne'er becomes a flying dragon.
'Till he has eat a serpent. *Œdipus*, iii, 1.

We are thus enabled to supply a remarkable deficiency in a passage in the Honest Man's Fortune, by Beaumont and Fletcher, where both folios read, very strangely,

The *snake*, that would be a dragon, and have wings
Must eat, and what implieth that, but this.

The repetition of the word *snake*, led to this blunder, being itself probably taken for an error. Read,

The *snake* that would be a dragon, and have wings,
Must eat a *snake*, &c.

And this is fully confirmed by what follows:

And what implieth that, but this,
That in this *cannibal* age, he that would have
The sute of wealth, must not care whom he feeds on?
And, as I've heard, there's no flesh battens better
Than that of a profest friend; and he that would mount
To honour, must not make dainty to use
The head of his mother, back of his father, or
Neck of his brother, for ladders to his preferment.
Act iii, sc. 3.

All implying the devouring of friends and kindred. There is no old quarto of this play. Ben Jonson has changed it to *eating a bat*, probably in consideration of *the wings;* but it is odd that he should desert the ancients:

A *serpent*, ere he comes to be a dragon,
Must eat a *bat*. *Catiline*, iii, 6.

It is also made an emblem, in Arch Simson's Hieroglyphica, p. 95.

SERPIGO, *s.* A kind of tetter, or dry eruption on the skin; from *serpo*, Latin, but more immediately from *serpedo*, or *serpigo*, low Latin.

The mere effusion of thy proper loins
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner. *Meas. for M.*, iii, 1.
Now the dry *serpigo* on the subject.
Tro. & Cress., ii, 3.

You must know, sir, in a nobleman 'tis abusive; no, in him the *serpigo;* in a knight the grincomes, in a gentleman the Neapolitan scabb.
Jones's Adrasta, C 2

In Langham's Garden of Health, *celandine* is recommended as a cure:

Stamp it, and apply it 14 dayes to all ringwormes, tetters, impetigo, and *serpigo*—morning and evening to heale them. *Celandine*, No. 5.

Sometimes corruptly written *sarpego:*

Be all his body stung
With the French fly, with the *sarpego* dry'd.
T. Heywood's Roy. King, &c., act iii.

To SERRE. To join closely; *serrer*, French. Bacon has used it, and Milton certainly employs the participle *serried*, but it is supposed from to *serry*. See Todd. This word was attempted to be introduced into a passage of Shakespeare's Timon, but without necessity or propriety. See BECK.

Double soldiers *serring*
The spiritual to the temporal corslet.
G. Tooke's Belides, p. 4.

†Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it.
Knolles' Hist. of the Turks, 1603.

†And more closely to *serre* themselves together, the better to endure the shocke of their enemies, if they should charge them. *Ibid.*, 1610.

SERVANT. The gallantry of old times, not contented with calling a lady the mistress of her lover (a phrase still retained), gave to him also the correlative title of *servant;* which, therefore, was often equivalent to lover. Lovers have long ceased to be so obsequious.

Too low a mistress for so high a *servant*
Two Gent. Ver., ii, 4.

Where the first question is—if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, ii, 2.

Was I not once your mistress, and you my *servant?*
B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady, v, 1.

The instances are too common and well known to require multiplying.

SESKARIS. Small coins.

There was at that time forbidden certaine other coynes called *seskaris* and dodkins, with all Scottish monies. *Stowe's London*, 1599, p. 97.

†SESPERAL.

No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any pipes, *sesperals*,

or windvents pertaining to the conduit, under pain of imprisonment. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

SESSY, or SESSA. A word occurring thrice in Shakespeare, but I believe nowhere else. I have little doubt that the conjecture of Dr. Johnson is right, that it was used for the French *cessez*, cease, though I do not believe that it was ever common: and clearly it has no connexion with our expression, *so, so*. Mr. Steevens gives *cease* instead of *sessy*, in a stanza which he quotes. In Lear it is,

Dolphin, my boy,
Sessy, let him trot by. iii, 4.

It is a fragment of an old song, introduced in both places. It occurs again in Lear:

Sessy, come march to wakes and fairs. iii, 6.

The word is used once more in the Taming of the Shrew:

Therefore, paucas pallabras; let the world slide; *sessa*. *Induction.*

In this place, Theobald calls it Spanish, being joined with two Spanish words. It may be either; but the learned commentators seem to have forgotten this passage, when they wrote their notes on the two others.

SETEBOS. The supposed deity of Sycorax, in Shakespeare's Tempest.

His art is of such power,
It would controul my dam's god, *Setebos*,
And make a vassal of him. *Tempest*, i, 2.

Shakespeare did not invent this false god, he had found him in the travels of his time:

The giantes, when they found themselves fettered, roared like bulls, and cryed upon *Setebos* to help them. *Eden's Hist. of Travayle*, p. 434.

SETTING, *a.* The west, the place of the setting sun. This usage of it has never been common.

Conceiv'd so great a pride,
In Severn on the east, Wyre on the *setting* side.
Drayt. Polyolb., vii, p. 791.

SETTLE, *s.*, for a bench, though used by Dryden, is now little known. Johnson quotes this instance:

A common *settle* drew for either guest.

In Ezekiel, xliii, 14, 17, *settle* seems to be used for a kind of ledge or flat portion of the altar, as it increased in breadth towards the bottom. Dr. Gill makes a court of it. In the Vulgate, it is *crepido*, which agrees with *ledge* in some translations. The clearest account of the *settle* seems to be in the assembly's annotations: "The fabrick of it seems to be thus; one cubit high was the basis, or foot, or bottome, bosome, or *settle*.—From thence two cubits to the round ledge, or bench, or *settle*, of a cubit broad, that went round about it.—This lodge or bench seems to be for them that served at the altar to stand upon, and to go upon, round about the altar." *In loco.* In ch. xlv, v. 19, the "four corners of the *settle* of the altar" are mentioned in a way that seems quite incompatible with Dr. Gill's interpretation.

SETYWALL, SETWALL, *s.* Garden valerian. "Quia solet provenire propè muros humidos," says Minshew. The *humidos* might be omitted.

Went forth when May was in her prime,
To get sweet *setywall*. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iv, p. 1402.

Setwall, or garden valerian, at the first hath broad leaves of a whitish greene colour.
Lyte's Herbal p. 392.

A long chapter on its medical virtues is given in Langham's Garden of Health.

SEVERAL, *s.* An inclosed pasture, as opposed to an open field or common. In the following passage there seems to be some confusion:

My lips are no common, though *several* they be.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

Others are clearer:

Why should my heart think that a *several* plot
Which my heart knows the world's wide common place. *Shakesp. Sonnet*, 137.
Of late he's broke into a *several*
Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
Both corn and pasture. *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii, 1.
All *severals* to him are common.
Leigh's Accedence of Arm.

Bacon and others use it in this sense. See Johnson. Dr. James, quoted in the notes to the first passage, explains it of the two lands of an open field which are in culture, opposed to the third, which is fallow, and therefore common. It may be so locally, but the other is the more general sense. Tusser has a distinct chapter, comparing champion, or open country, with *severall*, and preferring the latter. See Mavor's edit., p. 203, &c. In the *severall*, he says they have,

More plenty of mutton and beef,
Corn, butter, and cheese of the best,
More wealth any where, to be brief,
More people, more handsome and prest.

Also, an individual:

Not noted, is't?
But of the finer natures; by some *severals*
Of head-piece extraordinary. *Wint. Tale*, i. 2

Also particulars:
All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
Severals, and generals. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

†SEW. A sewer.
L'esgout d'une ville. The towne sinke: the common *sew*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

To SEW. To follow; from *suivre*, French. Formed as in pursue, therefore more properly *sue*.
Since errant arms to *sew* he first began.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 17.
The while king Henry conquered in France
I *sued* the warres, and still found victory
In all assaults, so happy was my chance.
Mirr. Mag., p. 311.

To *sue*, in the legal sense, evidently originated from this; to follow or pursue in a law process, thence also called a *suit*.

SEWER, *s.* The officer who set on and removed the dishes at a feast; probably from *escuyer*. The word was used by Milton and Dryden. The following remark on the usual conduct of these officers, has been quoted from Barclay:
Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway,
But swift be they after, in taking meat away.
Barcl. Ecl., ii.

The inferior servants carried the dishes, the *sewer* placed them on the table, and took them off. See Stage Direction, Macb., i, 7.
Marry, sir, get me your pheasants, and your godwits, and your best meat, and dish it in silver dishes of your cousins presently, and say nothing, but *clap me a clean towel about you*, like a *sewer*, and bareheaded march afore it with a good confidence.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 3.

It was the business of the *sewer* also to bring water for the hands of the guests; hence he bore a towel, as the mark of his office:
Then the *sewre*
Pourd water from a great and golden ewre.
Chapman's Odyssey.
Here the *sewer* has friended a country gentleman with a sweet green goose.
Marston's Fawn, ii, 1; Anc. Dr., ii, 318.

†SEXTRY. Another name for the vestry; the sacristy.
A *sextrie* or vestrie, sacrarium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 252.

†SHACKLOCK. A lock for a fetter.
Or unback'd Jennet, or a Flanders mare,
That at the forge stand sniffing of the air.
The swarthy smith spits in his buckhorn first,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklocks*, hampers, gyves, and chains.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

SHADOW, *s.* A Latinism, for an uninvited stranger, introduced by one of the guests at a feast, or dinner. Called *umbra* in Latin. He came as the shadow of the person invited.
Locus est et pluribus *umbris*. *Hor.*
I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement. *Mass. Unn. Combat*, iii, 1

†SHADOWS. Another name for a BONEGRACE, which shaded the face from the sun.
For your head here's precious geere,
Bonelace cros-cloths, squares, and *shadows*.
Dressings which your worship made us
Work upon above a yeare.
Jordan's Death Dissected, 1649.

†SHAFNET. The same probably as SHAFTMAN.
There's a planck sprung, somthing in hold did break.
Pump, buffies; carpenters, quicke stop the leake.
Once heave the lead againe, and sound abaffe,
A *shafnet* lesse, seven all. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHAFT, *s.* Sometimes used for a maypole. Johnson says "anything straight," which seems rather too lax a definition.
Great Mayings and May-games made by the governors and maisters of this city, with the triumphant setting up of the great *shafte* (a principall May-pole in Corn-hill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, therefore called *Undershafte*).
Stowe, Lond., p. 74.

The fate of this shaft, and the mischief it occasioned, may be seen in Pennant's London, p. 587, 8vo ed.

SHAFTMAN, *s.* Doubtless the same as *shaftment* in Kersey and Phillips, which is explained "a measure of about half a foot."
The thrust mist her, and in a tree it strake,
And entered in the same a *shaftman* deepe.
Har. Ariost., xxxvi, 56.

In the original it is "un palmo e più." [The *shaftman* was properly the measure from the top of the extended thumb to the extremity of the palm.]

SHAGEBUSHES, and SHALINES. Musical instruments mentioned at the coronation of Anne Boleyn.
In which barge was *shalines*, *shagebushes*, and divers other instrumentes of musicke which played continually. *Nichols' Progr., Cor. of Anne B.*, p. 2.

Shagebushes doubtless were sackbuts, or bass trumpets; for *shalines*, see SHAWM.

†SHAGGE. A sort of rough cloth?
The high priest a cap of white silke *shagge* close to his head. *The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne*, 1612.

SHAKESPEARE. A few words respecting the orthography of this celebrated name, may not be amiss. The poet himself, like many other persons of that age, appears to have

varied in the manner of writing his name. Critics, however, have adjudged the preference to *Shakspeare*, without the first *e;* and so it is printed in the latest edition of his works, the posthumous edition of Mr. Malone. I have preferred *Shakespeare*, and for these reasons: 1. That the *a* seems always to have been pronounced long, as the derivation requires, *Shake-speare* [ἐγχεσπάλος]; whereas *Shakspeare* leads to pronouncing it short, like *Shack*. 2. His contemporaries seem, with more uniformity than was then common, to have written it *Shakespeare*. So it stands in the first edition of his works; so in the verses written in honour of him, by his friend Jonson, and others; so in Allot's English Parnassus, and elsewhere. [He seems always to have printed it so.] After all, it is not of great importance either way, if it be agreed, at all events, to call him Shākespeare. But I thought it right to give an account of the practice which I have adopted.

SHAK-FORKE, *s.* A hay-fork; a fork for shaking up the grass: whence it is named.

Lik'st a strawne scare crow in the new-sowne field,
Rear'd on some sticke, the tender corne to shield.
Or if that semblance suit not everie deale,
Like a broad *shak-forke*, with a slender steel.
Hall, Sat., iii, 7.

SHAKING OF THE SHEETS. An old country dance, often alluded to, but seldom without an indecent intimation; for which reason the passages cannot well be cited. The tune is in sir John Hawkins's History of Music, vol. v, Appendix, No. 15. See Mass. City Madam, ii, 1; O. Pl., v, 502, vii, 262, 397; Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 25.

SHALE, *s.* The outer coat of some kinds of fruit. Dr. Johnson rightly considers it as only a corruption of shell.

Your fair shew shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
Hen. V, iv, 2.

We have also *shall* in the same sense; and it is punned upon, in allusion to *shall*, the sign of the future sense:

What hast thou fed me all this while with *shalles*,
And com'st to tell me now thou lik'st it not?
Merry Dev., O Pl., v, 268.

So Churchyard:

Thus all with *shall* or *shalles* ye shal be fed.
Challenge, p. 153.

Shells and *shalls* were often so united in a phrase:

Another man shall enjoye the sweet kirnell of this hard and chardgeable nutt, which I have beene so long in cracking; and nothing left to me but shells and *shalls* to feed me withall.
Ascham, in *Har. Nugæ Ant.*, i, 101, 8vo.

To SHALE. To take off the shell or coat.

A little lad set on a banke to *shale*
The ripen'd nuts. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 129.

†SHALLOP. A small pilot's ship, a ship with two masts.

They are two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed, and like two dragons defying one another, and ther are pylots, that in small *shallops*, are ready to steer all ships that passe.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Ther are divers other private short leters which may be said to be as small *shallops* attending greater ships, therfore they must not be expected to carry so much ballast. *Ibid.*

†SHAMEFAST, and SHAMEFASTNESS. These words have been corrupted into *shame-faced*, in which the real derivation, A.-S. *sceam-fæst*, is quite lost sight of. The words were always properly printed in the English bible till very recently.

For that he saw her wise, *shamefast*, and bringing forth goodly children. *North's Plutarch, Lycurgus.*
It was some mean of continency and *shamefastness*. *Ibid.*

†SHAMERAG. A shamrock.

Whilst all the Hibernian kernes in multitudes
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Shamroot, is also used.

And, for my cloathing, in a mantle goe,
And feed on *sham-roots* as the Irish doe.
Wythers, Abuses Stript and Whipt, 1613.

SHAMPANIE. This uncommon word appears only, so far as I know, in a masque supposed to be written by George Ferrers, one of the poets of the Mirror for Magistrates, to be performed before the queen, at the house of sir Henry Lee. It was first published from a MS., in a late beautiful work, entitled, Kenilworth Illustrated, where we find,

Sir Henry Lee's challenge before the *shampanie*.
P. 85.

This the editor explains, by conjecture I presume, "The lists, or field of contention, from the French, *campagne*."

†SHAPPAROON, or SHAPPEROON. A hood, a chaperon.

Most cleanely and profest antagonist to vermine, dirt, and filth, as Dragmatus the Diagotian stigmatist very

worthily wrot in his treatise of the antiquitie of *thapparoones* and carelesse bands.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Her *shapperoones*, her perriwigs and tires,
Are reliques which this flatt'ry much admires;
Rebatoes, maske, her busk and busk-point too,
As things to which mad men must homage doe. *Ibid.*

SHARD, *s.* A fragment of a pot or tile; hence *potsherd*, written *pot-sheard*, in the early editions of the Bible, Job, ii, 8, &c. From *schaerde*, Flemish, or *sceard*, Saxon.

For charitable prayers.
Shards, flints, and pebbles, should be thrown on her.
Haml., v, 1.

Hence, probably from a fancied resemblance, the hard wing-cases of a beetle:

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 2.

That is, they lift his sluggish body from the earth.

Hence also, *sharded*, enclosed in *shards*:

And often, to our comforts we shall find,
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-winged eagle. *Cymb.*, iii, 3.

Gower is quoted for *sherded*, in the sense of armed.

Cowsheards appear to mean only the hard scales of dried cow-dung: [quite erroneous; see the next article.]

The humble-bee taketh no scorn to lodge in a *cow's* foule *shard*. *Petite Palace of Pettie, &c.*, p. 165.

†SHARD. Dung, especially cow-dung. This is the meaning of the word in all the quotations in the preceding article in which beetles are alluded to. See Kirby and Spence's Entomology, p. 221 (seventh edition).

SHARD-BORNE, therefore, is not "born among shards," as Dr. Johnson once supposed, but carried by *shards*, which, as in the quotation from Antony and Cleop., are put for the wings themselves. [*Shard-borne* means born in dung. See above.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hum.
Mach., iii, 2.

SHARD appears once to be used by Spenser in the sense of boundary; the boundary in question being a river:

In Phædria's flit bark, over that perlous *shard*.
F. Q., II, vi, 38.

Bourn is the word used in a former stanza for the same thing. Stanza 10. See Warton on Comus, l. 313.

†SHARE. The pubes.

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water, the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

To SHARK, *v.* Nearly equivalent to the modern word to swindle; to play a dishonest trick.

That does it fair and above-board, without legerdemain, and neither *sharks* for a cup or a reckoning.
Earle's Microcosm., p. 206, Bliss.

Perhaps sometimes of this kind was intended in the following lines, where it is said that young Fortinbras,

Of unimproved mettle hot and full,
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there,
Shark'd up a list of landless resolutes
For food and diet. *Haml.*, i, 1.

Meaning, that he had collected, in a banditti-like manner, a set of rogues and vagabonds.

The word, either as substantive or verb, is hardly obsolete, and is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

†Then if we shall *shark* it,
Here fair is, and market.
Wits Recreations, 1654

SHAVELING, *s.* A term of contempt for a monk, because their heads were shaved.

Through that lewd *shaveling* will her shame be wrought. *Death of Rob. E. of Hunting.*, F 3.
Pope Alexander VI who was *ras* [a *shaveling*] was poisoned by another *ras* [a *shaveling*] with rat's bane.
Notes to Rabel., ii, ch. 30.

Curse, exorcise with beads, with booke and bell,
Polluted *shavelings*.
Taylor, Wat. Poet, Sculler, Epigr., 1

†Wouldst knowe the cause why Ponticus
Abroade she doeth not rome?
It is her use these *shavelyngs* still
With her to have at home.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†SHAVER. A cunning fellow.

Thou art a hackney, that hast oft beene tride,
And art not coy to grant him such a favour,
To try the courage of so young a *shaver*.
Cranley's Amanda, 1635.

But it was more likely that some of us scholars had done the fact, and the pedant likewise was of the same opinion, knowing full well that there were some cunning *shavers* amongst us, who were well verst in the art of picking locks. *History of Francion*, 1655.

SHAW, *s.* A thicket, or small wood. The word is still in use in Staffordshire, and is frequent in the composition of names, as *Aldershaw*, *Gentleshaw*, &c.

Thither to seek some flocks or herds we went,
Perhaps close hid beneath the green-wood *shaw*.
Fairf. Tasso, viii, 52.

According to some Dictionaries, it is a thicket of trees surrounding a close.

Kersey. "Septum circumcingens." *Voles.*

†SHAWLD, a fan to winnow corn.

A *trey*, or *shawld*, to winnowe or winnible corne with, ventilabrum. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 83.

SHAWM, from *schawme*, Teutonic. A sort of pipe resembling a hautboy. It is often corruptly written *shalm*, probably from an erroneous notion of its being the same as *psalm*. It is spoken of as very shrill.

Ev'n from the shrillest *shawm*, unto the cornamute. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, iv, p. 736.

Shalines, in the passage quoted under SHAGEBUSH, is evidently only a misprint or mis-reading for *shalmes*; which, indeed, are afterwards mentioned in the same paper. P. 10. I find it rhymed to *balm*, which seems to imply that it was then used as of the same sound with *psalm:*

He—
That never wants a Gilead full of balm
For his elect, shall turn thy woful *shalm*
Into the merry pipe. *G. Tooke, Belides*, p. 18.

SHEAF OF ARROWS. A bundle of them, such as one man carried for use.

Archers in coates of white fustian, signed on the brest and backe with the armes of the citie, their bowes bent in their handes, with *sheafes of arrowes* by their side. *Stowe's London*, p. 75.

Applied to various things collected or bundled together, as a sheaf of corn; from a Saxon word, meaning to press together.

To SHEAL. To strip the shell; from *shale*, or *shell*.

That's a *sheal'd* peascod. *Lear*, i, 4.

In saying this, the Fool points to Lear, meaning to say that he was an empty, useless thing. See SHALE.

SHEARD, *s.* The same as *shard;* written also *sherd*.

So that there shall not be found in the burning of it [the potter's vessel], a *sherd* to take fire from the hearth, or to take water withal out of the pit. *Isaiah*, xxx. 14.

Thou shalt even drink it, and suck it out, and thou shalt break the *sherds* thereof. *Ezek.*, xxiii, 34.

In both these passages, it was *sheards* in the early editions. See SHARD.

SHEARMAN, *s.* The man who shears the woollen cloth in manufacturing it.

Villain, thy father was a plaisterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

†*To* SHED. To divide the hair on the head.

Poinson pour faire la creste des cheveux. A bodkin, wier, or pin, to part, divide, or *shed* the haires. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SHEEN, *adj.*, shining; or, *s.*, lustre, brightness. Saxon, *scene*. The same word as shine. Both these words, though now disused, were so long retained by our poets, and particularly by Milton, that it seems hardly necessary here to exemplify them. I insert only one instance of each, from Shakespeare.

Adjective:

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii. 1.

Substantive:

And thirty dozen moons, with borrowed *sheen*. *Haml.*, iii. 1.

We have also *shine*, as a substantive, in the same sense; which is established in the compounds *sunshine* and *moonshine*. See SHINE.

†SHEEP-HEADED. Stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepeheaded* fooles, whom it hath undone and beggered. *Taylor's Works*, 1630.

†SHEEP'S EYE. *To cast a sheep's eye*, to look amorously or wantonly.

An. If I do look on any woman, nay,
If I do cast a *sheeps eye* upon any.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SHEER, *a.* Clear, and transparent, like pure water. This sense of the word is hardly expressed in Dr. Johnson's first definition or examples.

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream, through muddy passages,
Hath held his current and defiled himself.
Richard II, v. 3.

Who, having viewed in a fountain *shere*
His face, was with the love thereof beguyld.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 44.

The water was so pure and *sheere*.
Golding's Ovid, Met., iv.

In the metaphorical sense of pure and unmixed it is still used, as *sheer* sense, *sheer* argument In the sense of quick, clean (as an adverb), it is preserved by the usage of Milton. See Johnson.

SHEER, SHER, or SHIER THURSDAY. The Thursday before Easter, or Maundy Thursday; so called, from the custom of shearing or shaving the beard on that day. Cotgrave, under *Jeudi absolut*, writes it "*sheere* Thursday." The name is thus accounted for,

For that in old fader's days the people would on that day *shere* theyr hedes, and clyp theyr berdes, and

poot theyr heedes, and so make them honest ayenst Easter day.

Old Homily, cited in *Bourne's Pop. Ant.*, i, 124, 4to.

Other etymologies have been attempted, but this is much preferable. The doubtful nature of the origin, however, has caused a variation in the spelling, unusual even in those days of unsettled orthography. Here it is *chare*:

Item, said one of them, men speake much of the sacrament of the altar, but this will I bide by, that upon *chare* Thursday Christ brake bread unto his disciples. *Wordsw. Eccl. Biogr.*, i, p. 295.

Where also the same passage which is here first cited, is given much at large in a note, as taken from the *Festival*, p. 31. Dr. Wordsworth considers this as a decision *ex cathedra* respecting the origin of the word.

SHEERS, *prov.* "There went but a pair of sheers between them;" a proverbial expression, implying likeness, as, "They are of the same cloth or stuff; cut out at the same time, and in the same manner." A tailor's metaphor.

Well, there went but a pair of *sheers* between us.
Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

There went but a pair of *sheers* and a bodkin between them. *B. and Fl., Maid of Mill.*

There went but a paire of *sheeres* between him and the pursuivant of hell, for they both delight in sinne, grow richer by it, and are by justice appointed to punish it. *Overbury's Charact.*, 34, ed. 1630.

Why there goes but a pair of *sheers* between a promoter and a knave; if you know more, take your choice of either. *Match. at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 367.

It is in Howell's English Proverbs, p. 16, a; but I have not found it in Ray. Instances of its use, however, are very frequent. See Decker's Gul's Hornbook, chap. i, p. 38, repr.

SHELD, *a.* Coles has it, and explains it, "*interstinctus, discolor;*" i. e., *spotted, variegated* in colour: which explains both *sheld-apple*, and *fringilla*, a chaffinch, which he and Kersey have; and also *sheldrake*, a well-known name for a beautifully coloured duck.

To SHEND. To reproach, or scold; with several kindred significations. Of this word Johnson very properly says that, though used by Dryden, it is now wholly obsolete. *Scendan*, Saxon. The participle is *shent*.

Alas! sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

Sore brused with the fall he slow up rose,
And all enraged thus him loudly *shent*.
Spens. F. Q., II, v, 5.

2. To injure, or disgrace:

How may it be, said then the knight half wroth,
That knight should knighthood ever so have *shent*.
F. Q., II, i, 11.

3. To punish:

But first of Pinnabel a word to speake,
Who as you heard, with traiterous intent,
The bonds of all humanitie did break,
For which er long himselfe was after *shent*.
Har. Ariost., iii, 4.

4. To destroy:

But we must yield whom hunger soon will *shend*,
And make for peace, to save our lives, request.
Fairf. Tasso, vi, 4.

5. In the following passage it seems to mean to protect, which must be considered as an error, being contrary to all analogy [but see the second]:

This I must succour, this I must defend,
And from the wild boare's rooting ever *shend*.
Browne, Brit. Past., part ii, p. 144.

†Our noble queene Elizabeth in health and honour eke.
Good Lord, preserve to Nestor's dayes, that she thy truthe may keepe.
From bloody hands of forraine foes, good Lord, her save and *shend*:
Graunt that at all assayes she may by thee still be defend. *Stubbes' Examples*, 1581.

†SHEPPICK. A kind of hay-fork, still in use.

Two paire of links, a forest bill, and a *sheppicke*, with some odd tooles.
Inventory, 1627, *Stratford-on-Avon MSS.*

†SHEPSTER. A seamstress.

A sempster or *shepster*, sutrix
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 146.

Mabyll the *shepster* chevissheth her right well; she maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
Caxton's Boke for Travellers

†*To* SHERE. An old sea-term, to run aground.

These daungers greate doe oft befall,
On those that *shere* upon the sande.
Paradyse of Daynty Devyces, 1576.

SHERIFF'S POSTS. See POSTS.

†*To* SHERKE. To shrug.

Cap. No thou art deceiv'd, my noble Hyacinth, tis a mystery will exait thee, Hylas, 'twill make thee rise, I say, and put gold in thy purse; thou shalt follow the court like a baboone, when a thousand proper fellowes shall *sherke* for their ordinary.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To SHEW WATER. Seemingly a cant phrase for to produce a fee, for thus it is introduced:

F. If you've a suit, *shew water*, I am blind else.
A. A suit; yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for — — — —
— — — — one poor syllable
Cannot deserve a fee. *Massing. Maid of Honour*, i, 1.

"A proverbial phrase," says Mr. Gifford, "for a bribe, which, in Massinger's days *(though happily not since)* was found to be the only collyrium for the eyes of a courtier." The

allusion, after all, is obscure, and it would be satisfactory to find some other examples; which, if it were really proverbial, should not be difficult.

SHEWELLES, *s.* Examples, or something held up to give warning of danger; from to *shew*.

So are these bug-beares of opinions brought by great clearkes into the world, to serve as *shewelles*, to keepe them from those faults, whereto else the vanitie of the world, and weakenesse of senses might pull them.
Pembr. Arc., p. 263.

I have not found any other example.

†SHIDE. A billet of wood.

A *shide* or billet, cala.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 184.

Downe tumbling crake the trees, upriseth sound of axes strokes,
Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive, and mountaine elmes with leavers roll. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

†SHIELD.

We will drink in helmets,
And cause the souldier turn his blade to knives,
To conquer capons and the stubble goose;
No weapons in the age to come be known,
But *shield* of bacon, and the sword of brawn.
Randolph's Jealous Lovers, 1646.

Such gallants having spent their estates and wasted their bodies, they then look like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date, and ready to take his leave.
Poor Robin, 1705.

†SHIFTER. A cozener.

Shifting doeth many times incurre the indignitie of reproch, and to be counted a *shifter*, is as if a man would say in plaine tearmes a cooseuer.
Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

And let those *shifters* their owne judges be,
If they have not bin arrant thieves to me.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SHIMRING. Glimmering?

Whom when the Trojan duke had found
Approaching neare and knew, in *shimring* shadow darke and thin;
Much like, as after changing new when prime doth first begin,
Men see, or thinke they see, that doubtful moone in cloudes above. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

SHINE, *s.* Light, brightness, lustre. See SHEEN.

And now the dame had dried her dropping eyne,
When, like an April *Iris*, flew her *shine*
About the streets. *B. Jons. Panegyre*, vol. v, p. 198.
The *shine* of armour bright. *Har. Ariost.*, xxxvii, 15.
His lightnings gave *shine* unto the world.
Ps. xcvii, 4.

Milton has it:

Now sits not girt with taper's holy *shine*.
Ode on Nativity, v. 202.

Hence *sun-shine*, and *moon-shine*.

It is even used as an adjective, for *shining*:

Those warlike champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field, the challenge to define.
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 3.

Evidently put for *sheen*, for the convenience of a rhyme to define. It is rather odd, that *shine*, the verb, rhymes to it, in the former part of the stanza, a licence rarely assumed by English poets, though reckoned allowable in French verse.

†SHINERS. A Russian instrument of torture, mentioned in Pathomachia, 1630, p. 29.

†SHINNER. A long boot.

Caliga.... Chausse, chaussure, botine. An hose: a nether stocke: a *shinner*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SHIPPY. Frequented by ships.

Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SHIRT, WROUGHT (*i. e.*, worked), or HISTORICAL. Shirts and shifts were sometimes so adorned with worked or woven figures as to be thus described:

I wonder he speaks not of his *wrought shirt*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. out of his H., iv, 6.

Afterwards the man, who is a coxcomb, does say,

I, having bound up my wound with a piece of my *wrought shirt*. *Ibid.*

In Epicœne, he speaks of

Velvet petticoats, and *wrought smocks*. Act v, 1.
Having a mistress, sure you should not be
Without a neat *historical shirt*.
B. and Fl. Custom of C., ii, 1.

My *smock* sleeves have such holy imbroideries,
And are so learned, that I fear, in time,
All my apparel will be quoted by
Some pure instructor.
Maine's City Match, ii, 2, O. Pl., ix, 294.

SHIVE, *s.* A small lamina, or slice, chiefly applied to bread, and preserved principally by the following proverb, used in a play attributed to Shakespeare:

What, man! more water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of; and easy it is,
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive* we know.
Titus Andr., ii, 1.

That is, "it is easy to steal, where the theft cannot well be detected." *Sheeve* was probably the original word, as appears by a quotation from Warner:

A *sheene* of bread as browne as nut *Alb. Engl.*

In this form it exists also in the Scottish dialect:

Be that time bannocks and a *sheeve* of cheese
Will make a breakfast that a laird might please.
Ramsay, ii, 73.

See Jamieson, who rightly, I think, derives it from shave, *quasi*, a shaving. It does not appear to be a Scotch proverb, as Mr. Steevens imagined: it is genuine English, and appears in Fuller's Collection, in this form:

It is safe taking a slice off a cut loaf. No. 3012.

It is not in Kelly; nor, I think, in

Ray, or Howell. Bailey has, "It is safe cutting a *slice* off another man's loaf;" which alludes only to living free of expense.

†SHOAT. A young pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs. nefrendes.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 72.

†SHOCK. A small rough-haired dog.

Al. What a terrible bandog do's she make of it,
Which other ladies play with as familiarly
As with their little *shocks* or Bononia dogs?
Erminia, 1661.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That live's upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SHOE, OLD, *phr.* To throw an old shoe after a person, was considered as lucky. This superstition is not yet, I believe, extinct. I have formerly known examples of it.

Hurl after an old shoe,
I'll be merry whatever I do.
B. Jons. Masque of Gipsies, vol. vi, p. 84.

Now for good lucke, *cast an old shoe* after me.
John Heyw., 4to, sign. C.

Ay, with all my heart, *there's an old shoe* after you.
Parson's Wedding, O. Pl., xi, 499.

Captain, your *shoes are old*, pray put 'em off,
And let one *fling 'em after us*.
B. and Fl. Honest M. Fort., v, 1.

See also the references in Brand's Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. ii, p. 490.

†*Cro.* Well mistresse, pray throw an *old shooe* after us.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†*Sal.* Then I've my liberty
Iber. I'l throw Marc Antony's *old shoo* after you.
The Slighted Maid, p. 30.

†Our lodging stands here filthy in Shooe lane, for if our commings in be not the better, London may shortly *throw an old shoo* after us, and with those shreds of French, that we gathered up in our hostes house in Paris, weele gull the world.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

SHOE-TYE, *s.* The ornamental shoe-tie, like other gay fashions, came to us from France. Jonson, describing a mere Englishman, who affected to be French, thus attacks him:

Would you believe, when you this monsieur see,
That his whole body should speak French, not he.
That so much scarf of France, and hat, and feather,
And *shoe* and *tye*, and garter, should come hither,
And land on one, whose face durst never be
Toward the sea. *Epigr.*, 86.

Hence *Shoe-tye* was a characteristic name for a traveller, which, though spelt *Shootie* in the old editions, was clearly the word intended:

Master Forthright, the tilter, and brave master *Shoe-tye*, the great traveller. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

Shoe, indeed, was often written *shoo*, and thus the old reading would want no correction. Plain strings were used before; and soon after, those great roses, which figure so much in the portraits of those times. *Shoe-strings* are quoted from Randolph, by Mr. Steevens.

Crashaw writes it *shoo-ty*, and rhymes it to duty, as Butler did after him:

I wish her beauty
That owes not all its duty
To gaudy 'tire, or glistering *shoo-ty*.
Wishes, p. 109, ed. 1785.

SHOES, SHINING, at one time was ridiculed as part of the precise dress of citizens. It had probably been fashionable before. Kitely says, as a citizen,

Mock me all over,
From my flat-cap, unto my *shining shoes*.
B. Jons. Ev. M. in H., ii, 1.

Will you to your shop again?
Citizen. I have no mind to woollen stockings now,
And *shoes* that *shine*. *Shirley's Doubtful Heir.*

See Mr. Gifford on the first passage, who quotes Massinger also for the same.

SHOEING-HORN, *s.* The name of this implement, from its convenient use in drawing on a tight shoe, was applied, in a jocular metaphor, to other subservient and tractable assistants. Thus Thersites, in his railing mood, is made to give that name to Menelaus, whom he calls,

A thrifty *shooing-horn* in a chain, hanging at his brother (Agamemnon's) leg. *Tro. and Cress.*, v, 1.

Whether it was ever the practice of thrifty persons so to carry their *shoeing-horns*, as seems to be implied, I cannot undertake to say. The *horn* was clearly suggested by his cuckoldom, just before mentioned; and he was a *shoeing-horn* to Agamemnon, in the other sense, because he was made the pretext for invading Troy; and he was said to hang at his brother's leg, as being entirely dependent on him.

Much more frequently it is used as a convenient incitement to liquor; something to *draw on* another glass or pot. So even the learned Dr. Cogan:

Yet a gamond of bacon well dressed is a good *shooing horn* to pull down a cup of wine.
Haven of Health, ch. 132, p. 134.

And caught a slyp of bacon——
Which I intend not far hence, unless my purpose fayle,
Shall serve as a *shoing-horne*, to draw on two pots of ale. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 8.

When you have done, to have some *shooing-horne* to pull on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring. *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 23.

Then, sir, comes me up a service of *shooing-hornes*

(do yee see) of all sorts; salt-cakes, red herrings, anchoves, and gammons of bacon—and aboundance of such pullers-on.

Healey's Discov. of a New World, p. 68.

They swear they'll flea us, and then dry our quarters,
A rasher of a salt lover is such a *shoeing-horn*.

B. and Fl. False One, iv, 2.

See Gul's Hornbook, p. 28, repr.

The Spectator afterwards applied it, as a contemptuous name for danglers on young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers. See Todd.

SHOG, *v.* I fancy only a corruption of jog; to move off, to shake.

Will you *shog* off, I would have you solus.

Hen. V, ii, 1.

Again, sc. 3,

Come, prithee let us *shog* off,
And bowse an hour or two. *B. and Fl. Coxcomb*, ii, 2.
Laughter pucker our cheeks, make shoulders *shog*
With chucking lightness.

Marston's What you will, v. 1.

†SHOLDE. Shallow?

And we (say I) holde all, thus to be tolde,
Holes, sides, and toppes; brode, narow, depe, and *sholde*. *Heywood's Spider and Flie*. 1556.

SHOON. The old plural of shoe.

Spare none but such as go in clouted *shoon*.

2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 2.

By his cockle hat and staff,
And by his sandal *shoon*. *Haml.*, iv, 5.
But up then rose that lither ladd,
And hose and *shoone* did on.

Percy's Reliques, iii, p. 45, 4to ed.

SHOPE, for shaped.

When he him *shope*, of wrong receavde,
T' avenge himselfe by fight. *Romeus and Jul.*, D 5 b.

SHOPPINI. See CHIOPPINI.

SHOREDITCH, DUKE OF. A mock title of honour, conferred on the most successful of the London archers, of which this account is given:

When Henry VIII became king, he gave a prize at Windsor to those who should excel in this exercise, [archery] when Barlo, one of his guards, an inhabitant of Shoreditch, acquired such honour as an archer, that the king created him *duke of Shoreditch*, on the spot. This title, together with that of marquis of Islington, earl of Pancridge, &c., was taken from these villages, in the neighbourhood of Finsbury fields, and continued so late as 1683.

Ellis's History of Shoreditch, p. 170.

The latest account is this:

In 1682, there was a most magnificent cavalcade and entertainment given by the Finsbury archers, when they bestowed the titles of *duke of Shoreditch*, &c., upon the most deserving. The king was present.

Ibid., 173.

SHORNE, M. JOHN. Whoever he was, must have been held an eminent saint. In the Four Ps, the palmer boasts that he has been at all famous shrines; among the rest,

At mayster *Johan Shorne* in Canterbury. O. Pl., i, 55.

He said, he ware not the same [coat] since he came last from *sir John Shorne*.

Legh's Acced. of Armorie, Preface.

Latimer says,

Ye shall not thinke that I will speake of the popish pilgrimage, which we were wont to use in times past, in running hither and thither, to *M. John Shorne*, or to our lady of Walsingham. No, no, I will not speake of such fooleries. *Latimer*, p. 186, b.

Of his history, or of his shrine, I have not been fortunate enough to learn anything more, but, from his being called *Sir*, we may conjecture that he had been a priest of *Shorne*, in Kent.

SHORT, in the technical language of archers, not shot far enough to reach the mark; as *gone*, when it was shot too far.

Standinge betweene two extreames, eschewing *shorte*, or gone, or eyther syde wyde. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 18.

The same expressions were, and still are, in use at the game of bowls, with reference to their approach to the Jack.

†SHORT-HAIRED-MEN. This phrase appears to be applied to the Puritans in Shirley's Cardinal, 1652.

†SHORT-HOME. *To come short home*, to be put in prison.

Our 'prentices were very unruly on Shrove-Tuesday, and pulled down a house or two of good fellowship, in which service two or three of them came *short home*. *Letter dated* 1611.

†SHORTED. Diminished.

The draper of his wealth would much be *shorted*.
But that our cloathes and kersies are transported.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SHOT-ANCHOR. What the sailors now call *sheet-anchor*, the chief and most trusty anchor.

For a fistela or a canker,
Thys oyntment is even *shot anker*.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 78.

SHOT-CLOG, *s.* One who was tolerated because he paid the shot, or reckoning, for the rest; otherwise a mere clog upon the company. This odd term has been interpreted in the opposite sense, "one who was an incumbrance upon the reckoning;" but a comparison of the passages where it occurs, clears up the sense:

Well, if you be out, keep your distance, and be not made a *shot-clog* any more.

B. Jons. Every Man out of H., v, 9.

Fungoso, the person so addressed, had been made to pay a reckoning in default of others.

He is some primate metropolitan rascal,
Our *shot-clog* makes so much of him.

Ibid., Staple of News, iv, 1.

This *shot-clog* was Penny-boy, jun., the spendthrift and dupe of the company.

Thou common *shot-clog*, dupe of all companies.
Eastward Hoe, i, 1, O. Pl., iv. 208.

This is addressed to a character of the same sort, a rakish apprentice, who was the "dupe of all companies," in paying their reckoning for them. This important point, therefore, needs not be any more mistaken.

†SHOTTER. A large fishing-boat. Boats "called shotters of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macrell," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen.

SHOVE-GROAT, SHOVE-BOARD, SHOVEL-BOARD, and SHUFFLE-BOARD. Some of the names for a common trivial game, which consisted in pushing or shaking pieces of money on a board, to reach certain marks. *Shovel-board* play is graphically described in a poem, entitled, Mensa Lubrica, &c., written both in Latin and English, by Thomas Master. The English poem is cited at large in Bliss's edition of Ant. Wood, vol. iii, p. 84. The beginning of the game is thus described:

He who begins the strife does first compose
His fingers like a purse's mouth, which showes
A shilling in the lips, and then the length
Being exactly weighd, (not with brute strength)
But with advised wary force, his hand
Shoots the flat bullet forth; it doth not stand
With art to use much violence, for so
They slip aside the measur'd race, or goe
Into the swallowing pit, &c. &c.

The table had lines or divisions, marked with figures, according to the value of which the player counted his game. It is minutely described by Strutt (Sports and Pastimes, p. 267), as still in use at pot-houses, and played with a smooth halfpenny. Mr. Douce bears the same testimony. The piece of money was in fact immaterial. It was played at one time with silver groats, and thence had its name.

At *shove-groat*, venter-point, or crosse and pile.
Humour's Ordinary, by Rowlands, Sat. 4.

Afterwards with a smooth shilling, but still retaining its name of *shove-groat*:

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., iii, 5.

Such a shilling was always smooth, that it might slip more easily; whence it is generally alluded to in reference to gliding away:

And away slid my man, like a *shovel-board* shilling.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., v., 103.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two Edward *shovel-boards*, that cost me two shillings and two-pence apiece. *Merry W. W.*, i, 1.

If we suppose these to have been shillings, the *wisdom* of Slender is the more conspicuous, in giving *two and two-pence* each for them, in a smooth state. Taylor, the water poet, calls the game *shove-board*; and in a note says, that Edward the Sixth's shillings were then for the most part used at *shove-board*. He makes one of these shillings complain of being so used:

You see my face is beardlesse, smooth, and plaine.
Because my soveraigne was a child 'tis known,
When as he did put on the English crowne;
But had my stamp beene bearded, as with haire,
Long before this it had beene worne out bare;
For why, with me the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play
Travels of Twelve-pence, p. 68.

Shove-groat was one of the games prohibited by statute 33 Henry VIII, where it is also called *slide-thrift*. See Brand's Pop. Antiq., ii, 305, 4to. *Shuffle*-board is probably only a corruption of *shovel*, unless the pieces were sometimes *shuffled* on the board, to produce casual results, excluding all skill.

†SHOULDER-PITCH.

Acromium, Humeri summitas, ubicum scapuli jugula committuntur . . . The *shoulder-p'tch* or point.
Nomenclator.

Acromion. The *shoulder-pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together. *Colgrave*

†SHOW-DAY. It seems to have been a practice with the merchants to fix a certain day for exhibiting their merchandise and exposing it for sale,—called hence "a *show-day*." We learn from Clough's letter of March 7, 1562-3, that 5000 cloths on the first two *show-days*, was thought "reasonable good sales."

†*To* SHRED. To lop off

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarmenta.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 103.

Frondator.... Esmondeur des arbres, tailleur de vignes. A lopper, *shredder*, or cutter of trees. *Nomenclator.*

†SHREECHES. Screeches.

For her alone
Your cryes and *shreeches* spare.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577

SHREW, *s.* A scold, a contentious angry woman. This word was in such constant use in early days, that exemplification must be superfluous. Every one remembers the Taming of the Shrew, and other common instances. The derivation is less certain. Under BESHREW, I have taken it from *screawa*, the *shrew*, now called shrew-mouse. This is the etymology given by Lye: "*Schreawa, a shrew*, mus araneus, cujus venenum occidit. *Ælfr. Gl.*, p. 60. Inde nostra *shrew*, mulier rixosa." *Screowa* meant the same. Hence we have both *shrew* and *shrow*, which fairly represent the two Saxon words. The glossary of Ælfric, to which Lye refers, is ancient and good authority. This makes the substantive the first sense, and the verb derivative, contrary to my friend Todd's opinion. From the spitefulness of the little animal called a *shrew*, its name was transferred to spiteful females; in which sense, doubtless from the improved polish of the female character, it is now almost out of use. But the venom of the *shrew* was also thought mortal. Hence to *shrew*, or *beshrew*, became a curse. *Syrwan*, to beguile [sirwan], proposed by Mr. Todd, neither suits the sound, nor reaches the sense of the word.

The term *shrew* might be applied to a man:

By this reckoning, he is more a *shrew* than she.
Tam. Shr., iv, 1,

Come on, fellow; it is told me thou art a *shrew*.
Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 65

Sometimes written and rhymed as *shrow:*

R. O that your face were not so full of O's.
K. Pox on that jest, and I beshrew all *shrows*.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

To **SHREW, or BESHREW,** *v.* To curse. Probably *beshrew* was first introduced. To strike as with the mortal venom of a *shrew*. It was equivalent to imprecating death.

Shrew my heart!
You never spoke what did become you less
Than this. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Shrew me,
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe. *Cymb.*, ii, 3

SHREWD, *a.* Cursed, malicious, venomous; from to *shrew*, derived as above. A *shrewd turn* meant, therefore, a malicious injury; in which sense it is exemplified by Johnson. But there is one instance of it, so illustrative of the mild and forgiving temper of that great man Cranmer, that I cannot omit it. On his reconciliation with Gardiner, Shakespeare makes Henry VIII thus address him:

The common voice I see is verified
Of thee, which says, "Do my lord of Canterbury
A *shrewd turn*, and he's your friend for ever."
Henry VIII, v, 2.

This is historical fact, and is attested by Fox, the martyrologist, and other authorities. It was actually proverbial. The sense of acute, or sharp, with some idea of malice, afterwards remained to the word *shrewd;* which at length has dropped the bad sense, and is often employed to express acuteness only. *Shrewdness*, and other derivatives, have undergone a similar change.

[A *shrewd* many, a great number.

†*Cred.* 'Snigs how many fell?
Cast. He threw twice twelve.
Cred. By'r lady, a *shrewd* many.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SHRIFT, *s.* Confession to a priest, or the absolution consequent upon it, or the act of the priest in hearing and absolving. This word, and the kindred verb to *shrive*, which are both pure Saxon, naturally became obsolete, by rapid steps, when the practice to which they referred was at an end.

1. Confession:

Make a short *shrift;* he longs to see your head.
Rich. III, iii, 4.

2. Absolution:

I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

3. The priestly act:

The ghostly father now hath done his *shrift*.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

As nothing was so secret as such confession, we meet with the expression *in shrift*, for in strict confidence, or secrecy:

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xii, p. 291.

By the aid of Taylor, the water-poet, we learn the priest's fee for this office. In his margin he says,

"Twelve pence is a *shrift*." *Travels of Twelve Pence.*

A SHRIFT-FATHER. A father confessor.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where, but *shrift-fathers*, never mankind treads.
Fairf. Tasso, xi. 9.

†*To* SHRIG. To strip; to rob.

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SHRIGHT, for shrieked.

Down in her lap she hid her face, and loudly *shright*.
Spens. F. Q., III, viii, 32.
With plaining voice these words to me she *shright*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 260.

Used in the present tense by Surrey:

And ye so ready sighes, to make me *shright*.
Surrey's Poems, 1557. E 4 b.

SHRIGHT, *s.* A shriek.

That with their piteous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 57.

To SHRILL, *v.* To utter shrill sounds. *Sp. F. Q.*, II, iii, 20. Sufficiently exemplified by Johnson. It has sometimes been considered as obsolete, but Pope used it. It is a poetical word.

†SHRIMP. A prostitute.

Vat tough me vil not lye vit pimpes.
And pend me's coyne on light-teale *shrimpes*.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 52.

To SHRINE, *v.* To enshrine, to deify.

You have caused Alexander to dry up springs, and plant vines; to sow rocket, and weed endive; to shear sheep, and *shrine* foxes.
Lyly, Alex. & Camp., iv, 1.

He means, I conjecture, that the Athenians, whom he (Diogenes) is abusing, had occasioned Alexander to encourage luxury in preference to utility; and the plunder of the innocent, while he exalted or deified the wicked; this he calls (in Lyly's quaint style) shearing the sheep, and enshrining the foxes. I can make nothing better of it.

To SHRIVE. See SHRIFT. To confess, &c.

Husband. I'll dine above with you to-day,
And I *shrive* you of a thousand idle pranks.
Com. of Errors, ii, 2.
He will her *shrive* for all this gere, and give her penaunce strait. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 46.

In the licence of our early poetry, it was made *shrieve*, or *shreeve*, if more convenient for the rhyme:

But afterwards she 'gan him soft to *shrieve*,
And wooe with faire intreatie to disclose,
Which of the nymphs his heart so sore did meive.
Spens. F. Q., IV, xii, 26.

Here are two licences, *shrieve* for shrive, and *meive* for move; and thus two words, so remote as shrive and move, are brought together as a rhyme.

For to absolve, and for the participle, *shriven*:

Since Diccon hath confession made, and is so cleane *shreeve*. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 74.

The preterite was *shrove*; whence *Shrove-Tuesday* was named.

A SHRIVER. A confessor, one that administers shrift.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
3 *Hen. VI*, iii, 2.

†SHROVE-PRENTICES. Ruffianly fellows who invaded houses of ill-fame at Shrovetide.

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay
Davenant's Madagascar, 1648.

SHROVING. Performing the ceremonies, or enjoying the sports of Shrove Tuesday. It appears that on that day the peace officers went in form to search for persons who kept houses of ill-fame; who were either carted immediately, or confined during Lent.

'Twill be rarely strange
To see him stated thus, as though he went
A *shroving* through the city *Fl. Noble Gent.*, iii, 2.

Hence sir T. Overbury says of what he calls "a *maquerela*, in plaine English, a bawde:"

Nothing joyes her so much as the comming over of strangers, nor daunts her so much as the approach of *Shrove-Tuesday*. *Char.* 37, sign. K.

See Brand's Pop. Antiq., i, 75, 4to.

It was a day of holiday and licence, for apprentices, labouring persons, and others. William Hawkins, a schoolmaster of Hadleigh in Suffolk, wrote a comedy for his scholars to act on that day, to which he gave the title of *Apollo Shroving*. The same author published, at Cambridge, a neat 12mo volume of Latin poetry, with a title-page engraved by Cecil, 1634.

Apollo Shroving was printed in 1626, by a friend of the author, who signs himself E. W. The prologue is in dialogue, and in prose, except these lines:

All which we on this stage shall act or say,
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens. P. 6.

The play extends to 95 pages, and is

extant in the Garrick Collection. It is in prose, with verses here and there interspersed; and Mr. Todd has done the author the honour to suppose, that one passage might have suggested a thought to Milton. But the thought is common poetical property, and has often been used. See on Par. Lost, viii, 46.

To SHROWD, or SHROUD, *v. a.* and *n.* To hide, or take shelter.

And angry Jove an hideous storme of raine
Did poure into his leman's lap so fast
That every wight to *shrowd* it did constraine,
And this faire couple eke to *shroud* themselves were faine. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, i, 6.

I will *shrowde* myselfe secretly, even here for awhile. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 186.

Nay, but sorrow close *shrouded* in heart,
I know to keepe is a burdenous smart. *Spens. Shep. Kal.*, ix, 15.

SHROWDS, THE. A covered place, near the cross, at old St. Paul's church, London, where the sermons were delivered in wet weather, instead of at the cross. When the sermon was at the cross, which was the usual place, the greatest part of the congregation, which was often very numerous, stood exposed in the open air; for which reason, says Mr. Pennant, "The preacher went, in very bad weather, to a place called the *shrowds;* a covered space on the side of the church, to protect the congregation in inclement seasons." *London*, p. 512, 8vo ed.

It appears that these *shrouds* were no other than the parish church of St. Faith, in the crypt under St. Paul's, to which there was an entrance from the north side, where the sermon cross stood. Dugdale says of it,

This, being a parish church, dedicated to the honour of St. Faith, the virgin, was heretofore called *ecclesia S. Fidis in cryptis* (or in the *croudes*, according to the vulgar expression). *Hist. of Paul's*, p. 117.

The last edition adds, in a note, called also the *shrouds*.

†A vault or *shroudes*, as under a church or other place, criptoporticus. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 163.

†*To* SHRUB. See to SCRUB.

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing*. *Nashe's Unfortunate Traveller*, 1594.

†SHRUFF.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage. *Greene's Discovery of Coosnage*, 1591.

SHUNAMITE'S HOUSE, THE. A lodging so called, where the clergymen were lodged, who went to London to preach at Paul's Cross.

A house so called, for that, besides the stipend paid the preacher, there is provision made also for his lodging and diet, for two days before, and one after his sermon. *Walton's Life of Hooker*, An. 1581.

Here it was that poor Hooker met with his very unsuitable and ill-tempered wife, who was no other than Mrs. Churchman's daughter Joan; that is, the daughter of the man and woman who were hired to keep the house. The kindness of the mother to him when he was sick, unhappily won him to this compliance. The name of the mansion was evidently taken from the *Shunamitish* woman, who entertained Elisha (2 Kings, iv, 8, &c.), whose son he afterwards raised from the dead.

†*To* SHUFF. To contend?

Like adverse windes burst out with fierce crosse puffs,
Eastern with west, west windes with southern *shuffs*. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†SHUT. A shutter of a window.

He there having flung down several platters and dishes, before day, made his retreat again betwixt the barres of a small window, which had never a *shut*; and which was his accustomed passage. *Hist. of Francion*, 1655.

SI QUIS, Latin. If any one. The common beginning of an advertisement, or posting bill, which thence took the name of a *Siquis*. *Siquises* were commonly set up in St. Paul's church, as a place of great resort, and they were usually placed on a particular door.

Saw'st thou ere *si quis* patch'd on Paul's church dore,
To gaine some vacant vicarage before? *Hall's Satires*, B. ii, S 5.

The first time you enter into Paul's, pass thorough the body of the church like a porter; yet presume not to fetch so much as one whole turne in the middle isle, nor to cast an eye on *si quis* door, pasted and plaistered up with ferrugineous supplications *Gul's Hornbook*, p. 102.

Greene says of common women, that

They stand like the devil's *si quis* at a tavern or alehouse. *Tu Quoque.*

My end is to paste up a *si quis*. *Marston's What you will*, act iii.

Two *siquises*, called also bills, are brought in by Shift, in Every Man out of his Humour, and fixed up in St. Paul's. There is one also in B. Holiday's Technogamia, act 1, sc. 7; they all begin, not with the

Latin words, but equivalent expressions in English:

If there be *any* lady or gentleman,—
Or,
If this city, or the suburbs thereof do afford *any*,—
Or,
If there be *any* gentleman that, &c.

But Ben Jonson's are concluded by the words, "Stet quæso candide lector;" which, perhaps, were not unusual. Act iii, sc. 1.

The term is still in use, in a particular ecclesiastical regulation, which obliges a candidate for orders, under certain circumstances, to put up a *si quis*. See T. J.

We have a Roman *si quis* in the 23d Elegy of B. iii of Propertius, advertising his lost tablets:

Quas *si quis* mihi retulerit, donabitur auro.

And it was to be fixed against a column,

I puer, et citus hæc aliquâ propone columnâ;

with the writer's direction,

Et dominum Esquiliis scribe habitare tuum.

SIB, or SIBBE. A cousin, or kinsman. Saxon.

Let
The blood of mine that's *sibbe* to him, be suck'd
From me with leeches. *B. & Fl. Two N. Kinsm.*, i, 2.
What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
And in th' exchequer rot for surety-ship
Hall's Sat., v, 1.
That shepheardesse so neare is *sib* to me,
As I ne may, for all the world, her wed.
Maid's Metamorph., F 3.
Not that it is *sibbe* or cater-cousin to any mongrel Democratia, in which one is all, and all are one.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, p. 154.

SIBBED. Related, or akin.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder [now corrupted to *riddle*] that grew in the same wood together.
Proverbial Simile, Ray, p. 225.

SICK MAN'S SALVE. Not a real nostrum, or external application, as might well be supposed, but the quaint title of an old book of devotion, published by Thomas Becon, a puritan, about 1591. It is often alluded to by our old dramatists, and not always with strict attention to chronology. Thus, in the first part of Sir John Oldcastle, a play once attributed to Shakespeare, it is made a part of that nobleman's library, who lived under Henry V!

My lord, here's not a Latin book, no not so much as our lady's Psalter. Here's the Bible, the Testament, the Psalms in metre, the *Sick Man's Salve*, the Treasure of Gladness, all in English.
iv, 3. *Malone's Suppl.*, ii, 338.

One of them, I know not which, was cured with the *Sick Man's Salve*, and the other with Greene's Groatsworth of Wit. *B. Jons. Silent Woman*, iv, 2.

This affords a correction to a corrupt passage in the play of Philaster, where it was printed "a sick man's *slave*:"

Yet he looks like a mortified member, as if he had the *Sick Man's Salve* in his mouth. Act iv, sc. 1.

It is said of the penitent young Quicksilver, in Eastward Hoe,

He can tell you almost all the stories of the book o Martyrs; and speak you all the *Sick-man's Salve* without book. O. Pl., iv, 286.

SICKER, *adv.* Certainly.

Or *sicker* thy head very tottie is.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Feb., 55.

SICKER, or SIKER. Secure, safe.

Being some honest curate or some vicker,
Content with little, in condition *sicker*.
Sp. Moth. Hub. Tale, v. 429.
The *sicker* refuge of mortall people in their distresse and miseries. *Holinshed, Scotl.*, P. 4 b, col. 2. c.

SICKERNESSE, *s.* Security.

In their most weale, let men beware mishap,
And not to sleepe in slumbring *sickernesse*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 326.

†SIDANEN. A Welsh epithet for a fine woman, and applied sometimes to queen Elizabeth.

SIDE, *a.* Long; *sid*, Saxon. Particularly applied to dress, and long retained in that usage. Hence that sense is properly given to this passage:

Cloth of gold, and cuts, and laced with silver; set with pearls down sleeves, *side*-sleeves and skirts round. *Much Ado*, iii, 4.
Had his velvet sleeves,
And his branch'd cassock, a *side* sweeping gown,
All his formalities. *B. Jons. New Inn*, v, 1.
Theyr cotes be so *syde*, that they be fayne to tucke them up when they ride, as women do theyr kyrtels when they go to the market.
Fitzherbert, Book of Husbandrie.

It occurs more than once in Laneham's curious letter from Kenilworth:

Hiz gown had *syde* sleevez dooun to mid legge.
Kenilw. Illustr., p. 28.

Side sleeves were afterwards called hanging sleeves. They are commonly illustrated from Occleve, whose lines are well known, satirising the "*side* sleevys of penyles groomes." The word is still used in the north. See Todd.

†We found not her face painted, her haires hanging loose very *side* down, carelessly cast about her head. *Terence in English*, 1614.

SIDE-COATS. The long coats worn by young children. From the above.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats* *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 167.

[Also called *side-guarded coats.*]

†Others that clubs and spades apparrell notes,
Because they both are in *side-garded* coates,
To arme them two usurers, villanous rich.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 1613.

To SIDE, *v.* To equal, to stand in equal place.

So I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
Ford's Perkin Warbeck, i, 2.
In my country, friend,
Where I have *sided* my superior.
Ibid., Lady's Trial, i, 1.

Mr. Todd has an example precisely similar, from lord Clarendon.

†SIDE-SIM. An epithet for a fool.

A. The trout pleaseth my taste very well, wherefore not to forget old amitie, I will taste of the backe of this: reach me that platter there, you *side simme*. This fellow the higher hee is in stature, the more foole he grows. What looke you after? Dost not heare me? and where is Manialuc? By how much the moe servants a man keepes, by so much the lesse they doe. *Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612.

SIEGE, *s.* Seat. French.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo has, to the publick ear,
Profess'd the contrary. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Drawing to him the eies of all around.
From lofty *siege* began these words aloud to sownd.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 39.
The knight, viewing the auncienty and excellence of the place, deliberated by and by to plant there the *siege* of his abode.
Painter's Pal. of Pleas., vol. ii, L 14.

Place, or situation:

Ah, traiterous eyes, com out of your shamelesse *siege*
for ever. *Ibid.*, vol. i, R 2.

Rank, or estimation:

Your sum of parts
Did not together pluck such envy
As did that one [fencing]; and that, in my regard
Of the unworthiest *siege*. *Haml.*, iv, 7.
I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*. *Othello*, i, 2.

Stool, or discharge of fæces:

How cam'st thou to be the *siege* of this mooncalf?
can he vent Trinculos? *Tempest*, ii, 2.
It accompanieth the unconvertible part unto the *siege*.
Browne, Vulg. Errors.

Jonson has it in Sejanus, i, 2, but I forbear to quote the passage.

Siege was also a term in fowling; when a heron was driven from her station, she was said to be put from her *siege*:

A hearn put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high, that to your view, she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
Mass. Guardian, i, 1.

A beautiful and exact description of the sport follows. The term is thus defined:

Hern at *siege* is when you find a hern standing by the water side, watching for prey, and the like.
Gentl. Recreation.

†*To* SIEGE. To beset.

I who through all the dangers that can *siege*
The life of man. *Byron's Trajedy.*

SIESTA, *s* A Spanish term for the rest usually taken in hot countries about noon, being, by their reckoning, the sixth hour of the day (*sesta*), whence *sestear*, to take that rest, and *sestealdor*, a room for taking it. It has not often been adopted by English writers, excepting such travellers as speak of the local practice.

What, sister, at your *siesta* already? if so,
You must have patience to be waked out of it.
Elvira, O. Pl., xii, 147.

We find it in Don Quixote:

Con esto cesó la platica, y Don Quixote se fue á reposar *la siesta*. P. ii, c. 22.

Which Shelton translates,

With this their discourse ceased: and Don Quixote went to his *afternoon's sleep*. *Loc. cit.*

Sancho confesses that he generally took a nap of four or five hours, at that time.

SIFFLEMENT. Whistling; from *sifler*, French. An affected word, which never was adopted.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *sifflements*.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 122

†SIFTED. Minutely detailed.

To add
To all this *sifted* circumstance, he had
A herald. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

SIGHTLESS, *a.* Invisible.

Or heaven's cherubim hors'd
Upon the *sightless* coursers of the air. *Macb.*, i, 7.
Wherever, in your *sightless* substances,
You wait on nature's mischiefs. *Ibid.*, i, 5.
The scouring winds that *sightless* in the sounding
air do fly. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11.
Hath any *sightless* and infernal fire
Laid hold upon my flesh. *Heyw. Braz. Age.*

2. Offensive to sight, unsightly:

Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
K. John, iii, 1.

The obvious and analogous sense of *sightless* is wanting sight, in which acceptation it was also used in old times, and is still current. See Johnson.

SIGNET. See SENNET.

SIGNIORIZE, *v.* To govern, or bear rule.

O'er whom, save heaven, nought could *signiorize*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 240.
As faire he was as Citherea's make [lover],
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 46.

SIGNIORY. Government, dominion.

The inextinguishable thirst of *signiory*.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 269.

2. Domain, or lordship:

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signiories*
Rich. II, iii, 1.

3. Seniority:

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *signiory*.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

Senior, for elder, was often spelt *signior*, and is so in the old copies of Shakespeare, in L. L. Lost, i, 2.

SIKE, *a.* Such.

But *sike* fancies weren foolerie.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Feb., 211.

Spelt also *sich*. This word, and those connected with it, belong more properly to the language of Chaucer.

SIKER, *adv.* The same as SICKER; sure, or surely,

But even as *siker* as th' end of woe is joy
Mirr. for Mag., p. 423.
Let swannes example *siker* serve for thee.
Pembr. Arc., 225.

SIKERLY. See SYKERLY.

SILD, *adv.*, for seld, that is, seldom. See SELD.

So that we *sild* are seen, as wisdom would,
To bridle time with reason, as we should.
Reference lost.

Sometimes written *sield*:

So many springs that *sield* that soyle is dry
Churchyard, Worth. of Wales.

Also as an adjective:

For honest women are so *sild* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish these poore few that are.
Revenger's Tr., sign. H 2 b.

SILDER, comparative of the above. Seldomer.

He will not part from the desired sight
Of your presence, which *silder* he should have.
Tancr. & Gism., O Pl., ii, 184.

SILDE, or SELDE. A shed.

After which time the king caused this *silde* or shede to be made, and strongly to bee builded of stone, for himself, the queene, and other estates, to stand in, and there behold the justes. *Stowe, Londe*, p. 376.
The men of Bred-street's ward contended with the men of Cordwayner-street ward for a *selde* or shede.
Ibid., p. 207.

†SILENCY. Silence.

And in love's *silency*,
Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist, 1634.

SILENT, *s.* Silence, silent period.

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night.
2 Hen. VI, i, 4.

SILK STOCKINGS, or even knit worsted, were a novel luxury in the days of Elizabeth, and inveighed against accordingly.

Why have not many handsome legs in *silk stockings*, villainous splay feet, for all their great roses!
Roar. Girl, O Pl., vi, 86.

Stockings were before of cloth, kersey, or other stuff. An old woman says, they wore in her youth,

Black karsie stockings, worsted now, yea *silke* of youthfullest dye. *Alb. Engl.*, ch. 47, p. 200.

Then have they *neyther stockes* [stockings] to these gay hosen, not of cloth (though never so fine), for that is thought too base, but of Jarsey, worsted crewell, *silke*, thred, and such like.
Greene's Anat. of Abuses, p. 31.

SILLY. Simple, rustic. See SEELY.

There was a fourth man in a *silly* habit.
Cymb., v, 3.

A *silly* man, in simple weedes forworne.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 35.

Harmless, innocent:

The *silly* virgin strove him to withstande
All that she might. *Ibid.*, III, viii, 27.

SIMNEL, *s.* A sort of cake, made of fine flour; supposed to be the same as cracknel. *Simenel*, old French.

I'll to thee a *simnell* bring.
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering. *Herrick*, p. 278.
Sodden bread, which he called *scauds* or cracknels, be verie unwholesome. *Bullein*, cited by Todd

Dr. Cogan says the same, but in a more comprehensive way:

Cakes of all formes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
Haven of Health, p. 26.

†Panis similagineus, similaceus σεμιδαλίτης ἄρτος Pain de fleur de farine. *Simnell* bread, or fine manchet. *Nomenclator.*

SIMPER-DE-COCKIT, or SIMPER-THE-COCKET, quasi, simpering coquette. One of Cotgrave's words, in rendering coquette, is *cocket*. Under *Coquine* he has also this word, *simper-de-cocket*.

And grey russet-rocket,
With *simper-the-cocket*. *Skelton, El. Rum.*
In diving the pockets,
And sounding the sockets,
Of *simper the cockets*.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gips., vi, 76.

Mr. Gifford quotes also these lines:

Upright as a candle standeth in a socket,
Stood she that day, so *simpre de cocket*.
Heywood, Dialogue.

I doubt its connexion with *cocket* bread, which that able editor suggests. As for the *simper*, it is sufficiently clear. To *simper* is to smile affectedly.

SIMULAR, *a.* Counterfeited; from *simulo*, Latin.

My practice so prevail'd,
That I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad. *Cymb.*, v, 5.
Thou perjur'd, and thou *simular* man of virtue,
That art incestuous. *K. Lear*, iii, 2.

SIN, *adv.* Since, a northern term.

Knowing his voice, although not heard long *sin*,
She sudden was revived therewithall
Spens. F. Q., VI, xi, 44.

Syne is still current in Scotland, in the same sense. See Jamieson.

SINCKLO, or SINKLOW, JOHN. A player in the company with Burbage, Shakespeare, &c., but of whom less has been traced than of almost any other. His existence, however, is fully proved by the Induction to Marston's Malcontent, in which he is an interlocutor with Sly, Burbage, Condell, and Lowin. See O. Pl., iv, 10, &c. His name also occurs in the plot, or platt, of the Seven Deadly Sins, part ii, published by Mr. Malone (Shakesp., vol. iii, p. 348). It is there sometimes written *Sincler*, and sometimes abbreviated to *Sink*. It appears also in the Induction to the Taming of the Shrew (fol. 1623), and in the quarto of 2 Henry IV. By the speeches given to him in the Malcontent, he seems to be represented as a lively person; and he takes occasion to repeat these two curious hexameters; as good, however, as most that have been attempted in that measure:

Great Alexander, when he came to the tomb of Achilles,
Spake with a big loud voice, O thou, thrice blessed and happy.

SINGLE ALE, SINGLE DRINK, or SINGLE BEER. All were terms for small-beer; as *double beer*, for strong. The French now use *bierre double*, for strong beer.

The very smiths———
Drink penitent *single ale*. *B. & Fl. Coxcomb.* ii, 1.
With kidnies, rumps, and cues of *single beer*.
Ibid., Wit. at sev. W., ii, 1.
Dawson the butler's dead: although I think
Poets were ne'er infus'd with *single drink*,
I'll spend a farthing, muse.
Bp. Corbet on Dawson the Butler of Ch. Ch.

It should be remarked, that strong beer, or ale, has never been allowed in the buttery at Ch. Ch. Oxford, to this day.

Corbet afterwards calls it *single tiff*:

And as the conduits ran
With claret at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with *single tiff*. *Ibid.*

See Witts Recr., Epit. 154. See DOUBLE BEER.

†**SINGLE-BROTH.** Another name for small beer.

Sack's drink for our masters;
All may be ale-tasters.
Good things the more common the better.
Sack's but *single broth*;
Ale's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
Witts Recreations 1654.

†**SINGLE-WOMAN.** A courtezan. See the notices of the stews in Howell's Londinopolis, 1657, p. 337.

†**SINGULARLY.** One by one.

They agreed to fight a combat *singularly* man to man. *Holinshed.*

SINGULF, for singult; *singultus*, Latin. A sigh, or sobbing.

There an huge heape of *singulfes* did oppresse
His struggling soule. *F. Q.*, III, xi, 12.
But with deepe sighes, and *singulfes* few.
Ibid., V, vi, 13.

Why Spenser so changed the word does not appear; but it is clearly so in his own edition, though altered in some others. *Singult* itself is very uncommon, but the following example has been found:

So when her tears were stopp't from either eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them fly,
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrills wide.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 1.
†Nothing but *singults*, mixt with hearty tears,
Can scale the fortress of th' Almighty's ears.
The Infancy of the World, 1658.

SINK-A-PACE. A corruption of CINQUE-PACE, which see.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water, but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Where, doubtless, a quibble upon *sink* was intended.

Now do your *sinque pace* cleanly.
Microcosmus, O. Pl., ix, 143.
He fronts me with some spruce, neat, *sinque pace*.
Marst., Sat. 1.

†**SINKING-PAPER.** Blotting-paper.

Charta bibula, transmittens literas, Plin. Papier qui passe. Blotting or *sinking paper*. *Nomenclator.*

SINS, THE SEVEN DEADLY. In compliance with the superstition of classing things by sevens, the mortal or deadly sins were so arranged. They have been enumerated in works of devotion, and descanted upon in various ways. They are these: *pride, idleness, envy, murder, covetousness, lust, gluttony* Perhaps they were never put together in a sonnet, except in the following instance:

Mine eye with all the deadly sinnes is fraught,
First *proud*, sith it presum'd to look so hie:
A watchman being made, stoode gazing by,
And *idle*, took no heede till I was caught:
And *envious*, beares envie that by [my?] thought
Should in his absence be to her so nie:
To kill my hart, mine eye let in her eye,
And so consent gave to a *murther* wrought:
And *covetous*, it never would remove
From her faire haire, gold so doth please his sight:
Unchast, a baude betweene my hart and love:
A *glutton* eye, with teares drunke every night.
These sinnes procured have a goddesse ire,
Wherfore my hart is damn'd in love's sweet fire.
Constable, Sonnets, Decad. i, S, 6.

But this was not the only form in

which these formidable enemies of man were introduced into poetry. Richard Tarleton wrote an interlude, called the *Seven Deadly Sins*. Probably of the nature of a Mystery. It was not printed; but the platt, or scheme of it, remains, and has been published by Mr. Malone. Tarleton died about 1589.

In the 100 Mery Tales, alluded to by Shakespeare, and lately recovered, there is one of a servant, who, being urged by a friar to repeat the ten commandments, replied,

Mary they be these, Pryde, covetous [covetize], slouthe, envy, wrathe, glotony, and lechery. *Tale* 55.

Which are exactly the seven deadly sins. Very like the more modern tale of him who wagered that he could say the Lord's Prayer, when he repeated the Creed, and was allowed by his antagonist to have gained his wager.

SIR. A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general; for this reason: *dominus*, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English, at the Universities; so that a bachelor, who in the books stood *Dominus* Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. This was in use in some colleges even in my memory. Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *sir*.

Make him believe thou art *Sir Thopas*, the curate. Do it quickly. *Twelfth N.*, iv, 2.

And, instead of a faithfull and painefull teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, who hath better skill in playing at tables, or in keeping a garden, then in God's word. *Latimer's Serm*, Dedic., A 4.

Sir Roger, the curate, in the Scornful Lady, is also called *Domine:*

Adieu, dear *Domine*. Half a dozen such in a kingdom would make a man forswear confession. *B. & Fl. Sc. Lady*, ii, 1.

Though *sir Hugh* of Pancras

Be hither come to Totten. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub*, I, 1.
Close by the nunnery, there you'll find a night-priest, Little *sir Hugh*, and he can say his matrimony Over without book. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, v, 2.

But it is to be observed, that in all these instances *sir* is prefixed to the Christian name, which, so far, differs from the University custom. Sirnames were little used, when the practice began.

SIR. Used as a substantive, for gentleman.

A lady to the worthiest *sir*, that ever Country call'd his. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

Again:

In the election of a *sir* so rare. *Ibid.*

See Johnson, who notices this as the third sense of the word.

Spenser has given the name particularly to a priest, according to the usage above noticed:

But this good *sir* did follow the plaine word.
Ne medled with their controversies vaine.
Moth. Hubb. Tale, v. 390.

SIR-REVERENCE. See SAVE-REVERENCE.

SIRE. Used for grandsire, or ancestor.

Whose *sire* was the old earl of Bedford, a grave and faithfull counsellor to her majesties most noble progenitors. *Painter's P. of Pleas.*, vol. i, p. 4.

Shakespeare has made a verb of *to sire*, in the sense of to procreate.

†SISES. The assizes. *Size-time*, occurs for assize-time.

Where God his *sises* holds
Environ'd round with seraphins, and soules
Bought with his precious bloud. *Du Bartas.*

So having din'd, from thence we quickly past,
Through Owse strong bridge, to York faire city last;
Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing,
'Twas *size* time there, and hanging was a brewing.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SITH, *adv.*, from *sith*, Saxon. Since, in the sense of because. See SITHENCE.

Sith 'twas my fault to give the people scope.
Meas. for Meas., i, 4.

Sith cruell fates the carefull threads unfould,
The which my life and love together tyde.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 22.

It was common, in fact, to all writers of that period, and occurs even in the translation of the Bible:

Sith thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. *Ezek.*, xxxv, 6.

Also Jeremiah, xv, 7. Even the modern editions retain it, which have discarded many antiquated words, by tacit substitution.

Also, as an adverb of time, since:

For Edward, first by stelth, and *sith* by gathred strength. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 379.

SITH, *s.* Time.

And humbly thanked him, a thousand *sith*,
That had from death to life him newly wonne.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 33.

Mr. Todd quotes Bevis of Hampton for the word:

Of his comming the king was blith,
And rejoiced an hundred *sith*.

SITHE, ST. Conjectured to be meant for St. Swithin.

Now God and good *saint Sithe* I pray to send it home againe. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 15.

SITHENCE, *adv.* Sith thence, from thence, or since, which is contracted from it; or at once from *siththan*, Saxon.

Sithence in the loss that may happen, it concerns you something to know it. *All's W.*, i, 3.

But, fair Fidessa, *sithens* fortune's guile,
Or enimies power hath now captiv'd thee.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 51.

Since, in point of time:

I seldom dreame, madam: but *sithence* your sicknes —I have had many phantasticall visions.
Lyly's Sapho & Phaon, iv, 3.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall floud.
Holinsh. Descr. of Brit., ch. 1, init.

SIX AND SEVEN, or AT SIXES AND SEVENS; that is, in a state of neglect and hazard. This odd phrase, which is still in use, has been fully exemplified by Johnson; and very admirably from Bacon, who jocularly changes it to *six and five*, in allusion to pope Sixtus the Fifth. The oldest examples are in the singular form, as in Shakespeare:

All is uneven,
And everything is left *at six and seven*.
Rich. II, ii, 2.

The plural form, which is now exclusively used, suggests the idea, that it might be taken from the game of tables, or backgammon, in which to leave single men exposed to the throws of *six* and *seven*, is to leave them negligently, and under the greatest hazard; since there are more chances for throwing those numbers than any other.

A writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. li, p. 367, quotes as a proverb, "*At sixes and sevens*, as the old woman left her house." But that saying, if ever current, implies the previous use of *sixes and sevens*, as a phrase to express negligence.

SIX AND SIX, TO BEAR. See BEAR.

SIX, A CUP OF. A cup of beer, sold at six shillings the barrel. Grose says, "Small beer, formerly sold at six shillings the barrel." *Class. Dict.* Mr. Steevens also says that *small beer* still goes by the cant name of *sixes*.

Evelyn, however, seems to intimate that it was drunk diluted, which does not well accord with small beer:

So as when for ordinary drink our citizens and honest countrymen shall come to drink it [cider] moderately diluted (as now they do *six-shilling-beer*, in London and other places), they will find it marvellously conduce to health. *Pref. to Pomona*, fol. ed., p. 311.

Probably, therefore, it was strong beer, as the subsequent examples seem to imply; and *six* shillings, though now very low, was a good price when most of those passages were written. Now, indeed, it must be *very small*.

Look if he be not drunk! The very look of him makes one long for *a cup of six*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 350.

How this threede-bare philosopher shruggs, shiffs, and shuffles for *a cuppe of six*.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 97.

Give me the man that can start up a justice of wit, out of *six shillings beer*. *B. Jons. Bart. F.*, i, 1.

The common sailors now call small beer *swipes*, but that can hardly be a corruption of *sixes*.

SIX STRINGED WHIP. A popular name for the infamous statute of the six articles, passed in 1539, called also the *bloody* statute. John Heywood, the epigrammatist, was near suffering under this law, but, says Harington,

The king being graciously, and (as I think) truly perswaded, that a man that wrot so many pleasant and harmless verses, could not have any harmful conceit against his proceedings, and so by the honest motion of a gentleman of his chamber, saved him from the jerke of the *six stringd whip*.
Metam. of Ajax, sign. D 2.

It is said before, that his peril arose from refusing to sign the six articles.

SIZE, *s.* A small portion of bread, or other food, still used at Cambridge; whence the time *sizer*, which is still in use, equivalent to servitor at Oxford.

To bandy hasty words, to scant my *sizes*. *Lear*, ii, 4.

As contraction of *assize;* still a common vulgarism:

And there's the satin that your worship sent,
'Twill serve you at *a sizes* yet.
B. & Fl. Wit w. Mon., iii, 1.

Admires nothing
But a long charge at *sizes*. *Ibid.*, iv, 3.

Johnson quotes Donne for it.

To SIZE. To feed with sizes, or small scraps.

To be so strict
A niggard to your commons, that you're fain
To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With kidnies, rumps, &c. *B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W.*, ii.

You are still at Cambridge with your *size* cue.
Orig. of Dr., iii, 271.

See CUE.

†*Ing.* So ho, maister recorder, you that are one of the divels fellow commoners, one that *sizeth* the devils butteries, sinnes and perjuries, very lavishly one

that are so deare to Lucifer, that he never puts you out of consions for non payment.

Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†Fiddlers set it on my head. I use to *size* my musicke, or go on the score for it, Ile pay it at the quarters end. *Ibid.*

SKAIN, SKEAN, SKEIN, or SKAYNE (supposed to be of Erse extraction, being chiefly borrowed from the Irish, or Highlanders). A crooked sword or scimitar. Randle Holme describes it more particularly: "A *skean*, or Irish dagger, is broad at the handle, and goes taper all along to the point." *Academy of Armoury*, B. III, ch. iii, p. 91. Attributed also to the Saxons, by Drayton:

The Saxons of her sorts the very noblest were,
And of those crooked *skains* they us'd in war to bear,
Which in their thund'ring tongue the Germans *kand-scax* name.
They Saxons first were called.

Drayt. Polyolb. iv, p. 737.

The poor howz'd Irish there,
Whose mantles stood for mails, whose skins for corslets were,
And for their weapons had but Irish *skains* and darts.

Ibid., xxii, p. 1103.

His arme is strong.
In which he shakes a *skeine* bright, broad, and long.

T. Heyw. Brit. Troy, iii, 50.

In another place he describes it as crooked. *Ibid.*, vi, 13.

And hidden *skeins* from underneath their forged garments drew.
Wherewith the tyrant, and his bawds with safe escape they slew.

Warn. Alb. Engl., B. v. p. 129.

With a bande of xvj hundred Irishmen, in mayle, with darts and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Holinshed*, vol. ii, c c c 5, col. 2.

He and any man els, that is disposed to mischief or villany, may, under his mantle, goe privily armed, without suspicion of any; carry his head peece, his *skean*, or pistol, if he please.

Spens. View of Ireland, Todd's ed., viii, p. 365.

SKAINS-MATE, *s.* A companion of some sort, from the term *mate;* but the *skain* has been variously interpreted. Some go to *skain*, a sword; others to *skains* of silk. But unluckily, both are equally objectionable; for Mercutio and the Nurse (in Romeo and Juliet) could not well be *mates*, either in sword-play, or in winding *skains* of silk. Others, as the Nurse is no very correct speaker, suppose her to mean *kins-mates;* but then, no such word as *kins-mate* has been found. Mr. Malone, Steevens, and Capell, are for the first interpretation. Warner, and Mr. Douce, for the second. Mr. Monck Mason proposed the third. See T. J. In this grand difficulty, as it is dangerous to be too positive, in arguing upon the words of such a speaker as the good old Nurse, we must leave the readers to choose for themselves. In her anger at the raillery of Mercutio, she says of him, to Peter,

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates.* *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4.

I am inclined to think that the old lady means "roaring or swaggering companions."

†SKALT. Withered; dried up.

The holly and furze were *skalt.*

Norwich Records, 1564.

†SKARE-FIRE. Appears to be used here in the sense of a general conflagration. See SCARE-FIRE.

Used foole-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *skare-fire.*

Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SKATING. An exercise undoubtedly introduced among us from Holland; but a kind of rude essay towards it was made among ourselves very early, by tying bones upon the feet. This we learn from Stowe, which he also had from Stephanides, or Fitz Stephen:

When the great fenne or moore (which watereth the walles of the citie on the north side) is frozen, many young men play upon the yce:—some stryding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly, some *tye bones to their feete*, and *under their heeles*, and shoving themselves by a little picked staffe doe slide as swiftly as a birde flyeth in the air, or an arrow out of a crossebow. *London*, p. 69, ed. 1599.

He describes also contests on the ice between such skaters.

Carr's Remarks on Holland (1695), quoted by Todd, speak of the adroitness of the Dutch in annoying the French, with the aid of their *scatzes*, as he calls them, as long as the ice would bear them. Now this word scatzes is exactly from the Dutch *schaatzen*, not from *schaetze*, Teutonic, if such a word exists. Their name, in German, is *schlittschuhe*, which means, I presume, cutting shoe. This is what Hoole, in *Comenius* (ch. 137), has converted into *scrick-shoes*, which he Latinises by *diabatris*. See Strutt's Sports, p. 80. Coles, whose fourth edition was published in 1699, has, "Dutch *skates*, calopodia ferrata [ad glaciem lubricè calcandum]." Strutt acknowledges

that he cannot trace the first introduction of this exercise into England.

SKAYLES. Skettles, or nine-pins.

Another time, being but a little boye, he played at *skayles* in the middest of the streete,————and the *skailes* were set right in the highway.
North's Plut., 211 D.

†SKEAD.

Because great Hector was thy foe, thou sparest
To speake of him (his praise must be to seeke),
And all thy *skeads* Achilles fame display,
Whom Hector hath un-horst twice in one day.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SKEEN. See SKAIN.

To SKELDER. To cheat, swindle, and the like.

A man may *skelder* ye now and then of half a dozen shillings or so. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iii, 4.
Wandring abroad to *skelder* for a shilling
Amongst your bowling allies.
S. Marmyon, Fine Companion.

See O. Pl., vi, p. 106.

He shall now and then light upon some gull or other whom he may *skelder*, after the genteel fashion, of money. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, ch. v, p. 129, repr.

SKELLE. Gayton has the expression of skelle painters; what he means by it, I have not discovered.

What cannot poets and *skelle painters* doe?
Festivous Notes, p. 10.

†SKELLUM. A scoundrel; a cant term for a thief.

He longs for sweet grapes, but going to steale 'em,
He findeth soure graspes and gripes from a Dutch *skelum*. *Coryat's Crudities*, 1611.
He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching stirred up the maids of the city to bring their bodkins and thimbles. *Pepys' Diary.*
Among 'em then, quo the palatine, and with that starting up upon his legs, and spying a Belgian vessel lying like a great whale in the sea, without masts or rigging, Give way, quo the palatine, and let me send that *skellum* to perdition. *Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†SKEW-BALD. Pie-bald; still used in this sense in Cheshire.

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and which is worse,
Th'apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

†SKIBB. A squib?

And to make waye in the streetes, there are certayne men apparelled lyke devells, and wylde men with *skybbs*, and certayne beadells.
Smythe's Description of London, 1575, MS.

†SKIBBERED.

Fur. What slimie bold presumptious groome is he,
Dares, with his rude audacious hardy chat,
Thus sever me from *skibbered* contemplation.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

It SKILLS, *v. impersonal*. It signifies, or makes a difference. Johnson says it is from *skilia*, Icelandic. It is so very common in old writers, that it hardly wants exemplification. Commonly used with a negative.

Whate'er he be *it skills* not much. *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.
I command thee,
That instantly, on any terms, how poor
So e'er *it skills not*, thou desire his pardon.
B. & Fl. Fair Maid of Inn, i, near end.

It skills not, whether I be kind to any man living.
Shirley's Gamester, O. Pl., ix, 36

Johnson quotes it from Hooker, Herbert, &c.

A modern poet has revived it:

It skills not, boots not, step by step to trace
His youth. *Lord Byron's Lara*, I, Stanza 2.

Examples of it as an active verb are found. See Todd.

†Hee came to his owne house, lived long with great wealth, and as much worship as any one in Scyrum, and whether he be now living I know not: but whether he be or not it *skilleth* not.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SKIMBLE-SCAMBLE, *a*. Rambling, unconnected; from *scamble*, by a common mode of reduplication.

And such a deal of *skimble-scamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

Mr. Steevens found it in Taylor also:

Here's a sweet deal of *scimble-scamble* stuff.
Descr. of a Wanton.

SKIMMINGTON; to RIDE SKIMMINGTON, or to RIDE THE STANG. Two phrases, the former used in the south, the latter in the north; for a burlesque ceremony, performed by our merry ancestors, in ridicule of a man beaten by his wife. As it is most graphically described in a book so common as Hudibras (II, ii, 585), I shall not expatiate upon it; but refer the reader to that passage, and its notes; to Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, 108, 4to; and to the two words *Skimmington* and *Stang*, in Todd's Johnson.

Butler calls it "an antique show." The earliest authority that has been produced for it is this:

1562. Shrove Monday, at Charing cross, was a man carried of four men, and before him a bagpipe playing, a shawm, and a drum beating, and twenty men with links burning round about him. The cause was his *next neighbour's wife* beat her husband; it being so ordered that the next should ride about to expose her. *Strype's Stowe*, B. ii, p. 258.

This odd circumstance, of the *next neighbour* riding for the unfortunate man, is confirmed by Misson's Travels; and by the following passage, which I have not seen quoted elsewhere:

A punishment invented first to awe
Masculine wives, transgressing nature's law;
Where when the brawny female disobeys,
And beats the husband, 'till for peace he prays,
No concern'd jury damage for him finds,
Nor partial justice her behaviour binds;
But the just street does the *next house* invade,
Mounting *the neighbour couple* on lean jade;
The distaff knocks, the grains from kettle fly,
And boys and girls in troops run hooting by.
State Poems (1703), vol. i, p. 64.

See Dr. King's Works, iii, p. 256.

†When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pageants of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
Oldham's Satyrs, 1685.

SKIN; AS HONEST AS THE SKIN, &c. See HONEST.

SKINK, *s.* Drink, liquor; from the Saxon.

O'erwhelm me not with sweets, let me not drink,
'Till my breast burst, O Jove, thy nectar-*skinke*.
Marston's Sophon., v, 2.

The word is still used in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson's Dictionary. Dr. Johnson quotes the substantive from Bacon. See Johnson.

To SKINK. To draw liquor: from *scenc*, drink, Sax.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink,
May cry, mine host, to crambe give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*, or else you stink.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

To *crambe* seems to mean here, to satiety, in abundance; from "occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros."

Such wine as Ganymede doth *skink* to Jove
When he invites the gods to feast with him.
Shirley, Impost., A. v, p. 57.

Sometimes merely to pour out:

Then *skink* out the first glass ever, and drink with all companies. *B. Jons. Barth. Fair*, ii, 2.

SKINKER, *s.* A tapster, or drawer; one who fetches liquor in a public-house.

Hang up all the poor hop-drinkers,
Cries old Sym, the king of *skinkers*.
B. Jons. Verses at the Apollo, vii, p. 295.

I must be *skinker* then, let me alone.
They all shall want, ere Robin shall have none.
Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 222.

Awake, thou noblest drunkard Bacchus.—teach me, thou sovereign *skinker*. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 26.

†The Phrygian *skinker*, with his lavish ewer,
Drowns not the fields with shower after showr.
Sylvester's Du Bartas.

†SKIP-JACKS. Youths who ride horses up and down for the sight of purchasers. *Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-light*, 1620.

Of Jack-an-Apes I list not to endite,
Nor of Jack Daw my gooses quill shall write;
Of Jacke of Newbery I will not repeate,
Nor Jacke of both sides, nor of *Skip Jacke* neate.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SKIPPET. A skiff, or small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell, dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 14.

In the next stanza it is called "her boat."

To SKIRR. To run swiftly, in various directions; perhaps from *scorrere*, Italian, or *discurrere*, Latin. Either of these derivations at least is preferable to the Saxon and Greek etymologies offered by Johnson. We now say *to scour*, in the same sense; to *scour the country round*, which seems still to come from the same source.

And make them *skir* away, as swift as stones,
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings. *Hen. V*, iv, 7.

Whilst I with that and this, well-mounted, *skirr'd*
A horse troop through and through.
B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Where the old folio reads *scurr'd*, which may serve to show how *skirr* and *scour* have been interchanged.

Or *skir* over him with his bat's wings, ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.
B. Jons Masque of Moon., vi, p. 64.

Shakespeare employs *skirr* in a similar phrase, in which it seems rather neuter than active:

Send out more horses, *skirr* the country round.
Macb., v, 3.

That is, surely, "*skirr* round the country." Johnson marked it as active.

SKIRRET, SKERRET, or SKIRWORT. The water-parsnip; *sium sisarum* of Linnæus. A root formerly much used in salads, and other dishes; and supposed to have the same qualities which were then attributed to potatoes. Evelyn says of it,

This excellent root is seldom eaten raw; but being boiled, stewed, roasted under the embers, baked in pies, whole, sliced, or in pulp, is very acceptable to all palates. *Acetaria*, p. 65.

The *skirret* which some say in sallads stirs the blood.
Drayt. Polyolb., xx.

Roasted potatoes or boiled *skerrets* are your only lofty food. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 427.

Of the potato, Gerard says, in his Herbal, that it was "by some called *skyrrits* of *Peru*." P. 780.

Skirwort is the name given to it by Lyte, Gerard, Camden, and all the early English botanists. The plant is originally Chinese, and I suspect that the name has only become uncommon from the root itself being less used.

†SKIRTS. *To sit upon one's skirts*, to meditate revenge against, to persecute.

The Swed answer'd, that he had not broke the least title of the articles agreed on, and touching the said archbishop, he had not stood neutrall as was promised, therfore he had justly *set on his skirts*.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†SKIRT-FOIST.

Serv. Since my lord entertain'd his last new servant
I can have no admittance. hee's a favorit
At the first dash; I feare there is small good
Intended, that Emilia did prefer him.
I do not like that *skirtfoist*. Leave your bouncing!
Arthur Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

SKOM. I suppose for *scum of the earth*, a term of the lowest contempt; or from *scomma*, Latin.

If England will in ought prevent her own mishap,
Against these *skoms* (no terme too grosse) let England shut the gap.
Warner's Alb. Engl., B. ix, p. 239.

The *skoms* here meant were the Puritans.

SKONCE. See SCONCE.

SKULL. See SCULL.

A knavish *skull* of boyes and gyrles did pelt at him with stones. *Warner, Alb.*, i, p. 23.

SLAB. A contraction of slabby; having an adhesive and glutinous moisture, like wet clay.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

†SLABBER. Seems here to have different meanings, and none of them quite the same as that given to it now.

Now oyster season's past away and gone,
And in its place the mack'rel is come on;
I like the change; one mack'rel in its prime,
Is worth two *slabbering* oysters any time.
Poor Robin, 1737.

Till neere unto the haven where Sandwitch stands,
We were enclosed with most dangerous sands.
There were we sowsd and *slabberd*, wash'd and dash'd,
And gravell'd, that it made us halfe abash'd.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Consider this, that here is writ, or said,
And pay her (not as was the sculler paid),
Call not your laundresse slut or *slabb'ring* queane.
It is her *slabb'ring* that doth keepe thee cleane. *Ibid.*
Then, how now, wife; why, what's the matter?
My dear, 'tis nothing but a vapour.
You're drunk, you sow; you reel and *slabber*.
You lie, you hog, I'm sick, but sober.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SLADE. A valley; from the Saxon *slæd*.

Down through the deeper *slades*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiv, p. 938.

And satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell.
Ibid., ii, p. 690.

Drayton uses it often, but I have not remarked it in others.

†Thus as the medowes, forests, and the feelds,
In sumptuous tires had deckt their dainty *slades*.
Dolarny's Primerose, 1606.

†SLAM. An old game at cards

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hole, sant, new-cut.
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At post and pair, or *slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmass, but his want therewith says nay.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

LAMPAMBES. I know not what; probably a mere jocular term. [To cut of the *slampambes*, or give the *slampambes*, to circumvent.]

I wyll cut him of the *slampambes*, I hold him a crowne,
Wherever I meete him, in countrie or towne.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 230.

†The townesmen being pinched at the heart that one rascall in such scornefull wise should give them the *slampame*, not so much weieng the slendernesse of the losse as the shamefulnesse of the foile.
Stanihurst's Ireland.

†SLAT, *part*. Split.

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes, that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

SLATTERPOUCH. A boyish game of active exercise, but not otherwise described.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat. *Gayton, Fest. Notes*, p. 86.

SLEAVE-SILK, and sometimes SLEAVE alone. The soft flos-silk used for weaving.

Sleep that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
Macb., ii, 2.

Drayton particularly speaks of it as matted:

The bank with daffadillies dight,
With grass, like *sleave*, was matted.
Quest of Cynthia, p. 622.

Thou idle, immaterial skein of *sleive-silk*.
Tro. & Cress., v, 1.

Which bears a grass as soft, as is the dainty *sleave*,
And thrum'd so thick and deep.
Drayt. Pol., xxiii, p. 1114.

Or curious traitors, *sleave-silk* flies,
Bewitch poor fishes' wandring eyes.
Donne's Sonnets, The Bait, p. 47.

Hence the very reasonable conjecture of Mr. Seward, of "*sleave* judgments," for *jave*, which is unintelligible. *B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm.*, iii, 5. See SLEIDED.

†She washt the wound with a fresh teare,
Which my Lucasta dropped,
And in the *sleave-silke* of her haire,
'Twas hard bound up and wrapped.
Lovelace's Lucasta, 1649.

†SLEAZY. Flimsy.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* stuff, with such cobweb compositions, where there is no strength of matter. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

SLED. Used for sledge, whether in the sense of a hammer, or for a carriage without wheels.

For exercise, got early from their beds
Pitch bars of silver, and cast golden *sleds*.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iii, p. 89.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn, among the frozen poles.
Tamburlaine.

Volgha—
Who *sleds* doth suffer on his watery lea.
Fletcher, Pisc. Ecl., ii, 13.

The words have been confounded in both senses. According to the etymologies given by Johnson and Todd, *sledge* is right in the sense of a hammer, being from *slege*, Saxon; and *sled*, for a carriage with low wheels, or without any, as that comes from *sledde*, Dutch, or *slæd*, Danish. *Sledge* is now used in both significations.

SLEDDED. Borne on a sled or sledge.

When, in an angry parle,
He smote the *sledded* Polack on the ice. *Hamlet*, i, 1.

†SLEEK. A trick at cards.

He knows ye all the cards as well as he that made 'em; and then for the *sleek*, the nip, the double, and all that, he is the devil of a gamster.

Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†SLEEK-STONE. A smoothing stone.

She that hath no glasse to dresse her head, will use a bowle of water: she that wanteth a *sleeke-stone* to smooth her linnen, will take a pibble.

Lyly's Euphues and his England.

But prick the leather with a bodkin, and smooth it often with a hand-iron, or a *slick-stone*, and when smooth use it *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

Now what a wardrobe could I put to view,
The cloak-bag breeches, and the *sleek-stone* shooe.

Satyr against Hypocrites, 1689.

So lay them smooth, and go over them with a very even iron, and then a *sleek-stone*, or sleeking-iron, to set a gloss upon them.

Accomplish'd Female Instructor, 1719.

†*To* SLEERE. To give a leering look.

To make thee dreame (if thou canst heare, asleepe)
That fortune fawnes on wise-men, *sleeres* on fooles.
Shee *sleeres* in scorne, sith fooles no footing keepe
On ground of grace; but are like cucking-stooles.
Now up aloft, then straight orewhelm'd belowe.

Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

The SLEEVE. Literally rendered from *la manche*, meaning the narrow channel between Britain and France, or other similar places.

To Devonshire, where the land her bosom doth enlarge.
And with the inland air her beauties doth relieve,
Along the Celtic sea, call'd oftentimes *the sleeve*.

Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1107.

And if Antenor with his ship did thred
Th' Illyrian *sleeve*, and reach'd Timavus' wall.

Fansh. Lusiad, ii, 45.

The *sleeve* between England and France, *oceanus Britannicus*. *Coles*.

A lady's *sleeve* was frequently worn as a favour, or her glove, garter, or riband of any kind:

Knights in auncient times used to weare their mistresses or loves *sleive* upon their armes, as appeareth by that which is written of sir Launceiot, that he wore the *sleive* of the faire maide of Asteloth in a tourney, whereat queene Guenever was much displeased. *Spenser's Ireland*, p. 380. Todd.

Some such token of a lady's favour was thought quite necessary to a gallant knight:

Ne any there doth brave or valiant seeme,
Unlesse that some gay mistresse badge he weare.

Spens. Colin Clout, l. 779.

See SCARF.

Ah, noble prince, how oft have I beheld
Thee, mounted on thy fierce and trampling stede,
Shining in armour bright before the tilt,
And with thy mistress' *sleve* tied on thy helme.

Ferrex and Porr., act iv, O. Pl., i, 149.

One ware on his head-piece his ladies *sleve*, and another bare on hys helme the glove or his dearlynge.

Hall's Chron., 1550.

Troilus, on the contrary, gives his sleeve for Cressida to wear, and receives her glove:

Tr. And I'll grow friend with danger. Wear this *sleeve*.
Cr. And you this glove. *Tro. & Cress.*, iv, 4.

A lady's *sleeve* high-spirited Hastings wore.

Drayt. Barons' Wars.

The custom was very common in times of chivalry.

SLEEVE-HAND. The cuff attached to a sleeve.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand*, and the work about the square on't. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 2.

A sur-coat of crimson velvet—the coller, skirts, and *sleeve-hands* garnished with ribbons of gold,

Leland's Collectanea, iv, 325.

Also for the wristband of a shirt:

Poignet de la chemise, the *sleeve-hand* of a shirt.

Cotgrave.

SLEEVELESS, *a.* Futile, useless. Johnson quotes it from the prose of Hall, and it occurs also in his verse:

Worse than the logogryphes of later times,
Or hundreth riddles shak'd to *sleevelesse* rhymes.

Satires, iv, 1.

It remained longest in use in the phrase *sleeveless errand*, meaning a fruitless, unprofitable message: which is hardly yet disused. How it obtained this sense, it is by no means easy to say; but it was fixed in very early times, since Mr. Tyrwhitt refers to Chaucer's Testament of Love for it. All the conjectures respecting its derivation seem equally unsatisfactory, even that of Horne Tooke. They may all be seen in Todd's Johnson. It is plain, however, that *sleeveless* had the sense of *useless*, before it was applied to an errand. Thus Hall has "a *sleeveless* tale;" and even Milton, "a *sleeveless* reason."

That same Trojan ass—might send that Greekish whore masterly villain—of a *sleeveless errand*.

Tro. & Cress., v, 4.

I had one [a coat] like your's,
'Till it did play me such a *sleeveless errand*,
As I had nothing where to put mine arms in,
And then I threw it off. *B. Jons. Tale of Tub*, iv, 4.

To be dispatch'd upon a *sleeveless errand*,
To leave my friend engag'd, mine honour tainted.

B. & Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., act ii.

It is punned on also by Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn, act iv, p. 401, Seward.

SLEIDED. The same as *sleave*, or *sleaved*, raw, untwisted silk.

When she weaved the *sleided* silk
With fingers long, small, white as milk.

Pericles, act iv, Introd.

Found yet more letters,—
With *sleided* silk feat and affectedly
Enswath'd, and seal'd to curious secrecy.

Shakesp. Lover's Complaint.

This alludes to the practice of twisting raw silk round letters, and then sealing upon it, as may still be seen

in all old collections of original correspondence.

SLENT, *s.* Seemingly a witticism or sarcasm.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse. *North, Plut. Lives* (1579), 982 B.

This is continued in the edition of 1603, p. 923. Of the etymology, I can form no conjecture. The nearest word I have found is *slenk*, in Scotch, which Dr. Jamieson interprets low craft.

To SLENT. To jest, or be sarcastic; from the noun.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North, Plut. Lives*, 744 B.

In the later edition it is *jeast*. Of these two words I have seen no other instance; nor have I found them in any glossary, as provincial or otherwise.

†SLICK. Smooth, sleek.

Their sister Sylvia deare that deere kept trim,
And on his horns with flowres adorned him;
And comb'd his locks, and kept him clean and *slick*.
Reference lost.

But silk is more smooth and *slik*, and so is the Italian toung compar'd to the English.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1630.

To slick, to smooth, to stroke with the hand.

The richest most t'encrease their wealth do crave,
The finest dames doe *slike* their faces brave.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

The horse-keepers about them busie stand.
Slicking their breasts, clapping them with their hand,
To cheere them up, and combe their mains rough haire. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

†SLICK-FREE. Apparently, impervious to a sword or any slick weapon. The term occurs in Hollyband.

SLIGHT, *s.* Artifice, contrivance.

And that, distill'd by magic *slights*,
Shall raise such artificial sprights. *Mach.*, iii, 5.

Devices, ornaments:

In yvory sheath, ycarvd with curious *slights*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 30.

'SLIGHT. A contracted form of "by this light," a familiar asseveration.

'Slight! I could so beat the rogue. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
'Slight! will you make an ass of me? *Ibid.*, iii, 2.

†SLIGHTFUL. Full of slights; cunning.

Wild beasts forsook their dens or woody hills,
And *slightful* otters left the purling rills.
Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.

†*To* SLINCH. To slink.

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
Mirour for Magistrates, 1587.

†SLINK-SKIN.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin* without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pummice stone well sifted, &c. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

SLIP, *s.* 1. A kind of noose, in which greyhounds were held, before they were suffered to start for their game.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Hen. V*, iii, 1.
Even as a grewnd which hunters hold in *slip*,
Doth strive to break the string, or slide the coller.
Har. Orl. Fur., xxxix, 10.
The greyhound is aggreev'd, although he see his game,
If still in *slippe* he must be stayde, when he would chase the same.
Gascoigne, An Absent Lady's Complaint.
Keep them also in the *slip* while they are abroad, until they can see their course, and loosen not a young dog, until the game have been on foot for a good season. *Gentl. Recreat.*, p. 33, 8vo.

2. A peculiar sort of counterfeit money; named, probably, from being smooth and slippery:

Rom. What counterfeit did I give you? *Mer.* The *slip*. sir, the *slip:* can you not conceive?
Rom. and Jul., ii, 4.

So Ben Jonson:

I had like t' have been
Abused in the business, had the *slip* slurr'd on me,
A counterfeit. *Magn. Lady*, iii, 4.
First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too,
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
Ibid., Epigr., 64.
Certain *slips*, which are counterfeit pieces of money, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*.
Rob. Greene, Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 399.
An't please your majesty, we have brought you here a *slip*, a piece of false coin. *Dumb Kn.*, O. Pl., iv, 494.

To SLIP, or LET SLIP. A coursing term, expressing the loosing of a greyhound from the *slip*.

Before the game's afoot, thou still *let'st slip*.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.
So have I seen, on Lamborn's pleasant downes,
When yelping beagles, or some deeper hounds,
Have start a hare, how milk-white Minks and Lun,
(Gray bitches both, the best that ever run,)
Held in one leash, have leap'd, and strain'd, and whin'd
To be restrain'd, till, to their master's minde,
They might be *slip'd* to purpose.
Sylv. Du B., 3d Day, 2d Week, part iv.

We find it also applied to a hawk:

When they grow ripe for marriage,
They must be *slipt* like hawks.
B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd, ii, 2.

SLIPPER, *a.* The same as *slippery*, which has completely supplanted it; but this was the original word, from *slipere*, or *slipor*, Saxon.

And *slipper* hope
Of mortal men that swinck and sweate for nought.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., l. 153.
You worldly wights that have your fancies fixt
On *slipper* joy of certain pleasure here.
Parad. of Dainty Dev., E 3.
Because it is more currant and *slipper* upon the tongue, and withal tunable and melodious.
Puttenh., l. i, ch. 4.

This example sufficiently proves that Johnson was mistaken, in supposing that it was never used but for poetical convenience.

SLIPPERNESS, *s.* Slipperiness; from the preceding. A further proof, if any were wanting, that *slipper* was an original term.

Let this example teach menne, not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1.

†SLIPPERTNESS. The same as the preceding.

The speckled snake doth passe for *slippertnesse*. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 142.

†SLIPPER - TONGUED. Smooth-tongued.

I had this day carroust the thirteenth cup,
And was both *slipper-tong'd*, and idle-brain'd.
Harington's Epigrams

SLIPPERS. There was a niceness observed very early in making slippers, which might not have been suspected, but for the following passage:

Standing on *slippers*, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet. *K. John*, iv, 2

They were shaped to each foot, so that they could not conveniently be interchanged. It is odd enough that this exactness had once been so long disused as to puzzle Dr. Johnson. Other commentators have abundantly illustrated the fact; and now shoes are very commonly so made.

He that receiveth a mischance will consider whether he put not on his shirt the wrong side outwards, or his left shoe on his right foot.
Scott's Descr. of Witches.

The word is pure Saxon.

SLIVER, *v.* and *s.* I cannot think that these words require explaining, or exemplifying. Mr. Todd has shown that they are good old English, and they are certainly not altogether obsolete. The substantive occurs in Hamlet, iv, 7; the verb in Lear, iv, 2, and in Macbeth.

SLOBBERY, *a.* Sloppy, wet; slobber is a corruption of slaver.

But I will sell my dukedom
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion. *Hen. V*, iii, 5.

SLONE, *s.* I fancy, as the plural of *sloe*, for sloes.

Whereon I feed, and on the meager *slone*.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 17.

SLOPS. Lower garments, breeches, trowsers, &c. It is now familiarly used, especially by seafaring men, to signify clothes of all kinds.

As a German, from the waist downwards, all *slops*.
Much Ado ab. N., iii, 2

Now to our rendezvous; three pounds in gold
These *slops* contain. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483

Sometimes called *a pair of slops:*

In a pair of pain'd [paned] *slops*.
B. Jons. Cynth. Rev., iv, 3

Also in the singular:

Bon jour, there's a French salutation to your French *slop*. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 4
A slender *slop* close couched to your docke.
Gascoigne, sign. N 8.

Slop is admirably conjectured for *shop*, in Love's L. L., iv, 3, by Theobald: "Disfigure not his *slop*."

SLOT, *s.* A hunting term, for the footing of a deer, as followed by the scent.

When the hounds touch the scent, and draw on 'till they rouze or put up the chase, we say, *they draw on the slot*. *Gentl. Recreat.*

Milton used it in this sense. Drayton rather makes it the visible track:

The huntsman by his *slot* or breaking earth perceives.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

In a note he says, "the track of the foot."

A hart of ten,
I trow he be, madam, or blame your men:
For by his *slot*, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, fewmets, he doth promise sport.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., i, 2.

†SLOTH, *adj.* Slow.

God is a good God, a mercyfull God . . . . and very *sloth* to revenge. *Latimer's Sermons*, Pref.

†SLOVENOUS. Knavish; rascally.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin, the Saddler of Walden*, n. d.

†SLOUTH. ?Sloth or sluggishness.

Whose tender touch, will make the blood
Wild in the aged, and the good.
Whose kisses fastned to the mouth
Of threescore yeares and longer *slouth*,
Renew the age. *Carew's Poems*, 1642.

To SLOW. To make slow, to slacken in pace. To *foreslow* was more common in the same sense.

P. Now do you know the reason of this haste?
F. I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd*.
Rom. & Jul., iv, 1.

Will you overflow
The fields, thereby my march to *slow*.
Gorge's Lucan, cited by Steevens.

SLOY, *s.* Perhaps a contraction of disloyal; a disloyal person. [More probably a slut.]

How tedious were a shroe, a *sloy*, a wanton, or a foole. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, xi, 67, p. 286.

†A fourth in marriage doth hym joyn,
With one that is most monstrous fine;
Exceeding brave from head to foot,
But married proves a *sloy* or slut.
Poor Robin, 1739.

To SLUBBER. To do anything in a slovenly manner. Johnson says, perhaps from *lubber;* rather, probably, from *slaver*, as in its other senses, like *slabber*, and *slobber*.

Slubber not business for my sake. *Merch. Ven.*, ii, 8.

To obscure or darken, as by smearing over:

You must be content, therefore, to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes, with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Othello*, i, 3.

The evening too begins to *slubber* day.
1st Part Jeronymo, O. Pl., iii, 89.

With my vain breath, I will not seek to *slubber*
Her angel-like perfections. *Merry Dev.*, O. Pl., v, 263.

SLUBBERDEGULLION. A burlesque word, whimsically compounded of *slubber* and *gull*. It is used by Butler in Hudibras, where Trulla styles that hero,

Base *Slubberdegullion*. I, iii, 886.

Taylor, the water-poet, is cited in the notes as having used it. It is also in a mock oration, addressed to Tom Coriat, beginning thus:

Contaminous, pestiferous, preposterous, stygmaticall, slavonians, *slubberdegullions*. *Laugh and be Fat*, p. 78.

It occurs, too, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Custom of the Country.

†*To* SLUG. To play the sluggard.

One spends his day in plots, his night in play;
Another sleeps and *slugs* both night and day.
Quarles' Emblems.

†SLUG, *adj*. Sluggish; slow.

Car. Will none deliver me?
Lu. They are somewhat *slug*. *Shirley's Brothers*, 1652.

To SLUR, *v*. To slip, or slide; also a term among the old gamblers for slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn. It was among the ways which "the rook had to cheat."

Thirdly, by *slurring*, that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.—It is usual for some to *slur* a dye two yards or more without turning. *Compleat Gamester*, p. 11 (1680).

SLUR-BOWE, *s*. A species of bow, mentioned repeatedly in a MS. account of arms in the Tower of London, inserted in the Archæologia, vol. xiii, p. 397. It comes always between common bows and cross bows, and seems to have been something of the nature of the latter, having a part belonging to it called a *bender*. *Slurbowe arrowes* are also repeatedly mentioned. The *bender* probably resembled what was called the *tiller* in the cross-bow; and in a subsequent extract we find enumerated, "*benders*, to bend small crosbowes." These might be the *slur-bows*. The *slur-bowe* arrows are often said to be with fireworks.

†SLURGING. Lazy.

Of them was *slurgyng* slothe
And gluttonie avoided bothe.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

Nor any *slurging* waste in drowsie bed the day.
A Herrings Tayle, 1598.

SLY, WILLIAM. A player in the company with Shakespeare. His name remains in the Induction to the Taming of the Shrew, and in that prefixed to Marston's Malcontent. He has been traced as early as 1589, as having performed Porrex in the mystery of the Seven Deadly Sins, and is supposed to have died before 1612. From the parts assigned to him by Shakespeare and Marston, we may conclude that he shone most in low characters. The diligence of Mr. George Chalmers has collected a few more particulars. See Boswell's Malone, iii, p. 476.

SMACK, *v*. and *s*., in the sense of taste. Well illustrated by Johnson, and often used by Shakespeare. It can hardly be reckoned obsolete.

†SMALLY, *adv*. Little.

Cruelty makes a tyrants frownes to bee feared, when the threats of a coward are *smally* regarded.
Rich Cabinet Furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions, 1616.

SMATCH, *s*. Probably a mere corruption of smack; a taste, a smattering.

Thou art a fellow of a good respect,
Thy life hath had some *smatch* of honour in't.
Jul. Cæs., v, 5

He has some *smatch* of a scholar, and yet uses Latin very hardly. *Earle's Microcos.*, Char. 36, p. 105. Bliss.

Thus the folios. Most of the modern editions read *smack*, except Capell, and the last Malone.

†SMELL-FEAST. A parasite.

As for Mercurius, called commonly captaine of *smell-feasts*, for that like unto a dogge softly and closely let in, readie upon an inward naughtie propertie to give a snatch, and to bite, yet wagging his taile, he used to thrust himselfe often into feasts and companies. *Holland's Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

These mens houses, yee shall have certaine idle talkative fellowes ordinarily to haunt, after sundrie sorts and devised fashions of flatterie, at everie word sounding their high fortunes, and praysing them: affecting herein the ridiculous conceits and pleasant jests of these *smel-feast* parasites in comedies. *Ibid.*

He that by his own humour haply ghest,
What manner sprite these *smell-feasts* had possest.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

†SMELL-SMOCK. A lover of women; a great wencher.

Smell-smock Sardanapalus would have given
The moiety of his kingdom to be his pupil.
Unfortunate Usurper, 1663

Your puritan nose is sharp and long, and can find out an edifying capon five streets off. A whore-

master hath a *snell-smock* nose, which for the most part in process of time proves bridge-fallen.
Poor Robin, 1746.

SMICKER, *a.* Amorous; and hence, perhaps, fawning. Kersey has, "to *smicker*, to look amorously or wantonly;" and Mr. Todd has found *smickering* in Dryden. It is probably allied to *smirking*.

Regardful of his honour, he forsook
The *smicker* use of court humanity.
Ford, Fame's Memorial, p. 8, repr.

A *smicker* boy, a lyther swaine,
Heigh-ho, a *smicker* swaine;
That in his love was wanton faine,
With smiling looks straight came unto her.
Lodge, Coridon's Song, Poems, p. 106, repr.

To SMIRCH. To darken, or make obscure. Johnson says from murky. I doubt. It may be only a corruption of SMUTCH.

And with a kind of umber *smirch* my face.
As you like it, i, 3.

Array'd in flames, like to the prince of fiends,
Do with his *smircht* complexion all fell feats.
Hen. V, iii, 3.

Hitherto it has only been found in Shakespeare, who has also *besmircht*, and *unsmirch'd*. *Hen. V*, iv, 3, and *Hamlet*, iv, 5.

†SMIT. The smut in corn.

The smit blasting or burned blacknes of the eares of corne.
Nomenclator, 1585.

†*To* SMOKE. To find out a secret.

The two free-booters, seeing themselves *smoakd*, told their third brother he seemd to be a gentleman and a boone companion; they prayed him therefore to sit downe with silence, and sithence dinner was not yet ready, hee should heare all.
Dekker's Lanthorne and Candle-Light, 1620.

†SMOKE-LOFT. Seems to mean the wide space in the old-fashioned chimneys.

Item, for creeping into the *smoak-loft*, and then falling down into the fire. *The Welch Traveller*, n. d.

SMOLKIN. The supposed name of a fiend; probably, as well as *Malkin*, a corruption of Moll.

Peace, *Smolkin*, peace, thou fiend. *K. Lear*, iii, 4.

It is among the names enumerated by Harsnet, and quoted from him by bishop Percy, *loc. cit.*

†*To* SMORE. To smother; to suffocate.

Som undermines, som other undertook
To fire the gates, or *smore* the towne with smoke.
Du Bartas.

†*To* SMOUTCH. To kiss. A kiss is still called a *smoucher* in the north of England.

Why how now pedant Phœbus, are you *smoutching* Thalia on her tender lips?
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†SMUG. Neat; trim.

Young girles (he saith) his old-cold flesh doth cheere,
And makes the same to looke most smooth and *smugge*.
Davies, Scourge of Folly, 1611.

To SMUTCH. To blacken; from *smut*.

What, hast *smutch'd* thy nose? *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

Have you mark'd but the fall of the snow,
Before the soil hath *smutch'd* it.
B. Jons. Underw., vi, p. 344.

†The god whose face is *smoog'd* with smoke and fiar.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SMUTCHIN, *s.* Snuff. So used by Howell, in a letter on the virtues of tobacco. Perhaps an Irish term for it.

The Spanish and Irish take it most in powder, or *smutchin*, and it mightily refreshes the brain, and I believe there is as much taken this way in Ireland, as there is in pipes in England; one shall commonly see the serving-maid upon the washing block, and the swain upon the plough-share, when they are tired with labour, take out their boxes of *smutchin*, and draw it into their nostrils with a quill.
Letters, B. iii, L. 7.

A SNACH, *s.* A snare, or trap.

For which they did prepare
A new found *snach*, which did my feet insnare.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 198.

Coles has a *snatchet* for the fastening of a window.

†SNAG-TOOTH. A tooth longer than the others.

How thy *snag-teeth* stand orderly,
Like stakes which strut by the water side.
Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 253.

Dento, dentatus.....Qui a de longs dents. That hath teethe longer or greater than ordinarie: *snaggle-toothed*, or gag-toothed. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SNAGGY. Knotty.

His weapon was a tall and *snaggy* oake,
With which he menac'st death at every stroake.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

'SNAILS. A colloquial contraction of a profane ejaculation, *his nails*, meaning the nails which fastened our Saviour to the cross. Part of a set of oaths now happily obsolete.

'Snails. I am almost starved with love, and cold, and one thing or other. *B. & Fl. Wit. at sev. W.*, v, 1.

Snails! is there such coyishee in that?
London Prod., v, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, 521.

Snails! what hast thou got there? a book?
Marlowe's Dr. Faustus, p. 39, repr

We find the oath at length in Chaucer:

By Goddes precious herte, and by *his nailes*,
And by the blood of Crist that is in Hailes.
Pardoner's Tale, v. 12587, Tyr.

SNAKE, as a term of reproach, equivalent to wretch, a poor creature. "A poore *snake*, Irus." *Coles' Dict.*

Well, go your way to her, for I see love hath made thee a tame *snake*, and say this to her.
As you like it, iv, 3.

The poore *snakes* dare not so much as wipe their mouthes unless their wives bidde them.
Healy's Disc. of a New World, p. 114.

For those poore *snakes* who feed on reversions, a glimpse through the key-hole, or a light through the grate, must be all their prospect.
Clitus's Whimzies, p. 67.

But I have found him a poor baffled *snake*.
Muses' L. Glass, O. Pl., ix, 228.

Yet to *eat a snake* was supposed to be a receipt for growing young again; probably from the snake's renewal of his skin:

That you have *eat a snake*.
And are grown young, gamesome, and rampant.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iv, 4.

†SNAP. A sharper.

Butler being a subtle *snap*, wrought so with his companion, with promises of a share, that he got the possession of it. *Wilson's James I*, 1653.

†*To* SNAP. To entrap.

Diego. wee'll to th' gipsies.
Die. Best take heed
You be not *snap'd*.
Lew. How *snap'd?*
Die. By that little faire,
'Thas a shrew'd tempting face, and a notable tongue
Spanish Gipsie

SNAPHANCE, *s.* A spring lock to a gun, or pistol; a firelock, which term, as *snaphance* sometimes was, is since given to the gun itself. "*Snaphance*, tormentum bellicum cum igniario." *El. Coles' Dict.* From *snaphaan*, Dutch, which means the same. Grose says, very truly,

The exchange of the matchlock musquet, for the firelock, fusil, or *snaphance*, most probably was not made at the same time throughout the army, but brought about by degrees. *Hist. of Engl. Army*, ii, p. 128.

In one passage it seems to be opposed to matchlock, which is there called firelock:

I would that the trained bands were increased, and all reformed to harquebusiers, but whether their pieces to be with firelocks or *snaphaunces* is questionable. The firelock is more certain for giving fire, the other more easy for use. *Harl. Misc.*, iv, 275.

These old huddles have such strong purses with locks, when they shut them they go off like a *snaphance*. *Lyly's Mother Bombie*, ii, 1

A parlous girle, her wit's a mere *snaphaunce*,
Goes with a fire-locke. *Day's Law Tricks*, sign. H 4.

He that shall marry thee is matcht y faith
To English rash, or to a Dutch *snap-haunce*,
You will strike fire with words.
Two Maids of Moreel., sign. A 4.

In the following enumeration, muskets and calivers being also mentioned, I should take *snaphances* to mean pistols or else guns with such locks, opposed to match-locks. It is in enumerating the arms possessed by some men raised in Ireland:

Among 13092 men,—7226 swords, 3083 pikes, 700 muskets, 384 calivers, 836 *snaphances*, 69 halberts, 11 lances, so as in effect they are, as you see, a company of naked men.
Lord Strafford's Lett., vol. i, p. 199.

Metaphorically, what strikes smartly:

I than even now lisp'd like an amorist,
Am turn'd into a *snap-haunce* satirist.
Marston Lib. i, Sat. 2.

Quick repartee:

And old crabb'd Scotus, on the orgarion,
Pay'th me with *snaphaunce*, quick distinction.
Ibid., Lib. i, Sat. 4.

In Ozell's Rabelais, we read of a *snap-work* gun, which evidently means the same:

Buts and marks for shooting with a *snap-work* gun, an ordinary bow for common archery, or with a cross-bow. B. I, ch. 55, p. 375.

To SNAR, *v.* Used by Spenser for to snarl:

And some of tygres, that did seeme to gren
And *snar* at all that ever passed by. *F. Q.*, VI, xii, 27.

This is the true reading. Hughes arbitrarily substituted *snarl*, and Church proposed *gnar*. See Todd, in loc. *Snarren*, Dutch, is the etymology. Gren is put for grin, merely to make a rhyme to *men*.

†SNARL. A knot, or entanglement.

Boast not thy flames, blind boy, thy feather'd shot;
Let Hymen's easy *snarls* be quite forgot:
Time cannot quench our fires, nor death dissolve our knot. *Quarles's Emblems.*

To SNARLE, or ENSNARLE. To entangle; as silk, thread, or hair. Supposed to be formed from snare.

And from her head ofte rente her *snarled* heare.
Spens. F. Q., III, xii, 17.

Todd quotes Cranmer for it:

You *snarle* yourself into so many and heynouse absurdities, as you shall never be able to wynde yourself oute. *Answ. to Bp. Gardiner*, p. 168.

Also the Decay of Christian Piety.

†Horrid old nasty Charon, on whose face
A wood of *snarl'd* and grizly hair doth grow.
Æneas his Descent into Hell, 1661.

†*To* SNARRE. To snarl.

A kind of cramp when the lips and the nostrils are pulled and drawne awry like a dogs mouth when he *snarreth*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SNATCH AND AWAY. A hasty meal.

Prandium statarium..... Manger debout, ou en pied. A standing dinner, which is eaten in haste: a *snatch and away*. *Nomenclator.*

SNATTOCK, *s.* A scrap, or fragment. Todd conjectures that it is from to *snathe*, to lop, a northern word.

For from rags, *snattocks*, snips, irreconcileable and supererannuated smocks and shirts, come very sheets.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 148.

But as for the letter to Toboso, it crumbled into such miserable *snattocks*, that the devil could not piece it together. *Ibid.*, p. 160.

†SNAUGHT. Snatched?

Thence to England, wheare *snaught* water of the rose,
Muske, civet, amber, also did inclose.
Lane's Triton's Trumpet.

†SNEAKBILL, or SNEAKSBILL. A sneaking fellow.

Perchaunce thou deemst me in thy minde
Therefore a *sneekbill* snudge unkinde.
Kendall's Flowres of Epigrammes, 1577.

A base thin-jaw'd *sneaksbill*,
Thus to work gallants out of all.
Cartwright's Ordinary. 1651.

SNEAK-CUP, *s.* One who balks his glass, who sneaks from his cups; used only by Falstaff:

The prince is a Jack, a *sneak-cup.* 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

Here the quarto reads *sneak-cap;* but the folios have distinctly *sneake-cuppe,* which cannot be mistaken for one word. It is therefore quite distinct from SNECK-UP, q. v. Todd has erroneously admitted *sneak-up.*

To SNEAP. Probably the same as to *sneb, snib,* or *snub,* to check or rebuke; which come from the Swedish *snubba.* Todd derives it from the Icelandic *sneipa.* These languages are much allied.

Biron is like an envious *sneaping* frost,
That bites the first-born infants of the spring.
Love's L. L., i, 1

Do you *sneap* me too, my lord. *Brome's Antipodes*
Like little frosts that sometimes threat the spring,
To add a more rejoicing to the prime,
And give the *sneaped* birds more cause to sing.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 492

Ray also has to *snape,* or *sneap,* for to check, in his list of north country words. See also the examples in T. J.

SNEAP, *s.* A check, or rebuke.

I will not undergo this *sneap* without reply.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

This substantive has not been met with elsewhere.

To SNEBBE. The same as to *sneap,* or *snib.*

That on a time he cast him for to scold.
And *snebbe* the good oake. *Spens. Sh. K., Feb.*, 125.

Spenser himself has *snib,* in Mother Hubbard's Tale, l. 371. The rhyme often made all the difference. To *snib* is in Chaucer, &c.

SNECK-UP, or SNICK-UP. An interjection of contempt, thought to be of little meaning, till it was proved by one passage to signify "go and be hanged," or "hang yourself;" which sense, indeed, agrees best with most of the instances. Mr. Malone had conjectured that this was the meaning. The passage alluded to is this:

A Tiburne hempen-caudell will e'en cure you:
It can cure traytors, but I hold it fit
T' apply't ere they the treason do commit.
Wherefore in Sparta it ycleped was
Snick-up, which is in English gallow-grass.
Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

This was quoted by Mr. Weber; and from it we may not unfairly conjecture that "neck-up," or "his neck-up," was the original notion.

Give him money, George, and let him go *snick-up.*
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, iii, 2.
No, Michael, let thy father go *snick-up.* *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

It is on this passage that Mr. Weber quotes the lines from Taylor, to illustrate the meaning. He had no good repute as a critic, but here he was more fortunate than usual.

If my mistress would be ruled by him, Sophos might go *snick-up.* *Wily Beguiled, Or. of Dr.*, iii, 342
If they be not, let them go *snick-up.*
Two Angry Wom. of Abingd.
I am in great perplexitie, least my country-women should have any understanding of this state; for if they have, wee may go *snicup* for any female that will bide among us. *Discov. of a New World*, p. 106.
But for a paltry disguise—she shall go *snick-up.*
Chapm. May Day, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 38.

In most of these passages it is *snickup;* but *snecke up* is the reading of the first folio of Shakespeare, in Twelfth Night, where sir Toby clearly means to tell Malvolio, that he may be hanged:

We did keepe time in our catches, sir. *Snecke-up.*
Act iii, sc. 2.

SNEED, *s.* The handle of a scythe. *Dict.* It is still used in Wiltshire, and other counties. Hence the name of *Sneyd,* which family bears scythes in its arms. The word is pure Saxon.

These hedges are tonsile—they are to be cut and kept in order with a sythe of four foot long, and very little falcated; this is fixed on a long *sneed,* or streight handle, and does wonderfully expedite the trimming of these and the like hedges. *Evelyn's Sylva*, xiii, § 2.

SNIB, or SNYB, *s.* The same as snub; a reproof.

Whose pert agile spirits
Are too much frost-bit, numb'd with ill-strain'd *snibs.*
Marston's What you will, act ii.

So Moth, the antiquary, in Cartwright's Ordinary, who talks old language, says,

You *snyb* mine old yeares. O. Pl., x, p. 234.
†When Rabsakeh, with railing insolence,
Thus braves the Hebrues and upbraids their prince
(Weening them all with vaunt-full threats to *snib*).
Du Bartas.

†SNICK-A-SNEE. Fighting with knives. A Dutch word, apparently, and used generally when speaking of Dutchmen. In Norfolk, a sort of large clasp-knife is still called a *snicker-snee.*

Amongst other customs they have in that town, one is, that none must carry a pointed knif about him, which makes the Hollander, who is us'd to *snik and snee,* to leave his horn-sheath and knif a shipboard when he comes a shore.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.
But they'l ere long come to themselves you'l see,
When we in earnest are at *snick a snee.*
Norfolk Drollery, 1673, p. 64.

What hand that can design a history
Wou'd copy low-land boors at *snick a snee?*
The Fatal Friendship, 1698.

Four Dutch-men, of a bulky stature,
As clumsy as they are by nature,
With bottles full of brandy stor'd,
(The only god they e'er ador'd,)
By their sides, knives for *snick-a-snee.*
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

†*To* SNICKER. To giggle.

Could we but hear our husbands chat it,
How their tongues run, when they are at it,
Their bawdy tales, when o'er their liquor,
I'll warr'nt would make a woman *snicker.*
Hudibras Redivivus, 1707.

SNICKUP. See SNECKUP.

SNIGLE, or SNIGGLE, *v.* A term among anglers for a particular mode of catching eels; which is thus mentioned by the worthy Izaak Walton:

In a warm day in summer, I have taken many a good eel by *snigling*, and have been much pleased with the sport: and because you that are but a young angler know not what *snigling* is, I will teach it you.
Compl. Angler, I, xiii.

It is then described as being performed with a bait on a strong hook, and with a short stick pushed into any hole where an eel may be supposed to lie in a hot day.

It is here used metaphorically, for catching a slippery courtier:

Now, Martell,
Have you remember'd what we thought of?
M. Yes, sir; I have *snigled* him.
B. and Fl. Thierry and Theod., ii, 2.

†'SNIGS. A popular oath.

Cred. '*Snigs*, another!
A very pellilous head, a dangerous brain.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†SNIP. A tailor.

Lup. Where's my w[ife]?
Colax. Shee's gone with a young *snip*, and an old bawd. *Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse*, 1643.

†SNIP. A piece; a share.

The justice of the place (who lived by mischief and debates) not willing to lose his *snip*, was very earnest in perswading Valentine to let him draw up informations against those offenders. *History of Francion.*

†SNISHING. Snuff made of tobacco.

SNITE, *s.* The bird called a snipe; *snita*, Saxon. Thus *snite* must have been the original name, and is still preserved by zoologists. See Montagu.

The witless woodcock, and his neighbour *snite*,
That will be hir'd to pass on every night.
Drayt. Owl, p. 1315.

Greene-plover, *snite*,
Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., act i, sc. 2.

†*Asot.* Marry I will brood upon it,
And hatch it into chicken, capons, hens,
Larks, thrushes, quailes, wood-cocks, *snites*, and pheasants. *Randolph's Muses Looking-glasse*, 1643.

†He loves your venison, *snytes*, quailes, larks, not you.
Harington's Epigrams, 1633.

To SNITE, *v.* To blow the nose. "Nares emungere." *Coles. Snytan*, Saxon, and that from *snuyte*, Teut., meaning a snout, or nose.

So looks he like a marble toward raine,
And wrings and *snites*, and weeps and wipes againe.
Hall. Sat., vi, 1.

Nor would any one be able to *snite* his nose, &c.
Grew, cited by Todd.

In the Scottish dialect it means also to snuff a candle. See Jamieson.

To SNOOK, *v.* To lie concealed, or hidden; probably from *nook*, a corner.

I must not lose my harmlesse recreations
Abroad, to *snook* over my wife at home.
Brome, New Academy, ii, 1.

†SNOUTFAIR. A person with a handsome countenance.

How. What? Lady Pigwiggin, th' only *snoutfaire* of the fairies. *Masque of the Twelve Months.*

SNUCH. See SNUDGE.

†SNUDE. A fillet for the hair.

Yaw, jantlewoman, with the saffron *snude*, you shall know that I am master Camillus.
Two Lancashire Lovers, 1640.

A SNUDGE. A miser, or curmudgeon; a sneaking fellow.

Thus your husbandrye, methincke, is more like the life of a covetous *snudge*, that ofte very evill proves, then the labour of a good husbande, that knoweth well what he doth. *Aschum's Toxoph.*, p. 6.

We find that the filthy *snudge* is yet more mischievous and ignorant than these ignorant wretches here.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. V, ch. xvi, p. 125.

So Coles explains, and Latins it by *triparcus*.

Snudges may well be called jailers; for if a poor wretch steal but into a debt of ten pounds, they lead him straight to execution.
Old Fortunatus, Anc. Dr., iii, 124.

Here it implies also meanness, or perverseness:

Oh Lord, thought he, what man wold judge
Titus to have been such a *snudge*,
From whom I suffer all this smart.
E. Lewicke's Titus and Gisippus, 1562.

Snuche is evidently used for it, in the following lines:

But in the ende (a right reward for such)
This bribing wretch was forced for to holde
A tipling boothe, most like a clowne or *snuche.*
North's Plut. (1579), p. 135, A.

Herbert has the verb to *snudge*, meaning, apparently, to lie *snug*, which may probably be the origin of the word. See T. J.

†My master hath left his gloves behind where he sat in his chair, and hath sent me to fetch them; it is such an old *snudge*, he'll not lose the droppings of his nose. *How a Man may Chuse a Good Wife from a Bad*, 1602.

SNUFF, anger. *To take in snuff*, to be angry, to take offence.

Either in *snuffs* or packings of the duke. *Lear*, iii, 1.

Who, therewith angry, when it next came there,
Took it in snuff. 1 *Hen IV*, i, 3.

For I tell you true. *I take it* highly *in snuff*, to learn how to entertain gentlefolks of you, at these years, I' faith. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, ii, 1.

Old Œdipus
Would be amaz'd, and take it in foule *snufs*.
That such Cimmerian darkness should involve
A quaint conceit, which he could not resolve.
Marston, Sat., 2.

To *snuff at*, in contempt, is used in the English Bible, Malachi, i, 13. It implies making a contemptuous noise with the nostrils. So also to *sniff*, which is the same word corrupted.

To SNUFF PEPPER. The same meaning; or as to take pepper in the nose.

I brought them in, because here are some of other cities in the room, that might *snuff pepper* else.
City Night-cap, O. Pl., xi, 333.

See PEPPER.

SNUFFKIN, or SNUFTKIN. "Chirotheca hiberna." *Coles.* A muff. *Manchon*, in Cotgrave, is translated a *snuffekin.* So also *Manicone*, in Florio, "a muff, a *snufkin*."

'Tis summer, yet a *snuftkin* is your lot.
But 'twill be winter one day, doubt you not.
Mottos to Lots at Horæ. Progr. Eliz., vol. iii, by *F. Davison.*

See his Rhapsodies.

†SNUFFLE. To take offence.

And making a speech on a time to his souldiors all armed, when they *snuffled* and became unruly, he threatened, that he would betake himselfe to a private life againe, unlesse they left their mutiny.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†SNUSH. Snuff.

Nor neither are we so expert in all vices, as a fop is letting his tooth-picker or *snush-box* bear a great part in his discourse. *The Shop-keeper's Wife*, 1706.

†SO. *Than so*, a phrase in common use, and best explained by the examples.

A bridegroome said unto his spouse, When as at such a time I sollicited thy chastity, hadst thou then condiscended I should never had lov'd thee after, neither had wee beene now man and wife, for I did it purposely to trie thee. Shee answered: Faith I thought as much, but such a one taught me more wit *then so* seaven yeares agoe.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

Itane contemnor abs te? I, am I so little set by of thee: yea, make you no more account of me *than so?*
Terence in English, 1614.

Tut, tut, husband, said shee (sure shee was halfe asleepe and halfe waking), I trow I was a little wiser *than so.* *Man in the Moone*, 1609.

Hear. Foh, foh! she hath let fly.
Poll. Doe y' think I have no more manners *than so?*
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651

No more but so, only this.

Next hollow out a tomb to cover
Me; me, the most despised lover;
And write thereon, This, reader, know,
Love kill'd this man. *No more but so.*
Witts Recreations, 1654.

Remember the place you are, in noe more, but this; the dayes of old, no more, but that; and the glory father; knighthood at least, to the utter defacing of you and your posterity, *noe more but soe.*
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SOIL. See SOYLE.

SOIL, TO TAKE, was, and perhaps is, a hunting term for taking water, when the game is driven to that refuge; *souille*, French.

O, sir, have you *taken soil* here? It's well a man may reach you after three hours running yet.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, i, 1.

The metaphor is afterwards further continued; Drayton has ventured to use *soil*, therefore, for water, in speaking of a hunted deer:

The stately deer—
Doth beat the brooks and ponds for sweet refreshing *soil.*
Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

Fairfax, before him, had done nearly the same:

As when a chaced hind her course doth bend,
To seek by *soil* to find some ease or good.
Tasso, vi, 109.

Fida went down the dale to seeke the hinde,
And found her *taking soyle* within the flood.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 84.

Spenser uses it, very singularly, for the prey itself. *F. Q.*, IV, iii, 16.

SOILURE, *s.* Defilement, incontinence.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her,
(Not making any scruple of her *soilure*)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 1.

This word has not been found elsewhere; but I am not one of those who suspect Shakespeare of coining words, and therefore think it will be found.

SOKE, *s.* A franchise. See Law Dictionaries.

The same prior was, for him and his successors, admitted as one of the aldermen of London, to govern the same land and *soke.*
Stowe, p. 88, *in Portsoken Ward.*

SOLD AT A PIKE or SPEAR, that is, by public auction, or outcry; *venale sub hasta*, Latin.

Or see the wealth that Pompey gain'd in war
Sold at a pike, and borne away by strangers.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 302.

And all their goods *under the spear*, at out-cry.
B. Jons. Catil., ii, 3.

SOLDADO, or SOLDADE. A soldier; a Spanish word.

Which, like *soldados* of our warlike age,
March rich bedight in warlike equipage.
Marston on his Pygmal., p. 134.

A. We were told by the cheating captain,
That we should want men to tell our money.
L. This 'tis to deal with *soldades.*
Shirley, Doubtf. Heir, act v, p. 62

SOLENT SEA. The narrow strait between the Hampshire coast and the

Isle of Wight, so called by Bede, and after him by many other writers.

Now tow'rds the *Solent sea* as Stour her way doth ply,
On Shaftsbury, by chance, she cast her crystal eye.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 688.

See Selden, in loc.

†SOLICIT, *s.* Solicitation.

Frame yourself
To ordinary *solicits*. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

Of this, and many other words, I say the same that I have said of SOILURE.

SOLIDARE, *s.* A small piece of money.

Here's three *solidares* for thee; good boy, wink at me, and say thou saw'st me not. *Timon*, iii, 1.

Mr. Steevens says, "I believe this coin is from the mint of the poet." There is reason, however, to suspect that it is not. Where he picked it up is uncertain; but *solidata* is the word, in low Latin, for the daily pay of a common soldier, and *solidare*, the verb expressing the act of paying it; whence comes the word soldier itself. See Du Cange. From one or the other of these, some writer may have formed this English word. Or the true reading might be *solidate*, which is precisely *solidata* made English.

†SOLLER. Used in the sense of a stage of a house.

Maison à trois estages. An house of three *sollers*, floores, stories, or lofts one over another.
Nomenclator.

†SOME. *By some and some*, by bit and bit.

You know, wife, when we met together, we had no great store of hous-hold stuff, but were fain to buy it afterward *by some and some*, as God sent money, and yet you see we want many things that are necessary to be had.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, n. d.

†SOMEDEALE. Somewhat.

But for Æneas love with me *somedeale* I like she burne.
And how this thing ywrought shal be, give eare and know my minde. *Phaer's Virgil*, 1600.

SOMERSAULT, or SOMERSAUT. *Soprasalto*, Italian; *soubresault*, French. A complete turn in the air, as practised by tumblers. Now corrupted to *somerset*.

And with her golde lance
She taught him how the *somersaut* to dance.
Har. Ariost., xxxv, 68.

His marginal note says, "*Somersaut* is a leape that the tumblers use, to cast themselves forward, their heels over their head."

As when some boy, trying the *somersaut*
Stands on his head and feet. *Brit. Past.*, i, p. 62.
And sometimes for too much woe, making unwelcome *somersaults*. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 408.

Donne has it *sombersalt*, which is clearly from the French. *Poems* cited by Todd.

†SOMETIMES. Once.

From famous London (*somtimes* Troynovant).
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SOMMER, or SOMMERS, WILLIAM. A buffoon or jester in Henry VIII's time. A curious practice of his is mentioned by Ascham:

They be not much unlike in this pointe to *Wyll Sommer* the kinges foole, which smiteth him that standeth alwayes before his face, be he never so worshipfull a man, and never greatlye lokes for him which lurkes behinde an other man's backe, that hurte him in deede. *Ascham's Toxoph.*, p. 43.

There is a scarce print of him, by Delaram, from a picture by Holbein; and he is also introduced, with a monkey on his shoulder, in a picture of Henry VIII and his family, which hangs in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries. Decker calls *Motley, Will. Sommer's wardrobe. Gul's Hornb.*, Introduction.

It appears, by the old descriptions of the Tower of London, that the armour of *Will Sommers*, or what was pretended to be so, was long shown in the Armoury, with that of his royal master.

Whoever wishes to know more of this celebrated personage, may consult a tract, printed in 1676, and reprinted in 1794, of which I subjoin the title: "A Pleasant History of the Life and Death of *Will Summers:* how he came to be first known at Court, and by what means he got to be King Henry the Eighth's Jester. With the Entertainment that his Cousin *Patch*, Cardinal Wolsey's Fool, gave him at his Lord's House; and how the Hogsheads of Gold were known by his means." Repr., where the spelling doubtless has been changed.

†SOMMER-HAULES. A corrupt orthography for *summer-halls*, the meaning of which may be gathered from the examples.

Then after this, aboute the churche they goe againe and againe, and so forthe into the churchyarde, where they have commonly their *sommer haules*, arbours, and banquettyng houses set up. *Stubbes, Anatomie of Abuses.*
And this [the maypole] being reared up with handkerchiefs and flagges streamyn on the toppe, they strawe the grounde aboute, binde greene boughes about it, set up *sommer haules*, bowers, and harbours hard by it. *Ibid.*

†SON. It was very usual for elder

poets to call those of younger standing their *sons*. Howell, Randolph, and others, were thus *sons* of Ben Jonson.

SONANCE, *s.* Sound; from *son*, French.

Or if he chance to hear our tongues so much
As to endure their *sonance*. *Heywood, Rape of Lucr.*

So Shakespeare has *tucket-sonaunce*, for the sound of the tucket. *Hen. V*, iv, 2.

SONTIES. A corruption, perhaps, of *santes*, for saints. Thus *God's-sonties*, was God's saints. *Santé* and *sanctity* have been proposed, but apparently with less probability.

By God's *sonties*, 'twill be a hard way to hit.
Mer. Venice, ii, 2.

God's-santy, yonder come friars.
Hon Wh., O. Pl., iii, 361.

God's-santie, this is a goodly book indeed.
The longer thou livest, &c., quoted by Steevens.

†SOOPING. Sweeping.

Acute John Davis, I affect thy rymes,
That jerck in hidden charmes these looser times;
Thy plainer verse, thy unaffected vaine,
Is grac'd with a faire and a *sooping* traine.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

SOORD, for sword (properly *sward*), the skin or outside of bacon.

Or once a week perhaps, for novelty,
Reez'd bacon *soords* shall feast his family.
Hall, Sat., iv, 2.

It has been used also for the horny part of brawn. See Coles, in *Sword*.

SOOTE. Sweet. Used by Chaucer as *sote*.

Hir coralline mouth, through which breathing issued out a breath more *soote* and saverous than ambre, muske, &c. *Painter's Pal. of Pl.*, vol. ii, 1 i 7 b.

They dauncen deftely, and singen *soote*,
In their merriment.
Spenser's Hobbinoll's Dittie, Sheph. Kalend., Apr., 111.

SOOTH, *s.* Truth; *soth*, Saxon. Written also *soth*.

He looks like *sooth*; he says he loves my daughter,
I think so too. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

Thus a soothsayer was in name, though not often in fact, a *truth speaker*. Also sweetness; the Saxon word includes both senses:

That e'er this tongue of mine,
That laid the sentence of dread banishment
On this proud man, should take it off again
With words of *sooth*. *Rich. II*, iii, 3.

Thus, to *soothe*, still means to calm and sweeten the mind.

SOOTH, *a.* True

If thy speech be *sooth*,
I care not if thou dost for me as much. *Mach.*, v, 5.

Thus Milton has,

The *soothest* shepherd that e'er pip'd on plains.
Comus, l. 823.

That is, the most to be depended upon. It might be interpreted *sweetest*, only that is not the point there in question, but whether his word might be trusted.

SOOTHFAST, or SOTHFAST, *a.* True, of scrupulous veracity.

Abandon all affray, be *soothfast* in your sawes.
Mirr. Mag., p. 281.

It was a *southfast* sentence long agoe,
That hastie men shall never lacke much woe.
Ibid., p. 464.

SOOTHLICH, *adv.* The old adverbial form, instead of *soothly*.

And *soothlich* it is easy for to read,
Where now on earth, or how, he may be found.
Spens. F. Q., III, ii, 14.

SOPS IN WINE. A fanciful old name for the flowers now called pinks, considered as the second species of gillofers. "The second sort is also of the kind of vetonicarum or *gillofers*—called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honesties." *Dodoens by Lyte*, p. 174. Also Gerard, p. 589, ed. 1636.

At weddings, cakes, wafers, and the like, were blessed, and put into the sweet wine, which was always presented to the bride on those occasions (see Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 61): and probably these flowers were thought to resemble them. E. K., however, the annotator on Spenser's Pastorals, (by some supposed to be Spenser himself,) describes them as "a flower in colour much like to a carnation, but differing in smell and *quantity*," *i. e.*, size, I presume. On this passage,

Bring coronations and *sops in wine*,
Worne of paramoures. *Shep. Kal., April*, 138.

He mentions them again in May, l. 14. Dodoens, or rather his translator Lyte, gives us also more latitude as to colour, in a subsequent passage:

In English, single gillofers, whereof be divers sorts, great and small, and as divers in colors as the first kinds, and are called in English by divers names, as pinks, *sops-in-wine*, feathered gillofers, and small honestics. *Loc cit.*

Sweet-william, *sops-in-wine*, the campion, and to these
Some lavender they put, with rosemary and bays.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 946.

After all, perhaps, the origin of the name was, that such pinks were often put into the wine, to give it a flavour; for we read in Blount's Tenures, of

"a sextary of *July-flower* wine," p. 133, Beckwith's edition.

The custom of taking the more substantial *sops in wine* at weddings, is well illustrated in the Popular Antiquities above cited; and is alluded to in Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew, where, at his own wedding, Petruchio is said to have

Quaff'd off the muscadel; and threw *the sops*
All in the sexton's face; having no other reason,
But that his beard grew thin and hungerly,
And seem'd to ask him sops, as he was drinking.
Act iii, sc. 2.

We find it also in Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, in the description of a wedding.

Kindred and friends are mette together, *soppes and muscadine* run sweating up and downe, till they drop againe, to comfort their hearts.
Wonderfull Feare, 1603, p. 44.

SORANCE, *s.* Apparently for soreness; speaking of the wounds inflicted by the fiery serpents in the wilderness, and the cure effected by looking up to the brazen serpent.

Rare in this creature was his wondrous might,
That should effect the nature of the fire;
Yet to recure the *sorance* by the sight,
Sickness might seem the remedy t' admire.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1618.

Sorrance is in Kersey, in the sense of any disease or sore that happens to horses.

To SORE, *v.* To make sore; peculiar to this single verse of Spenser, where, however, it is the original and true reading:

Her bleeding breast, and riven bowels gor'd,
Was closed up, as it had not beene *sor'd*
F. Q., III, xii, 38.

SORE-HAWK. A young hawk; a term in falconry for a hawk, between the time "when she is taken from the eyrie, till she has mew'd her feathers." The term is French, and is more exactly defined in the Manuel Lexique: "*Saure, adj.* ou *sore*, parce-qu'il se prononce ainsi. En termes de faulconnerie, on appelle *oiseau saure*, celui qui dans sa première année n'a point *encore* perdu son premier pennage, qui est roux." He adds, that the term is derived from the Italian, in which language *sauro* means a horse of the colour which we call *sorrel*, doubtless from the same original. Thus also red herrings are called *harengs saures*.

The passenger *soar-faulcon* is a more choice and tender hawk, by reason of her youth, and tenderneese of age. *Latham*, I, x, p. 42.

Of the *soare faulcon* so I learne to flye,
That flags awhile her fluttering wings beneath,
Till she herself for stronger flight can breath.
Spens. Hymn of Heavenly Beautie, l. 96.

†SORREL. A very common name for a horse, given, like Bayard, &c., from the colour of the animal.

Till he fals from his seate, the coache ore throwes,
And to the riders breedes a world of woes;
Noe holla Jacke, nor *Sorrell*, hola boye,
Will make them stay till they even all destroy.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

I think I can remember what they be;
Ball, Pie-ball, Vidiar, *Sorrel*, Gee, Ho, Ree.
The Knight Adventurer, 1663.

†SORREL-SOPS. A term frequently used in Beaumont and Fletcher for some liquor which was taken in sickness.

Hang up your juleps, and your Portugal possets.
Your barley broths, and *sorrel sops*.
B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

†SORRILY, *adv.* In sorrow; miserably.

Nor so *sorrily*
Shouldst thou me see on this cold cloud to sit,
Suffring so many things fit and unfit.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SORROWED, *part.* of to sorrow. Full of sorrow.

And sends forth us to make their *sorrow'd* render.
Timon of Ath., v, 2.

To *sorrow* is well authorised, as a neuter verb; but this passive participle is contrary to analogy. Yet Milton has used it in prose. See T. J.

SORT, *s.* Set, or company. Johnson has this as the fifth sense of the word, but does not notice that it is out of use, which certainly it is.

Remember whom you are to cope withall,—
A *sort* of vagabonds, rascals, and runaways.
Richard III, v, 3.

Cyaxares—kept a *sort* of Scythians with him, only for this purpose, to teach his son Astyages to shoote.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 14.

A *sort* of poor folks met, God's fools good master.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, ii, 1.

Some mile o' this town, we were set upon
By a *sort* of country fellows.
B. Jons. Tale of a Tub, ii, 2.

Sort is used by Shakespeare for a lot; *sors*, Latin.

No, make a lottery,
And by device, let blockish Ajax draw
The *sort* to fight with Hector. *Tro. and Cress.*, i, 3.

To SORT, *v. a.* To choose.

I'll *sort* some other time to visit you. 1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 3.

To SORT, *v. n.* To suit, to fit.

I am glad that all things *sort* so well.
Much Ado ab. N., v, 2.

Well may it *sort*, that this portentous figure
Comes armed through our watch. *Hamt.*, i, 1.

SORTANCE, *s.* Agreement, suitableness.

Here doth he wish his person, with such powers
As might hold *sortance* with his quality.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 1.

I do not know another instance.

†SOT-WEED A name for tobacco.

I scarce had fill'd a pipe of *sot-weed*
And by the candle made it hot-weed.
Hudibras Redivivus.

SOTHBIND, *a.* A word peculiar, I believe, to this passage.

But late medicines can helps no *sothbinde* sore.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 295.

The meaning evidently is "inveterate." It is formed apparently from *soth*, truth, and bind; therefore, literally, *truly-binding*, or not to be escaped. Or it may be for *sooth-fast*, that is, true, or truly established. See SOOTHFAST.

SOTHERY, *adj.* Sweet; from *soth*.

And, as I wene,
With *sothery* butter theyr bodyes anoynted.
Ps. O. P., v. 87.

SOUD, *interj.* Meaning unknown. This word is repeated four times by Petruchio, in the scene where he affects great violence with the servants, and at the same time attempts to soothe Katharine. Act iv, sc. 1. Johnson conjectured that it was put for *soote*, sweet; Capell would have it an old French word, which it is not. Mr. Monck Mason seems for once to be most right: that it seems "to denote the humming of a tune, or some kind of ejaculation, for which it is not necessary to find out a meaning."

SOVENANCE, *s.* Remembrance; from the French.

To dwell in darkness without *sovenance*.
Spens. Teares of Muses, v. 485

Observe, however, that this word is here restored by Mr. Todd, instead of the corrupted reading, *soverance;* but Spenser has it elsewhere:

That of his way he had no *sovenaunce*,
Nor care of vow'd revenge, and cruell fight.
F. Q., II, vi, 8.

Also in the Eclogues.

Sovenance was also the name of a sort of ring contrived to assist recollection:

A ring of many hoops, one of which we let hang as a remembrance of anything. *G. Tooke's Belides*, p. 20.

SOUGH. Perhaps sound. Skinner says, *sowgh* exponitur *sound*. But the passage is not very clear:

The well greas'd wherry now had got between,
And bad her farewell *sough* unto the burden.
B. Jons. Epigr., vi, 287.

To SOUL, or SOOL, *v.* To satisfy with food. This unusual word, which appears from Ray to be provincial also, is most clearly derived from the French *saoule*, or *soul*, which means exactly, "full, or well satisfied with meat or drink." It is exemplified only from Warner:

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as tooth may chave,
And bread and wildings, *souling* well.
Alb. Engl., IV, xx, p. 95.

The right etymology is just hinted in the glossary to Percy's Reliques, vol. ii, but seems to have been overlooked. The Saxon has surely no affinity to it.

SOULS, THREE. The peripatetic philosophy, which governed the schools in the time of our old dramatists, assigns to every man three souls; the *vegetative*, the *animal*, and the *rational*. Hence the following allusions:

Shall we rouze the night owl with a catch, that will draw *three souls* out of one weaver. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.
What, will I turn shark upon my friends, or my friends friends? I scorn it with my *three souls*.
B. Jons. Poetast., v, 3

In Huarte's Trial of Wits, translated by Carew, there is a curious chapter concerning these three souls. This is mentioned by Dr. Farmer.

After the 45th day of conception, says Howell,

The embryon is animated with *three souls*; with that of plants, called the *vegetable* soul; then with a *sensitive*, which all brute animals have; and lastly, the *rational* soul is infused; and these three in man are like *Trigonus* in *Tetragono*. *Letters*, I, iii, 36.

†*To* SOULTER. To swelter?

Thus to be furnish'd then, is just as though
A man should thatch his dwelling house with snow,
Which melts, drops, *soulters*, and consumes away,
E'en in the time of one sun-shining day.
Clavell's Recantation, 1634

SOUNDER, *s.* A herd of wild swine; so Phillips, Howell, Blount, and Ger. Markham. Mr. Seward somewhere found it explained as *a boar*, and therefore altered the reading of the following passage, which in both the folios stands thus:

Isgrin himself, in all his bloody anger,
I can beat from the bay, and the wild *sounder*
Single; and with my arm'd staff turn the boare,

Spight of his foamy tushes, and thus strike him,
Till he fall down my prey.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush. iii, 3.

If I proposed any alteration, it would be merely to read "*from* the wild *sounder*," instead of *and*, or *in*, which is still less change. Seward's alteration is in all respects unwarrantable. He would read:

And the wild *sounder*
Single, and with my *boar-staff arm'd, thus* turn.

If so chance that there is a *sounder* of them together, then, if any break *sounder*, the rest will run that way.
Gentl. Recreation, p. 119.

What number constitutes a *sounder* we are thus told:

Twelve or some lesser number be called a *sounder* of wilde swine: sixteene is a middle *sounder:* but twenty may very well be termed a great *sounder*.
Gentlem.'s Academie, p. 31, by *G. M.*, 1595.

SOUNST, seemingly for soused. A word coined, like that which rhymes to it, by Baldwine, who wrote that part of the book.

To see a silly soule, with woe and sorrow *sounst*,
A king depris'd, in prison pent, to death with daggers *dounst*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 375.

†SOUR-CUDGEL. An old jocular name for a severe beating. It occurs in Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 308.

†SOUSE. Brine for pickling.

Nor is a breast of pork to be
Despis'd, by either thee or me;
The head and feet will make good *souse*.
Poor Robin, 1738.

SOUTHSAY, and SOUTHSAYER, are merely for soothsay, and soothsayer.

†SOWCE-WIFE. Perhaps from souse.

Set wee, sweete *sowce-wife*, on this fraile of figs,
Despite of those that doo our fortunes hate.
A Quest of Enquirie, 1595.

To SOWLE. To pull by the ears. "To *sowle* by the ears, aures summâ vi vellere." *Coles' Dict.*

He will go, he says, and *sowle* the porter of Rome gates by the ears. *Coriol.*, iv, 5.

Steevens quotes Heywood for it:

Venus will *sowle* me by the ears for this.
Love's Mistress.

Skinner says, "credo à *sow, i. e.*, aures arripere et vellere, ut suibus canes solent." Yet his word immediately preceding is "*sowl, restis, funis*." Is it not more natural then to suppose that it means to pull *as a rope*, or *with a rope?* If from *sow*, what meaning has the *l?* It is no formative letter in that way.

†*To* SOWNE. To sound.

Praise in the end doth ring and *sowne*,
In the end also doth vertue crowne.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 265.

Frederick the emperor, having late subdude
The lesse Armenia, where his fame was *sowned*.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

SOWTER, *s.* A cobbler, or shoemaker; the word is pure Scotch. See Jamieson, in *Soutar*. But must be made from the Latin *sutor;* the Saxon *sutere* itself comes from that.

If thou dost this, mark me, thou serious *sowter*,
Thou bench whistler, of the old tribe of toe-pieces,
If thou dost this there shall be no more shoemending.
B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd, iv, 1.

For *toe-pieces* we should certainly read *toe-piecers*, a clear and obvious correction.

The story of Apelles and the cobbler, which gave rise to the saying, "Ne sutor ultra crepidam," is applied by an old poet, and thus concluded:

Talke thou of that wherein some skill thou can.
Unto the slipper, *sowter*, only go.
Roydon's Verses, prefixed to Proctor's Gallery of Gorgious Inventions.

Our *sowters* had Crispine [for their patron].
Scot's Disc. of Witcher.

The song of the *sowters* (or shoemakers) of Selkirk, makes a conspicuous figure in the first volume of the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, p. 235.

SOYLE. See SOIL.

SOYLED, *a.* Pampered, high-fed; applied to a horse. Probably a term of the old farriery; from *saoul*, French; full, satiated.

The fitchew and the *soyled* horse. *Lear*, iv, 6.

See SOUL.

SOYNED. Seemingly, full of care; from the French.

Soyn'd and amaz'd at his own shade for dreed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 261.

†SPADE. *To call a spade a spade*, was a popular phrase for to be plain-spoken. Why the spade was especially chosen to enter into this figurative expression is not so clear.

There are some few that wil their judgement season
With mature understanding, and with reason:
And *call a spade a spade*, a sicophant,
A flatt'ring knave, and those are those I want.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Small eloquence men must expect from me,
My schollership will name things as they be.
I thinke it good, plaine English, without fraud,
To *call a spade a spade*, a bawd a bawd. *Ibid.*

Hush, says my friend, mind what you say;
You know this is not time of day
For truth to be so obvious made,
We must not *call a spade, a spade*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

SPADE-BONE. Used by Drayton for *blade-bone*, in allusion to a mode of divination by means of that bone of a sheep, which is mentioned by several

other authors. Drayton speaks of it as practised by a colony of Flemings, who settled in Pembrokeshire. "Vox agro Lincoln. usitatissima," says Skinner.

A divination strange the Dutch made English have,
Appropriate to that place, as tho' some pow'r it gave,
By th' shoulder of a ram from off the right side par'd,
Which usually they boile, the *spade-bone* being bar'd,
Which when the wizard takes, and gazing thereupon,
Thinges long to come foreshowes, as things long done agone. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, v, p. 760.

This practice is spoken of also by Camden, and in an old chronicle published by Caxton. See Popular Antiquities, 4to, vol. ii, p. 629. The bone, it seems, was boiled bare, and the divination depended on imaginary forms seen in looking through it. Selden's note on the passage of Drayton, gives a curious instance of such prophesying, which is much heightened by his quaint manner of relating it.

SPAGIRIC, SPAGIRICAL, &c. Chemical. Terms of the chemical, or rather alchymical, philosophy, invented by Paracelsus, and adopted in French, as well as English. Vossius (and after him Menage and others) derives it from two Greek words, σπάω, to draw, and ἀγείρω, to collect; but the barbarous terms invented by that arch-empiric have seldom so respectable an origin. A chemist has been called a *spagyrist*, the science itself *spagyrick;* and these are well exemplified in Todd's Johnson. But if the Greek derivation have any validity, the *y* has no business whatever in the word. The French, indeed, write it *spagirique.* In Rider's Dictionary, corrected by Holioke (1627), an Arabic derivation is suggested, which is a more likely origin for Paracelsus to resort to.

Was done
With a *spagericall* discretion:
For while the ore ran melting from thy minde,
It left thy chiefe and richer thoughts refined.
Chirosophus to Gayton, prefixed to *Festiv. Notes.*

The words have been found also in grave authors; in Hall, and Hakewill, and Boyle. See T. J.

†*To* SPALL. See SPAWLE.

But at last, when they were come to the double distichon directly entitled to them by name, they had no sooner read it, but there was such spitting and *spalling*, as though they had been half choked.
Harington's Apology, 159.

SPALLE, *s.* A shoulder; rather from *spalla*, Italian, than from the French, *espaule.* Only found, I believe, in this instance:

Their migtie strokes their haberjeons dismayled,
And naked made each others manly *spalles.*
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.

But *spald*, and *spaul*, are shown by Dr. Jamieson to be used by good authors in the Scottish dialect, as G. Douglas, &c.

†SPALLS. Chippings of stones.

Assulæ . . . . Retailles, rognures. *Spalls* or broken peeces of stones that come off in hewing and graving.
Nomenclator.

SPAN-COUNTER, *s.* A puerile game, supposed to be thus played: one throws a counter, or piece of money, which the other wins, if he can throw another so as to hit it, or lie within a span of it. *Strutt's Sports*, &c., p. 340.

And what I now pull shall no more afflict me,
Than if I play'd at *span-counter.*
B. & Fl. Mons. Tho., iv, 9.

Tell the king, that for his father's sake, Henry V, in whose time boys went to *span-counter* for French crowns, I am content he shall reign. 2 *Hen. VI*, iv, 3.

It seems to have been played with farthings in Swift's time, as he calls it *span-farthing.* See T. J.

SPAN-NEW, *a.* Quite new, like cloth just taken from the tenters. The various attempts to derive this term, most of them very unsatisfactory, may be seen in Todd's Johnson, under *Spick and Span.* To which may be added one worse than all the rest, in the notes to Hudibras, I, iii, 398. But *span-newe* is found in Chaucer:

This tale was aie *span newe* to begin.
Tro. & Cress., iii, 1671

It is, therefore, of good antiquity in the language; and not having been taken from the French, may best be referred to the Saxon, in which *spannan* means to stretch. Hence *span-new*, is fresh from the *stretchers*, or frames, alluding to cloth, a very old manufacture of the country; and *spick* and *span* is fresh from the spike, or tenter, and frames. This is Johnson's derivation, and I cannot but think it preferable to any other.

Am I not totally a *span-new* gallant,
Fit for the choicest eye? *B. & Fl. Fals. Chaste*, iii, 2

SPANG, *s.* A spangle; this seems to have been the original word, being from the German *spange.*

A vesture ——— sprinkled here and there
With glittering *spangs* that did like stars appear.
Spens. F. Q., cited by Todd.

Oes and *spangs*, as they are of no great cost, so they are of most glory. *Bacon*, ibid.

Spangle has quite superseded this word, though, probably, formed from it at first only as a verb, meaning "to set with *spangs*."

†Behinde her back, her haire ty'd up with *spangs*
And knots of gold. *Virgil, by Vicars*, 1632.

To **SPANG.** To spangle, to set with spangles; from the noun.

Junoe's bird.
Whose train is *spang'd* with Argus' hundred eies.
Three Lords of London, G 3.

†Upon his head he wore a hunter's hat
Of crimson velvet, *spangd* with stares of gold.
Barnefield's Cassandra, 1595.

†SPANISH-JIG. A country dance described in the Newest and Compleat Academy of Complements, 12mo, 1714.

†SPANISH SHOE.

My scarf was vain, my garments hung too low,
My *Spanish shoe* was cut too broad at toe.
How a Man may chuse a Good Wife, 1602.

To **SPAR,** *v.* To fasten; *sparran*, Sax.

I've heard you've offer'd, sir, to lock up smoke.
And calk your windows, *spar* up all your doors.
B. Jons. Staple of News, act ii.

It is introduced by Skelton among a string of proverbs:

When the stede is stolen, *sparre* the stable dur.
Crown of Lawrel.

Spenser writes it *sperre*, and so do some others, but the word is the same. See SPERRE. The bar of a door was also termed a *spar*. See Minshew and Sherwood, in Cotgrave.

†SPARE, *s.* Moderation.

Rather superstitious, than a devout observer of any religion, killing for sacrifice, without any *spare*, an infinit number of beasts. *Holland's Am. Marcel.*, 1609.

To **SPARKLE,** *v.* To scatter, or disperse; like sparks from a burning body.

'Tis now scarce honour
For you that never knew to fight but conquer,
To *sparkle* such poor people.
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., i, 1.

Beaten, an't please your grace,'
And all his forces *sparkled*. *Ibid., Loyal Subj.*, i, 5.
The walls and castell raced, and the inhabitants *sparckled* into other cities. *Stow's Annals*, sign. O 5.

Written also *spercled:*

Cassandra yet there saw I, how they haled
From Pallis house, with *spercled* tress undone.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 268.

†SPARRE. A bolt; a bar.

Repagulum .... Verrouil, barre, barriere. A *sparre*, barre, or bolt of a doore. *Nomenclator*
Pertica .... Perche, long baston. A pooll or long *sparre* of timber. *Ibid.*

To **SPARSE, or SPERSE.** To scatter; from the Latin.

And there the blustring winds add strength and might,
And gather close the *sparsed* flames about.
Fairf. Tasso, xii. 46.

As when the hollow flood of aire in Zephire's cheeks doth swell,
And *sparseth* all the gather'd clouds.
Chapm. Hom. Il., xi, p. 148.

He making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q., I, i. 39.

See SPERSE.

SPARVER, *s.* The canopy or tester of a bed; evidently so, from the context, though I have not found it in any other author, nor in any dictionary. [Also written *sparvise.*]

At home, in silken *sparvers*, beds of down,
We scant can rest, but still tosse up and down.
Har. Epigr., iv, 6.

Believe it, lady, to whomsoever I speake it, that a happie woman is seene in a white apron, as often as in an embroider'd kirtle; and hath as quiet sleeps, and as contented wakings, in a bed of cloth, as under a *sparver* of tissue. *Ibid., Notes on Orlando*, B v, p. 39.

†And this subtile queane, and knavish drab, being much ashamed, not so much of her selfe, or her lovers, as of me a stranger, she hid her selfe behinde the *sparvise* and curtaine of the bed.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†To **SPAT.** To defile?

But, Sylvius, as a stinkyng sinke,
Thy brest is foule within:
Thy mind is spotted, *spatted*, spilt,
Thy soule is soyld with sinne.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†SPAUGHT. A youth; a stripling. In the following passage, "a *spaught* of sixeteene yeares old," answers to the words *annos natus sedecim.*

P. Came you to-day to our house? he denies it: but that other came, being a *spaught* of sixeteene yeares old, whome Parmeno brought with him.
Terence in English, 1614.

†To **SPAWLE.** To spit out with force.

With saftie now still maiest thou cough,
Hauke, hem, spue, spit and *spaule.*
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

In disgrace
To spit and *spawl* upon his sun-bright face.
Quarles's Emblems.

SPECK, *s.* Apparently, some kind of coarse food.

Stuffe thy guts
With *specke* and barley pudding for digestion,
Drink whig, and sowre milke.
Heyw. Engl. Trav., B 3 b.

†SPEED. Success.

That your wisedomes maye consider and perceyve in yourself, what good fruite would folow the *spede* of his goodli supplication. *Sir T. More's Works*, 1557.

†SPEEDFUL. Successful; advantageous.

And this thing he sayth shalbe more *spedefull* and effectual in the matter *Sir T. More's Works.*

SPEED, *s.* Fortune; uncertain, at the time of mentioning it, how it would turn.

The prince, your son, with mere conceit and fear
Of the queen's *speed*, is gone. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 2.

†SPEEDER. One who is successful.

Which if it be your opinion, the beauty you have will be withered before you be wedded, and your wooers good old gentlemen before they be *speeders*.
Lyly's Euphues and his England.

SPEIGHT, *s.* The large woodpecker; *specht*, German. "Picus martius." *Coles.*

Eve, walking forth about the forrests, gathers *Speights*, parrots, peacocks, estrich scatter'd feathers.
Sylv. Du Bart., Handicrafts.

SPEL, *s.* A small chip, or splinter. "Schidium." *Coles.*

The spears in *spels* and sundry peeces flew,
As if they had been little sticks or cane.
Har. Ariost., xix, 61.

See SPIL, which is only another form of the same word.

SPENCE, for expense.

Better cost is upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothing worth. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 159.

†For *spence* of powder he spared not
Assaulte! assaulte! to crye aloude.
The Aged Lover renounceth Love, n. d.

†SPENCE. A cupboard; properly, the buttery.

Which out of a *spence* or budget of craftie devices he brought forth in open shew to do hurt, and whereof he acted many. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†SPEND-ALL. A spendthrift.

Nay, thy wife shall be enamored of some *spend-all*, which shall wast all as licentiously as thou hast heaped together laboriously.
Man in the Moone, 1609.

SPERABLE, or SPARABLE, *s.* A small nail, such as are put into the shoes of rustics, and sometimes called *clouts*. "Clavulus, pinnula ferrea." *Coles.* "Clavi ferrei minores, quibus soleæ calceorum rusticorum configuntur, nescio an ab A. S. *sparran, obdere*," says Skinner. Kersey says, "Or *sparrow-bills*," which seems to offer the best derivation. Of course, he had it from Phillips. They are still called *sparrow-bills* in the Cheshire dialect, according to Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary of those words. See his Suppl., p. 88.

Cob clouts his shoes, and as the story tells,
His thumb-nailes par'd, afford him *sperrables*.
Herrick, p. 266.

Bacon uses *sperable*, as an adjective, derived from *spero*, in the sense of to be hoped for. See Johnson.

†Wherin suerly, perceaving his owne cause not *sperable*, he doth honorably and wisely.
Letter dated 1565.

SPERAGE, *s.* The herb asparagus. It is so called by Gerard, and all the old botanists, as its English name. It is an indigenous plant.

And unites so well
Sargons and goats, the *sperage* and the rush.
Sylv. Du Bart., ***Furies.***

What he means by the union of sargons and goats, has been explained under SARGON; the sperage and the rush are united, because the native *habitat* (as botanists call it) of the wild asparagus, is in marshy ground near the sea, productive also of rushes.

Sperage is used also to be eaten, as appeareth by Galen, "omnes *asparagi*," &c.
Haven of Health, c. xxiii, p. 45.

In Lovell's (166.), as in the older Herbals, it stands under this name, "*sperage*, asparagus," &c. But I have not met with *sparage*, which is in Johnson. Evelyn, in Acetaria, inadvertently derives the original name *asparagus*, ab *asperitate;* whereas it is clearly a Greek name, and derived (if not a primitive word) from *ἀ* and *σφάραγος*, the throat; whence it was also written *ἀσφάραγος*.

To SPERE. To ask; from *spyrian*, Saxon. A very common Scottish word. See Jamieson.

Whych openeth, and no man *spereth*.
God's Prom., O. Pl., i, 39.

It was used by Chaucer and others.

To SPERR, for spar. To make fast, by bars or otherwise.

With massy staples,
And corresponding, and fulfilling bolts,
Sperrs up the sons of Troy. *Tro. & Cress.*, Prol.

This *sperrs* is an admirable conjecture of Theobald for *stirrs*, which the old copies had, with no meaning. So Spenser:

And if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the yate fast, for feare of fraude.
Sheph. Kal., *May*, 224.

The other which was entred laboured fast
To *sperre* the gate. *F. Q.*, V, x, 37.

When chased home into his holdes, there *spared* up in gates
The valiant Theban, all in vaine, a following fight awaites. *Warner, Alb. Engl*, II, xii, p. 56.

See SPARR.

To SPERSE. To disperse, or scatter; the same as SPARSE.

And making speedy way through *spersed* ayre.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 39.

And broke his sword in twaine, and all his armour *sperst*. *Ibid*, V, iii, 37.

†Like wandring pulses *spert* through bodies dying.
Chapman's Byron's Consp., 1608.

SPERTLING, *part.*, for spirtling. Sprinkling, or being sprinkled with. I have only found it in Drayton's Defence against the Idle Critic:

That while she [Custom] still prefers
Those that be wholly hers,
Madness and ignorance;
I creep behind the time,
From *spertling* with their crime,
And glad too with my chance.
Drayton, Odes. p. 1369.

So the same author uses to *spirtle:*

That the poor empty skull like some thin potsherd broke,
The brains and mingled blood were *spirtled* on the wall. *Polyolb.*, ii, p. 692.

SPIAL, *s.* A spy; originally *espial.* So in Chaucer, and others.

The prince's *spials* have informed me. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 4
And privy *spyals* plast in all his way,
To weete what course he takes. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, i, 4.
For he by faithful *spial* was assured.
That Egypt's king was forward on his way.
Fairf. Tasso, i. 67.
When now the *spials*, for the promis'd soil,
For the twelve tribes that twelve in number went.
Drayton, Moses, p. 1612.

See ESPIAL.

SPICK AND SPAN NEW. Quite new; an expression not entirely disused: sufficiently explained above under SPAN. Howell, who inserts it among his proverbs, has an explanation quite his own, but not better than others:

Spik and span new, viz., from *spica*, an ear of corn, and the spawn of a fresh fish. *Engl. Prov.*, p. 5.

How two such objects should be brought together into one phrase, might well be questioned.

Sir, this is a spell against them, *spick and span new*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iii, 5.

Tomkis, in Albumazar, writes it *speck*, probably from another idea of its origin:

Of a stark clown,
I shall appear *speck* and span gentleman.
O. Pl., vii, p. 161.

See also Hudibr., P. I, c, iii, l. 398.

Grose derives it from the spike and span (or staff) of a spear; but the *span* of a spear is not met with. Withals' Dictionary translates "Recens ab officinâ," by "*spicke* and *span* new."

†Amongst other things, Black-friers will entertain you with a play *spick and span new*, and the Cock-pit with another. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.
†*Doct.* Why madam, an intire *spick and span new* piece of doctrine of my own invention.
The Rehearsal, 1718.

†SPIKE. Lavender.

Heer bitter worm-wood, there sweet-smelling *spike*.
Du Bartas.

SPIL, *s.* A splinter, or small fragment. See SPEL.

What to reserve their relicks many yeares,
Their silver spurs, or *spils* of broken speares.
Hall, Sat., IV, iii, 15.

This word has lately been revived, to express small slips of paper.

SPILTH, *s.* Spilling; that which is spilt.

When our vaults have wept
With drunken *spilth* of wine. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.

SPINET. A small wood; *spinetum*, Latin.

A satyr lodged in a little *spinet*, by which her majesty and the prince were to come,—advanced his head above the *wood*, wondering, &c.
B. Jons. Satyr, a masque.

A *spinny* has still the same meaning, in several counties.

SPINETTED. Supposed to mean slit or opened.

For this there be two remedyes, one to have a goose-quill *spinetted* and sewed against the nockinge.
Asch. Toxoph., p. 138.

SPINNY, *a.* Thin, slender; perhaps from *spina*, Latin. Not having met with the word, I take the examples from Todd:

The Italians proportion it [*i. e.*, beauty] big and plum; the Spaniards *spynie* and lank.
Florio's Montaigne, p. 269.

They plow it early in the ear, and then there will come some *spinny* grass that will keep it from scalding. *Mortimer.*

SPINOLA, MARQUIS. A celebrated general, who commanded in Flanders for Philip III of Spain, and took Ostend in 1604, after a very long siege. Prince Maurice acknowledged him to be the *second* general of the time. As our countrymen took a warm interest in those wars in Flanders, the name of *Spinola* often occurs in our early writers. He was of an illustrious Genoese family. There seems to have been some rumour, or fable, of a thrush which brought him good fortune, but which forsook him when his prosperity declined. Several of his exploits are mentioned in Howell's Letters, B. i, § 1 and 2.

This is the black-bird that was hatch'd that day
Gondamore died; and which was ominous.
About that time *Spinola's* thrush forsook him.
Bird in a Cage, O. Pl., viii, p. 266.
Spinola's camp broke loose, a troop of soldiers.
Albumaz., O. Pl., vii, 199.

There seems to have been some apprehension of his invading England:

How they their watches doubled, as if some
Had brought them newes that *Spinola* would come.
Withers' Brit. Rememb., Cant. 2, fol. 73, b.

The difficulty of the siege of Ostend is here alluded to:

Indeed that's harder to come by than ever was *Ostend*.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 321.

There seems to have been then nearly as much panic and alarm about the projects and designs of Spinola, as we

have known since respecting a more formidable enemy. Howell alludes to it:

The best newes I can send you at this time is, that we are like to have peace, both with France and Spain, so that *Harwich* men, your neighbours, shall not hereafter need to fear the name of *Spinola*, who struck such an apprehension into them lately, that I understand they begin to fortif .

Howell's Letters, I, § 5, Lett. 13

Ben Jonson strongly ridicules such apprehensions:

But what if *Spinola* have a new project
To bring an army over in cork shoes,
And land them here at Harwich. All his horse
Are shod with cork, and fourscore pieces of ordnance
Mounted upon cork-carriages, with bladders
Instead of wheels, to run the passage over
At a spring tide. *Staple of Newes*, iii, 2.

The raft, which was to bring over Buonaparte's myrmidons, was nearly as ridiculous as these cork-shoes.

SPION, *s.* A spy; made from the French *espion*.

And as assistants you have under you
The serjeant-major, quarter-master, provost,
And captain of the *spions*.

Four Prenticcs, O. Pl., vi, 540.

†*To* SPIRE. To breathe. Lat. *spiro*.

But see, a happy Borean blast did *spire*
From faire Pelorus parts, which brought us right.

Virgil. by Vicars, 1632.

SPIRIT OF SENSE. Shakespeare sometimes uses this phrase to express the utmost refinement of sensation.

To whose [Cressida's] soft seizure
The cygnet's down is harsh; and *spirit of sense*
Hard as the palm of ploughman. *Tro. & Cress.*, i, 1.

Nor doth the eye itself,
That most pure *spirit of sense*, behold itself.

Ibid., iii, 3.

†SPIRT. A short space of time. Still used in this sense in Norfolk.

Another sort of debtors are behinde,
Some I know not, and some I cannot finde:
And some of them lie here and there, by *spirts*,
Shifting their lodgings oftner then their shirts.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SPISCIOUS. Thickened.

Yet it could not properly be called a liquor, but rather a certain concreted mist or *spiscious* froath; for being with no small paine got out againe, I found it had not so much as moistned my cloathes.

History of Francion, 1655.

SPIT, *s.* This implement for roasting meat was formerly often made of wood, with a projecting part, by means of which it was turned by hand. Hence we find mention of "burning the spit," which could not happen in modern cookery.

To se her syt
So bysely turnynge of the spyt,
For many a spyt here hath she turned,
And many a good *spyt* hath she *burned*.

Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 89.

Iron spits, however, soon superseded these clumsy instruments, and accordingly Lear speaks of "red burning spits, hizzing; but recourse is still had to the wooden spit, when ancient hospitality is imitated, in roasting animals whole.

To SPIT WHITE. The meaning of the words is plain; but the application of them may be doubted, when Falstaff says, that, when the armies join,

If it be a hot day, an I brandish anything but my bottle, I would I might never *spit white* again.

2 Hen. IV, i, 2

His meaning is, may I never again have wine enough to produce that effect: or rather, perhaps, may I never have a debauch over-night, to make me thirsty in the morning. I fear we must condemn the intemperance of our ancestors, when we find that this effect was often observed and alluded to. Spungius says, in Massinger,

Had I been a pagan still, I should not have *spit white* for want of drink. *Virg. Mart.*, iii, 3.

That is, for want of more drink, to remedy the effect of what he had taken before. It was noticed also as a consequence of habitual intemperance. The unlucky pages, in Lyly's Mother Bombie, say that their masters had sodden their livers in sack for forty years, and

That makes them *spit white* broath, as they do.

Act iii, sc. 1

SPITAL, or SPITTLE. An abbreviation or corruption of hospital, formerly current in common and familiar language. Mr. Gifford has attempted to establish a distinction between *spital* and *spittle*; thus giving our ancestors credit for a nicety they never reached or intended. See his note on Massinger's City Madam, iii, 1. Their authority is against him. Minshew has, in his Spanish Dictionary, "Enfermeria, an hospitall, a *spittle* for the diseased." In his English, "a *spittle*-house, vide hospitall." Coles, "a *spittle*, or *spittle*-house, nosocomium;" and again, "a *spittle* beggar, valetudinarius è nosocomio." The truth is, that hospitals for general maladies were long less common than those established for the

cure of two or three inveterate diseases. But orthography was not yet sufficiently settled, to allow of a distinction founded upon that criterion. See T. J.

Stowe speaks of St. Mary *spittle*, which, he says, was an hospital of great relief, by no means an inferior place. See his Survey, ed. 1599, p. 129, where it is several times mentioned. But as a still fuller proof that *spital*, and *spittle*, were not distinguished, Elsing's hospital, in Cripplegate-ward, London, was generally called *Elsing Spittle;* and it was particularly destined by its founder, Stowe says, "for the sustentation of 100 blind men." *Surv. of Lond.*, p. 234 bis. Others say, "Having a prime and special regard to such as were blind and paralytic, and afterwards allowing any honest poor people, of both sexes, disabled by age or impoverished by misfortune, to be chosen into his hospital." *Reading's History of Sion College.* Such was *Elsyng's Spittle*, "Hospitale de Elysing *Spittel.*" *Dugdale, Monast.*

No, to the *spittle* go,
And from the powdering tub of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite of Cressid's kind.
Henry V, ii, 1.

Your *spittle* rogue-ships
Shall not make me so. *Massing., loc. cit.*

This old mode of spelling led Mr. Seward into a ridiculous blunder. In the Little French Lawyer is the following exclamation against an inferior practitioner:

Avant thou buckram budget of petitions,
Thou *spittle* of lame causes! Act iii, p. 218.

The commentator, thinking of no *spittle* but *saliva*, writes the following note: "To call a petty-fogger a person *spit out of* lame causes, seems very stiff, and the common cant term, *splitter*, is so near the traces of the letter, that there can be little doubt of its being the original." Consequently he reads *splitter*. The epithet *lame* might have set him right, if he had attended to it being lame, they were fit for the infirmary, or *spital*,

†And sure my conscience would be lesse then little,
T' enrich my selfe, by robbing of the *spittle*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†However, all, both big and little,
Down from the palace to the *spittle*.
Hudebras Redivivus, 1708.

†I look upon your letter as a *spittle sermon*, where I perceive your ambition how you would prove your self a clean beast, because you know how to chew the cud. *Cleaveland*, 1651.

†SPIT-FROG. A jocular term for a small sword.

They in their greasie waste belts and great swords,
Like yeomen look'd, but you like any lords
You had large shoulder belts with riband ty'd,
And each a little *spit-frog* by his side.
Wrangling Lovers, 1677.

How bravely thou canst brag it out, and swagger,
And talk of stabbes (God blesse us) and thy dagger!
I would not see thy spightfull *spit-frog* drawne,
T'ill serve thee better for an ale-house pawne.
Taylor's Workes. 1630.

†*To* SPLAY. To display.

Let bring hys banners *splaide*,
Let speare and sheeld, sharpe sword, and cindring flames
Procure the part that he so vainely claimes.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

We rendred them with safety for our lives,
Our ensignes *splayde*, and managing of armes. *Ibid.*

SPLEEN, *s.* Violent haste. As *spleen*, or anger, produces hasty movements, so Shakespeare has used it for hasty action of any kind. This is given as the 5th sense in Johnson, but is no longer in use.

Brief as the lightning in the colly'd night,
That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 1.

With swifter *spleen* than powder can enforce.
K. John, ii, 2.

O, I am scalded with my violent motion,
And *spleen* of speed to see your majesty. *Ibid.*, v, 7.

These instances show sufficiently that Shakespeare intended the word to bear this sense; but we do not find it so used by other writers. In the following example it seems to mean any sudden movement of the mind:

And live sequestered to yourself and me,
Not wandring after every toy comes cross you.
Nor struck with every *spleen*.
B. and Fl. Woman Pleas'd, i, 2.

SPLEENY, *a.* Ill-tempered, irritable.

I know her for
A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to
Our cause. *Hen. VIII*, iii, 2.

You were too boisterous, *spleeny*.
Malcontent, v, 2, O. Pl., iv, 92.

SPLENDIDIOUS, *a.* A word unauthorised by etymology or usage, employed by Drayton:

His brows encircled with *splendidious* rays.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1609.

†To the mirror of time, the most refulgent, *splendidious* reflecting court animal, don Archibald Armstrong.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SPLIT, TO MAKE ALL SPLIT. A phrase expressing violence of action.

I could play Ercles rarely, or a part to tear a cat in, to *make all split*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, i, 2.

Two roaring boys of Rome, that *made all split*.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, ii, 3.

If I sail not with you both *'till all split*, hang me up at the main yard, and duck me.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 89.
To prepare my next encounter, but in such a way as shall *make all split*. *Widow's Tears*, O. Pl., vi, 153.

To SPOOM, *v.* To sail on steadily, rather than rapidly; very probably from spume, or foam.

Down with the fore-sail too, we'll *spoom* before her.
B. and Fl. Double Marr., ii, 1.

They are then slackening their course to wait for the enemy, and strike their main top-sail and fore-sail to let them come up: it cannot, therefore, imply particular swiftness. Dryden, from whom it has been also quoted, seems to describe a successful, rather than a peculiarly rapid motion:

When virtue *spooms* before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, part iii.

Sir Walter Scott on that passage says, "An old sea term, signifying to run before the wind." It does so, but, as we see, not with a press of sail.

An attempt has been made to introduce the word into the Two Noble Kinsmen, iii, 4, but with small critical judgment.

SPOONS. The common present made by sponsors at a christening. The better sort were of silver, with the figure of an apostle at the top of each. See APOSTLE SPOONS.

Here will be father, godfather, and all together.
M. The *spoons* will be the bigger. *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.
Gossips at christnings shall helpe you away with many *spoones*.
Owle's Alm Progn. to Goldsmiths, p 36.
Even the same gossip 'twas that gave the *spoons*.
Middl. Ch. Maid in Cheapside
My christ'ning caudle-cup, and *spoons*,
Are dissolv'd into that lump.
Daven. Wits, O. Pl., viii, 414.

Bishop Corbet says,

When private men get sons, they get a *spoon*,
Without eclipse, or any star at noon;
When kings get sons, they get withal supplies
And subsidies.
On the Birth of Prince Charles, Poems, p. 105.

Many of these *spoons* are preserved in the cabinets of the curious.

SPORYAR, *s.* A spurrier, one who made spurs; a mere difference of spelling. When the spurs were fixed into leather, which was sometimes practised, it required a strong needle to sew them in securely.

My goodly tossing *sporyar's* neele, ch'ave lost ich know not where. *Gamm. Gurt.*, O. Pl., ii, 36.

The *spurrier* is introduced, as well as the shoe and boot maker, in Jonson's Staple of News:

God's so; my *spurrier!* put them on, boy, quickly. I'd like to have lost *my spurs* with too much speed.
Act i, sc. 2.

Where note, that the *losing of the spurs* is an allusion to the mode of disgracing a knight. See SPURS.

SPRACK, *a.* Quick, alert; pronounced *sprag* by sir Hugh Evans, in the Merry W. of Windsor, in conformity with the dialect attributed to him, as he says, *hig*, *hag*, *hog*, for *hic*, *hæc*, *hoc*. "*Sprack*, vegetus, vividus, agilis." *Coles' Dict.*

He is a good *sprag* memory. *Merr. W. W.*, iv, 1,

Grose has it in his Provincial Glossary.

Mr. Malone informs us, that it is used by Tony Aston, the comedian, in his Supplement to Colley Cibber's Life:

Mr. Dogget was a little *sprack* man. *Loc. cit.*

Spack, in Mr. Wilbraham's Cheshire Glossary, comes near to it in sense, but is probably different, as there is no accounting for the *r*, which is not in the original languages, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.

SPRENT, *part.* Sprinkled. The verb is supposed to have been *sprene*, from *sprenan*, Saxon.

The blood, in lumps of gore,
Sprent on his corps and on his pale'd face.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 217.
And others here the snowy substance *sprent*
With vermell. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, xii, 45.

Besprent is still preserved in poetical language.

†SPRET. A boatman's pole.

Set his course against our state and common-wealth, not (as they say) with *spret* nor oare, with shooving, or haling, that is, by way of doubtfull or darke circumlocutions. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

†SPRINCK. A sprinkle.

The Talbot true that is,
And still hath so remaynde,
Lost never nobleness
By *sprinck* of spot distaynde.
Howell's Arbor of Amitie, 1568.

SPRINCKLE, or SPRINKLE, *s.* A sort of loose brush, used for sprinkling holy-water. See Cotgrave, in *Aspersoie* (properly aspersoir) and *Goupillon*, both which mean the same.

And in her hand did hold
An holy-water *sprinckle*, dipt in deowe,
With which she sprinckled favours manifold
On whom she list. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, xii, 13.
And an other alley called *Sprincle alley*, of an holy-water *sprinkle*, some time hanging there.
Stowe, p. 102.
An holy-water *sprinkle* made of bristles.
Colgr., *Aspersoir*.

SPRING, *s.* A grove of trees. This is nearly the 5th sense of *spring* in T. J.

If I retire, who shall cut down this *spring?*
Fairf. Tasso, xiii, 35.

This was the enchanted grove, thus mentioned afterwards:

For you alone to happy end must bring
The strong inchantments of the charmed *spring*.
L. xviii, 2.

Unless it were
The nightingale, among the thick-leav'd *spring*,
That sits alone in sorrow, and doth sing
Whole nights away in mourning.
Fletch. Faithf. Sheph., v, 1.

Mr. Mason says, that to this day, many a piece of woodland is termed a *spring*. In this sense it is also quoted from Milton's Par. Lost, and from Evelyn.

2. A young shoot of a tree:

To dry the old oak's sap, and cherish *springs*.
Shakesp. Rape of Lucrece, p. 528, Suppl.
Even in the spring of love thy love-*springs* rot.
Com. of Err., iii, 2.

3. A tune:

We will meet him,
And strike him such new *springs*.
B. and Fl. Prophetess, v, 3.

In this sense it is instanced from Chaucer and Gavin Douglas. Also Lyndsay. See Jamieson.

4. For SPRINGAL, or youth:

The one his bowe and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning teade about his head did move.
Spens. Muiopotmos., l. 291.

This other *spring* was Sport, the brother of Love.

A SPRING OF PORK. The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck, and has the leg and foot, without the shoulder. The term, I am told, is still in use among pork-butchers, as much as ever; they have, it is said, no other name for that part.

Can you be such an ass, my reverend master,
To think these *springs of pork* will shoot up Cæsars?
B. and Fl. Prophetess, i, 3.

Sir, pray hand the *spring of porke* to me, pray advance the rump of beefe this way, the chine of bacon.
Gayton, Fest. Notes, p. 96.

A SPRING-GARDEN, as a general term, seems to have meant a garden where concealed springs were made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

Like a *spring-garden*, shoot his scornful blood
Into their eyes durst come to tread on him.
B. and Fl. Four Plays in One, Play 1st.

Such a garden is still to be seen at Enstone, in Oxfordshire; and much contrivance of the same sort is, or was, also displayed at Chatsworth. Spring Garden, near St. James's park, and that at Vauxhall too, were once probably of this kind.

SPRINGALL. A youth, a growing lad; sometimes written *springald*, and even *springold*. From the same origin as *spring*, or from the Dutch *springael*. *Minsh.* Probably from the old French, in which *espringaller*, or *springaller*, means to leap, dance, or sport. See Roquefort and Cotgrave.

Amongst the rest, which in that space befell,
There came two *springals* of full tender yeares.
Spens. F. Q., V, v, 6.

That lusty *springal*, Millicent, is no worse man Than the duke of Milan's son.
City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 325.

Joseph when he was sold to Potiphar, that great man, was a faire young *springall*.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 190, b.

He commaunded the women to departe, and insteade of them he put lusty beardles *springalles* into their apparell. *North's Plut*, 90, E.

Sure the devil (God bless us!) is in this *springald*.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 2.

Pray ye, maid, bid him welcome, and make much of him, for, by my vay, he's a good proper *springold*.
Wily Beguiled, Or. Dr., iii, 332.

†Adolescens. . . . Un jouvenceau. A lad: a youth: a *springall*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†Other little infants also clinging to their mothers armes, you might have heard piteously crying; as also the lamentable mones of young *springals* and damosels nobly borne, with their hands strait bound, whiles themselves were haled into cruell captivitie.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†SPRINT. Sprinkled.

Where hunge the leaf well *sprint* with honey dew,
Whence dropt their cups, the gamboling fairie knew.
Harrington's Poems

SPRUCE, *prop. n.* An old name for Prussia, as appears from these quotations; probably, corrupted from *Pruse*, which is often found; as in Gerard, p. 1364, ed. Johns., &c.

Sir Edw. Howard, then admirall, and with him sir Thomas Parre, in doublets of crimsin velvet, &c., were apparelled after the fashion of Prussia or *Spruce*.
Holinsh. Chr., p. 805, cited by Todd.

Phillips speaks thus of Spruce leather:

Spruce, a sort of leather corruptly so called for Prussia leather. *World of Words.*

The Spruce fur was also thus named, because first known as a native of Prussia:

For masts, &c., those [firs] of Prussia, which we call *Spruce*. *Evelyn, Sylva*, ch. 22.

Hence *Spruce beer*, made from those firs; which some suppose to be a modern invention, derived from America:

Spruce beer, a kind of physical drink, good for inward bruises, &c. *Phillips, ut supra.*

After this, there cannot be much doubt that the adjective *spruce*, meaning neat, smart, &c., originated either from the *spruce leather*, which was

an article of finery, or from the neatness of the *Spruce* fir; especially since Mr. Todd has found *sprusado* employed as a term for a fine-dressed man, a beau. See T. J., in *Spruce*.

†If he have not a better opinion of London-liquor ever after, let 'em spare their cocks, and boyl me in the next brewing; and that shall be call'd *spruce-ale*.
Woman turn'd Bully, 1675.

†SPRUNK. A concubine.

My chiefest spite to clergy is,
Who in these days bear sway;
With fryars and monks, with their fine *sprunks*,
I make my chiefest prey.
The King's Disguise, a Robin Hood Ballad.

SPRUNTLY, *adv.* Becomingly, neatly. This is probably an old English word, being still provincial in the north, where a *sprunt* lad is said to mean a stout one; and probably also, a smart, well-formed boy. A lady, anxious to appear to advantage, says,

How do I look to day? Am I not drest
Spruntly? *B. Jons. Dev. an Ass*, iv, 2.

Philips has the adjective *sprunt*, which he defines, "Wonderful, active, lively, brisk." *Loc. cit.*

†SPUD. A sort of poinard.

The one within the lists of the amphitheatre, as he should enter in to behold the sights and games, with a *spud* or dagger was wounded almost to death.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†*To* SPUDDLE. To stir about.

Her grubs and *spuddles* for his prey in muddy holes and obscure cavernes. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

SPURS, being part of the regular insignia of knighthood, obtained much notice. When a young warrior distinguished himself by any valiant action, he was said to *win his spurs*; when the knight incurred the sentence of degradation, the *spurs* were hacked off from his legs.

I *won the spurres*, I had the laud and praise,
I past them all that pleaded in those daies.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 130.

Keep your ground sure, 'tis *for your spurs*.
B. and Fl. Mad Lov., i, 1.

The characteristics of a good knight are thus enumerated:

You are a knight, a good and noble soldier,
And when your *spurs* were giv'n ye, your sword buckled,
Then you were sworn for virtue's cause, for beauty's,
For chastity to strike. Strike now, they suffer:
Now draw your sword, or else you are a recreant.
Ibid., Loyal Subj., i, 5.

Hence, probably, it arose, that *spurs* were long a very favorite article of finery, in the morning dress of a gay man. They were often gilt.

Battus believed for a simple truth
That yonder *guilt-spur*, spruce, and velvet youth,
Was some great personage. *Witts Recreat.*, Ep. 589.

I tell thee, Wentloe, thou art not worthy to wear *gilt spurs*, clean linen, nor good cloaths.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 5

It was a particularly fashionable thing to have them so made as to rattle or jingle when the wearer moved:

He takes great delight in his walk to hear his *spurs gingle*. *Earle, Microc., Char. of an Idle Gallant*, 19
C. How, the sound of the *spur?*
F. O, its your only humour now extant, sir; a good *gingle*, a good *gingle*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of his H., ii, 1.

As your *knight* courts your city widow, with *jingling* of his *gilt spurs*, advancing his bush-coloured beard, and taking tobacco. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 37.

Do not my *spurs* proclaim a silver sound?
Witts Recr., Epig. on a Gallant.

Who if they have a *tatling spur*, and bear
Heads light as the gay feathers which they wear—
—Think themselves are the only gentleman.
Poole, Engl. Parn., Proeme.

In his epithets to *spur* afterwards, he gives "tatling, twatling, *gingling*." p. 192.

Spurs are used by Shakespeare for the lateral shoots of the roots of trees:

And by the *spurs* pluck'd up
The pine and cedar. *Temp.*, v, 1.

I do note
That grief and patience rooted in him, both
Mingle their *spurs* together. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Drayton has *spurn*, in the same sense:

And their root
With long and mighty *spurns* to grapple with the land,
As nature would have said, they shall for ever stand
Polyolb., xxii, p. 1104.

Both words are from the same Saxon origin, *spurnan*, to kick; but whether Drayton, or the editors of Shakespeare, used the right term, we have at present no authority to decide.

SPUR-BLIND. The same as purblind, whether intended, or a press error, seems uncertain.

Madame, I crave pardon, I am *spur-blind*. I could scarce see. *Lyly's Sapho and Phaon*, ii, 2.

SPUR-ROYAL, or SPUR-RYAL. A coin of gold, value fifteen shillings, in the reign of Elizabeth. It had a star on the reverse, resembling the rowel of a spur. See Snelling's Plates.

Spur-royals, Harry-groats, or such odd coin
Of husbandry, as in the king's reign now
Would never pass. *City Match*, O. Pl., ix, 299.

This play was printed in Charles I's time, and James I had issued *spur-royals*.

Beside some hundred pounds in fair *spur-royals*.
A Mad World, O. Pl., v, 343.

This was first printed in 1608, early in James I's reign. This coin was commonly called *rial*, or *ryal*, dropping the first part. See RYALL.

†SPURGE, *s.*

Labouring to flie for shelter to some covert, wee might perceive a little coppice, wherein grew great

store of cabbages of such huge proportion, as the very leaves thereof (so largely extended were the *spurges*) might by their greatnesse give shadow to five hundred men. *Braithwait's English Gentleman*, 1630.

†*To* SPURGE. To froth; to emit froth; said properly of the emission of yeast from beer in course of fermentation.

The body's somthing noysome: 'tis a stale one;
Good troth it *spurgeth* very monstrously.
Curtwright's Siedge, 1651.

A SPURN, *s.* Originally a kick; metaphorically a shock.

But that which gives my soul the greatest *spurn*,
Is dear Lavinia, dearer than my soul.
Tit. Andr., iii, 1.

Also an injury:

Who lives that not
Depraved or depraves? who dies, that bears
Not one *spurn* to their graves of their friends' gift?
Timon of A., i, 2.

†SPURN-POINT. An old boy's game.

Come let us leave this boyes play
And idle prittle prat,
And let us go to nine holes,
To *spurn-point*, or to cat.
The Common Cries of London, n. d.

†SQUADDY. Thick-set?

Wee knewe him by his balde pate and his coule hanging at hys backe, that he was a fatte *squaddy* monke that had beene well fedde in some cloyster.
Greene's Newes both from Heaven and Hell, 1593.

†SQUALL. A word of endearment.

The rich gull gallant call's her deare and love,
Ducke 'ambe, *squall*, sweet-heart, cony, and his dove.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

And ' ere's the prettiest sight of all,
A woman that is mighty tall,
And yet her spouse a little *squall*.
The Norfolk Farmer, an old ballad.

To SQUANDER. To scatter.

In many thousand islands, that lie *squandered* in the vast ocean. *Howell's Lett.*, ii, 11.

To SQUARE. To quarrel. It has been derived from *se quarrer*, or *contre-carrer*, French.

And now, they never meet, in grove or green,
By fountain clear, or spangled star-light sheen,
But they do *square*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, ii, 1.
Mine honesty and I begin to *square*.
Ant. and Cl., iii, 11.

Once, by mishap, two poets fell a *squaring*,
The sonnet and our epigram comparing.
Haringt. Ep., I, 37.

Some [hair] hangeth downe, upright some standeth staring,
As if each haire with other had bene *squaring*.
Ibid., Ariosto, xiv, 72.

He often uses the word.

SQUARE, *s.* A quarrel.

With us this brode speech sildome breedeth *square*.
Promos and Cass., ii, 4.

The front of the female dress, near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered:

Between her breasts, the cruel weapon rives
Her curious *square*, embossd with swelling gold.
Fairf. Tass., xii, 64.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand, and the work about the *square* on't. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

To be at SQUARE. To be in a state of quarrelling.

Marry, she knew you and I *were at square*,
At least we fell to blowes. *Promos and Cass.*, ii, 4.

†*Upon the* SQUARE. On an equality.

When two equal gamesters meet to play
Upon the square, each with a high opinion
Of the others honour. *Unnatural Brother*, 1697

†SQUARE. Is used for a table, in Chapman's Homer, Ep. vii.

SQUARER, *s.* Quarreller.

Is there no young *squarer* now?
Much Ado about Nothing, i, 1.

†SQUARE-CAP. A London apprentice, from the form of his cap.

But still she repli'd, good sir, la-bee,
If ever I have a man, *square-cap* for me.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651.

SQUASH, *s.* An unripe pod of pease.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy, as a *squash* is before 'tis a peascod.
Twelf. N., i, 5.

How like, methought, was I then to this kernel,
This *squash*. *Wint. Tale*, i, 2.

†SQUEAMISH. Apparently used in the sense of provoking or offensive.

A reverend licentiate at law was a suter to a faire gentlewoman, and she scorning him, still return'd him tart and *squeamish* quippes. Whereupon on a time he said unto her: Gentlewoman, you greatly forget yourselfe to injure me so highly, considering both my honest love towardes you, as also my gravity, who am (as you know) a licentiat in law. Whereunto she answered: Having lost the game, pleas you now for leavings.
Copley's Wits, Fits, and Fancies, 1614.

†*To* SQUEAN.

As doctors in their deepest doubts,
Stroke up their foreheads hie;
Or men amazde, their sorrow flouts
By *squeaning* with the eye.
Armin's Italian Taylor and his Boy, 1609.

To SQUINY. A colloquial change of the word squint.

I remember thine eyes well enough. What, dost
Thou *squiny* at me? *K. Lear*, iv, 6.

SQUIRE, *s.* A square, or a measure; from *esquierre*, French. This has been considered as one of the instances in which the word has been arbitrarily changed for the sake of the rhyme; but it is not so, as will be seen by the instances.

But temperaunce, said he, with golden *squire*,
Betwixt them both can measure out a meane.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 55.

And Shakespeare has it twice, in verse and prose:

Do you not know my lady's foot by the *squier*,
And laugh upon the apple of her eye,
And stand between her back, sir, and the fire.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Not the worst of the three but jumps twelve foot and a half by the *squire*. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

It occurs also in the old Dictionaries, as Rider's: "A *squire*, norma; made by *squire*, normatus." Holyoke retains "a square, or *squier*." Chaucer

is said to have used *squier* in his Conclusions [*i. e.*, experiments] on the Astrolabie, but in the edition I consulted, I found it *squaire*, and *square*.

It seems in general to be used rather for a rule or measure, than a square.

†*To* SQUIRE. To attend upon, or escort, applied especially to the lover who attends upon his lady. It may be remarked, in explanation, that in the middle ages, an esquire was appointed to serve and attend upon each lady of the baronial household. The gentlemen, at a later period, professed to perform this duty to the ladies.

To *squire* women about for other folks, is as ungrateful an employment as to tell money for other people. *Poor Robin*, 1712.

Forbid the banes or I will cut your wizzell,
And spoile your *squiring* in the dark; I've heard
Of your lewd function, sirrah; you preferre
Wenches to bawdy-houses, rascall.
The Citye Match, 1639, p. 35.

For indeed his is all for money. Seven or eight yeares, *squires* him out, some of his nation lesse standing; and ever since the night of his call, he forgot much what he was at dinner.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

SQUIRE OF DAMES. A personage introduced by Spenser in the Faery Queen, B. III, C. vii, St. 51, &c., whose very curious adventures are there recorded. It is often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

V. What, the old *Squire of Dames* still?
H. Still the admirer of their goodness.
B. and Fl. Mons. Tho., i, 1.

But you are
The *Squire of Dames*, devoted to the service.
Mass. Emp. of the E., i, 2.

And how, my honest *Squire of Dames*, I see
Thou art of her privy council.
Ibid., *Parl. of Love*, iv, 3.

SQUIRILITY. A mere disfigurement of the word scurrility.

I came not yet to be the kinges foole,
Or to fill his eares with servile *squirilitie*.
Damon and Pith., O. Pl., i, 174.

But such as thou art, fountaines of *squirilitie*.
Ibid., p. 211.

†SQUIZE. To squeeze.

Some, having their heads bruised and *squized* together.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

†SQUOB. Silent.

Tour. O to choose, my lord! because she's nice and precise; your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company, are devils in a corner. *Princess of Cleve*, 1689.

STABBING ARMS. See ARMS.

STABBING THE DICE. One of the various tricks practised by the cheats of old times, and thus described in the Complete Gamester:

Lastly, by *stabbing*, that is, having a smooth box and small in the bottom, you drop in both your dice in such manner as you would have them sticking therein, by reason of its narrowness, the dice lying one upon another; so that, turning up the box, the dice never tumble, if a smooth box; if true, but little; by which means you have bottoms according to the tops you put in: for example, if you put in your dice so that two fives or two fours lie a top, you have in the bottom turn'd up two twos, or two treys; so if six and an ace a top, a six and an ace at bottom.
P. 12, ed. 1680

†*To* STABLE. To make firm?

This is a doughty kynde of accusation, whiche they urge agaynste me, wherein they are *stabled* and mired at my firste deniall. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

STADLE, *s.* A support. Saxon. Used by Spenser for a staff. Old Sylvanus is described as,

His weak steps governing,
And aged limbs on cypresse *stadle* stout.
F. Q., I, vi, 14.

Stadle is used by Tusser and others, for a young growing tree, left in a wood after cutting. Stadle is now used, I think, for the stone supports on which a rick is raised. Ash explains it of the wooden frame which rests on those legs, which seems partly confirmed by Fragm. Antiq., p. 286, where it is called a Derbyshire word.

STAGE. It was long a fashionable affectation to have seats on the stage, not only to see, but to be seen.

Pray help us to some stools here.
P. What, on the *stage*, ladies?
M. Yes, on the *stage*: we are persons of quality, I assure you, and women of fashion, and come to see and to be seen. *B. Jons. Induct. to Staple of News.*

To-day I'll go to the Black-friers play house,
Sit i' th' view, salute all my acquaintance,
Rise up between the acts, let fall my cloke,
Publish a handsome man and a rich suit,
As that's a special end we go thither,
All that pretend to stand for't on the *stage*.
Ibid., *Devil's an Ass*, i, 6.

It was, however, chiefly practised by men:

A fresh habit
Of a fashion never seen before, to draw
The *gallants'* eyes that *sit upon the stage* upon me.
Mass. City M., ii, 2.

STAGGERS. A violent disease in horses; hence, metaphorically, any staggering or agitating distress.

Or I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *staggers*, and the carelesse lapse
Of youth and ignorance. *All's W.*, ii, 3.
How come these *staggers* on me! *Cymb.*, v, 5

STALE, *s.* A decoy; anything used to entice or draw on a person. From the same origin as to *steal*. Johnson does not mark it as obsolete, which surely it is. Originally the form of a bird set up to allure a hawk, or other bird of prey:

I like the halke that sores in good estate,
Did spy a *stale*. *Mirr. for Mag.*
Stales to catch kites. *B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut.*, iii, 2.

Or a real bird:

But rather one bird caught, served as a *stale* to bring in more. *Sidn. Arc.*, II, p. 169.

Any object of allurement, in general:

Would never more delight in painted show
Of such false blisse as there is set for *stales*,
T' entrap unwary fooles. *Spens. F. Q.*, VI, x, 3.
The trumpery in my house, go bring it hither,
For *stale* to catch these thieves. *Temp.*, iv, 1.
And with this strumpet,
The *stale* to his forg'd practice. *B. Jons. Fox*, iv, 5.
Are we made *stales* to one another?
B. and Fl. L. Fr. Lawy., iii, p. 231.

Anything used as a pretence, to hide the truth:

But, too unruly deer, he breaks the pale,
And feeds from home, poor I am but his *stale*.
Com. of Err., ii, 1.

In the following passage, as Mr. Douce has observed, besides the usual meaning, there is also a quibbling allusion intended to the expression *stale-mate* at chess. *Illustr. of Shakesp.*, vol. i, p. 327.

I pray you, sir, is it your will
To make a *stale* of me among these *mates*?
Tam. of Shr., i, 1.

It sometimes means a prostitute, from the idea that her object is to insnare or entice:

I stand dishonour'd, that have gone about
To link my dear friend to a common *stale*.
Much Ado ab. N., iv, 1.

As a *stalking horse* was used to decoy birds, that is sometimes also called a *stale:*

Dull stupid Lentulus,
My *stale* with whom I stalk. *B. Jons. Catiline*, iii, 10.

See STALKING-HORSE.

A device, a trick:

Still as he went, his craftie *stales* did lay,
With cunning traynes him to entrap unware.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 4

To *lie in stale* meant to lie in wait, or ambush, for any purpose:

This find I true, for as I *lay in stale*,
To fight with the duke Richard's eldest son,
I was destroy'd, not far from Dintingdale.
Mirr. Mag., p. 366.
†Whilst midst his perils he doth drinke and sing,
And hath more purse-bearers then any king,
Lives like a gentleman by sleight of hand,
Can play the foist, the nip, the *stale*, the stand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†STALE. A handle.

A speare staffe, or the shaft and *stale* of a javeline.
Nomenclator.

To STALK. To employ a stalking-horse, and to pursue the game by those means; *stælcan*, Saxon.

Stalk on, *stalk* on, the fowl sits.
Much Ado ab. N., ii, 3.
I am no such fowl
Or fair one, tell him, will be had with *stalking*.
B. Jons. Devil is an A., ii, 2.

Then underneath my horse I *stalk*, my game to strike.
Drayton, p. 1462.

Her smiles
A jugling witchcraft, to betray, and make
My love her horse to *stalk* withall, and catch
Her curled minion. *Shirley's Cardinal*, iii, p. 32.

†*To* STALK. To go upon stilts.

A *stalker* or goer upon stilts or crutches, grallator.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 262.

STALKING-HORSE. Sometimes a real horse, sometimes the figure of one cut out, and carried by the sportsman for the following purpose: It being found that wild fowl, which would take early alarm at the appearance of man, would remain quiet when they saw only a horse approaching, advantage was taken of it, for the shooter to conceal himself behind a real or artificial horse, and thus to get within shot of his game. It is particularly described in the Gentleman's Recreation:

But sometime it so happeneth that the fowl are so shie, there is no getting to shoot at them without a *stalking-horse*, which must be some old jade trained up for that purpose, who will, gently, and as you will have him, walk up and down in the water, which way you please, flodding [qu.?] and eating on the grass that grows therein. *Fowling*, p. 16, 8vo.

He then directs how to shoot between the horse's neck and the water, as more secure and less perceivable than shooting under his belly. But

To supply the want of a *stalking-horse*, which will take up a great deal of time to instruct and make fit for this exercise, you may make one of any pieces of old canvas, which you must shape into the form of an horse, with the head bending downwards, as if he grazed, &c. *Ibid.*

He directs also to make it light and portable, and to colour it like a horse.

He uses his folly like a *stalking-horse*,
And under the presentation of that he shoots his wit.
As you like it, v, 4.
A fellow that makes religion his *stalking-horse*,
He breeds a plague. *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 79.

The term cannot properly be called obsolete; as it is still occasionally employed, and the practice itself is, I believe, continued in fenny countries, where wild fowl resort.

To STALL, for to forestall.

We are not pleas'd at this sad accident
That thus hath *stalled* and abus'd our mercy,
Intended to preserve thee, noble Roman.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act iii.
That is not to be *stall'd* by my report,
This only must be told. *Mass. Bashful Lover*, iv, 3.

Also to set fast, as a cart in a slough:

To pray alone, and reject ordinary meanes, is to do like him in Æsop, that, when his cart was *stalled*, lay flat on his back, and cried aloud, Help Hercules!
Burt. Anat., p. 222

†STALLION. A term of reproach, applied to a woman in the Life of Long Meg of Westminster, 1635.

STALWART, or STALWORTH, *s.* Brave, stout; used also in the Scottish dialect. See Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, particularly on the derivation. *Stælwyrthe*, Saxon. Literally *worth-stealing;* but extended afterwards to other causes of estimation.

His *stalworth* steed the champion stout bestrode.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 27.

A *stalworth* man in any werke,
And of his tyme a wel good clerke.
Guy of Warwick, B 1 b.

But Harold aunswered, that they were not priestes, but *stalworth* and hardie soldiers.
Holinsh. Descr. of Scotl., D 7 b, col. 1.

†STAM. Confusion.

O, then, in what a *stam*
Was theevish, barb'rous, love-sicke, angrie minde.
Lisle's Historie of Heliodorus, 1638.

STAMEL, or STAMMEL. A coarse kind of red, very inferior to fine scarlet.

Red-hood, the first that doth appear
In *stamel*. *A*. Scarlet is too dear.
B. Jons. Underwoods. vol. vii, 54.

But I'll not quarrel with this gentleman,
For wearing *stammel* breeches.
B. and Fl. Little Fr. Lawy., i, 1.

He means, instead of scarlet, which was the high fashion Yet the difference was not much, as appears from this passage:

When I translated my *stammel* petticoat into the masculine gender, to make your worship a paire of scarlet breeches. *Randolph's Hey for Honesty*, F 2 b.

But that was only an expedient.

They (the Janizaries) have yeerly given them two gowns apiece, the one of violet cloth, and the other of *stammel*, which they weare in the city.
Sandys' Travels, p. 49.

STANCHLESS, *a.* Not to be stopped, insatiable; from to *stanch*.

There grows
In my most ill-compos'd affection such
A *stanchless* avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands.
Macb., iv, 3.

And thrust her down his throat into his *stanchless* maw.
Drayt. Polyolb., vii, p. 791.

†*To* STAND, *phr.* *To stand ready at the door*, to be handy for use. *To stand upon*, to insist. *To stand upon to any one*, to be of great importance to him.

Sigismund sought now by all means (as *it stood him upon*) to make him selfe so strong as he could against so many stormes arising.
Knolles' Hist. of Turks, 1603.

The text which saith that man and wife are one,
Was the chief argument they *stood upon*.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

†*At a* STAND. Embarrassed.

If thou doe the same the next morrow, thou art *at a stand* with thyselfe, as one altogether unknowne and come of a suddaine.
Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

STANDARD. An ensign; the officer who carried the standard.

Thou shalt be my lieutenant, monster, or my *standard*.
Tempest, iii, 2.

The reply is a play on the word, because the monster is so intoxicated that he cannot stand:

Your lieutenant, if you list; he's no *standard*. *Ibid.*

†STANDARD, or STANDART. The name given to large silver candlesticks.

Within the rails and ballasters which compassed the whole work, and were covered with velvet, stood eight great silver candlesticks, or *standerts*, almost five foot high, with virgin wax tapers of a yard long.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

STANDER-GRASS, or STANDELWORT. A name given by the old botanists to some species of orchis.

Therefore foul *stander-grasse*, from me and mine
I banish thee. *Fletch. Faithf. Shep.*, ii, 2.

See Lyte's Dodoens, pp. 249 and 253; and also Johnson's Gerard.

†STAND-FURTHER-OFF. The name of some kind of stuff.

Certaine sonnets, in praise of Mr. Thomas the deceased; fashioned of divers stuffs, as mockado, fustian, *stand-further off*, and motly, all which the author dedicates to the immortall memory of the famous Odcombian traveller. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†STANDISH. An inkstand.

And pausing a while over my *standish*, I resolved in verse to paynt forth my passion.
Nash, Pierce Penilesse, 1592.

Let it be full, if I do chance to spill
Over my *standish* by the way, I will
Dipping in this diviner ink my pen,
Write myself sober, and fall to't agen.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

A STANG, or STANCK. "Pertica, ligneus vectis." *Coles.* A stake, or wooden bar, or post.

An inundation that orebears the banks
And bounds of all religion; if some *stancks*
Shew their emergent heads, like Seth's fam'd stone,
Th' are monuments of thy devotion gone.
Poems subj. to R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 167.

STANK, *a.* Used by Spenser for weak, or worn out; *stanco*, Italian.

Diggon, I am so stiff and so *stank*,
That unneth I may stand any more.
Shep. Kal., Sept., 47.

STANIELRY. Base falconry. The *staniel* kestril was a base unserviceable kind of hawk, as the buzzard was a mere kite; hence this coined term.

My wish shall be for all that puny, pen-feather'd ayry of *buzardism* and *stanielry*.
Lady Alimony, sign. I 4.

STANNEL, or STANIEL, *s.* An inferior kind of hawk, called also a kes-

tril; in Latin *tinnunculus*. *Merrett's Pinax*, p. 170. Coles also. It is still *falco tinnunculus*, in the Linnean nomenclature. The name of *stannel* is also given to it by Willoughby, Bewick, and other British ornithologists. "This beautiful species of hawk," says Montagu (Ornith. Dict.), "feeds principally on mice," which accounts for its not being noticed at all by Latham and other writers on falconry.

F. What a dish of poison she has dress'd him.
T. And with what wing the *stanyel* checks at it.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

It is true, that the reading of the folios here is *stallion;* but the word *wing*, and the falconer's term, *checks*, abundantly prove that a bird must be meant. Sir Thomas Hanmer, therefore, proposed this correction, which all subsequent editors have received as indubitable. The old reading, indeed, is mere nonsense.

Slid, this Museus is a Martiallist; and if I had not held him a feverish white-liver'd *staniel*, that would never have encountered any but the seven sisters, that knight of the sun who imploy'd me should have done his errand himself. *Lady Alimony*, sign. B 1.

†STANSTICLE. The fish called a stickleback.

To *stansticles* he did them all transforme,
A fishe noe bigger then a prety worme.
The Newe Metamorphosis MS., temp. Jac. I.

STARCH. There was a period in the reign of Elizabeth, when the fashion was introduced of using starch of different colours to tinge the linen. In 1564, says Stowe, a Dutchwoman undertook to teach this art. Her usual price, he says, was "four or five pounds to teach them how to starch, and twenty shillings how to *seethe* starch." There is a masque extant, by Middleton and Rowley, in which five different coloured *starches* are personified, and introduced as contending for superiority. It is entitled, The World Tossed at Tennis, and was printed in 1620. Absurd as these monstrous and starched ruffs were, I should not have suspected the devil as their author, had not a contemporary writer discovered the fact. So we learn from Stubbes:

But wot you what? The devill, as he in the fulnesse of his malice, first invented those great ruffes, so hath he now found out also two great pillers to beare up and maintaine this his kingdom of pride withall (for the devill is kyng and prince over all pride). The one arch or piller wherewith the devil's kingdome of great ruffes is underpropped, is a certain kind of liquid matter which they call *startch*, wherein the devil hath willed them to wash and dive their ruffes, which being drie will stand stiff and inflexible about their neckes. The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers crested for the purpose, whipped over with gold thred, silver, or silk, and this he calleth a supportasse or underdropper. *Anatomie of Abuses.*

We might rather suspect the devil to have invented stripping the neck of all coverings, for females at least. Stubbes thus further describes starch:

And this *startch* they make of divers substances, sometimes of wheate flower, of branne and other graines; sometimes of rootes, and sometimes of other thinges: of all colloures and hues, as white, reddle, blewe, purple, and the like. *Ibid.*

He has accidentally omitted *yellow*, which in popularity surpassed all the rest.

Car-men
Are got into the *yellow starch*
B. Jons. Devil is an Ass. i, 1

Fit. Yellow, yellow, yellow, &c.
Pou. That's *starch!* The devils idol of that colour.
Ibid., v, 8.

Trincalo, what price bears wheat and saffron, that your band's so *stiff and yellow?*
Albumazar, O. Pl., vii, 156

One authority dates the introduction of *yellow starch* at 1616; for in the Owle's Almanacke, published in 1618, it is said,

Since *yellow* bandes, and saffroned chaperoones came up, is not above two yeeres past; but since citizens' wives fitted their husbands with *yellow hose*, is not within the memory of man.

See YELLOWS, for jealousy.

There was some hope of discrediting this fashion, after it had been displayed by Mrs. Turner, at the gallows, when she was executed for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury; and by some she was said to have been the inventress of the fashion; but it did not so happen. See Howell's Letters, i, 2.

See the long note on the passage above cited, from Reed's Old Plays. The circumstance of its temporary disgrace is plainly alluded to in the play of the Widow:

Yet I would not have him hanged in that suit though; it will disgrace my master's fashion for ever, and make it as hateful as *yellow bands*. O. Pl., xii, 311.

Yet one author certainly affirms, that after this period yellow starch became more fashionable than ever.

STARK, *a.* Stiff. Saxon. This is given by Johnson as the original sense of the word, and so I believe it is;

but I think no modern author would use it as in the following passages, unless it were in imitation of them.

B. How found you him? *A. Stark*, as you see.
Cymb., iv, 2.

Whom when the good sir Guyon did behold,
His hart gan wexe as *starke* as marble stone
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 42.

Here it seems to mean strong:

There be some fowles of sight so proud and *starke*,
As can behold the sunne, and never shrinke.
Sir Thos. Wiatt, in *Puttenh.*, p. 202.

Thus here too:

Stark beer, boy, stout and strong beer.
B. & Fl. Begg. Bush. iii, 1.

It now seems to be current only in the third sense given by Johnson, which is nearly the same as his adverbial sense; as in *stark* mad,. *stark* fools, &c., *i. e.*, completely mad, absolute fools.

†*To* STARKLE. To startle?

When the newes of these occurrents were flowne farre abroad, and intelligences thereof continually given one after another had made Gallus Cæsar to *starckle*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609.

STARKLY, *adv.* Stiffly.

As fast lock'd up in sleep, as guiltless labour
When it lies *starkly* in the traveller's bones.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 2.

Alle displayedde on the grounde,
And layn *starkly* on blode.
Poem on Rich. I, Harl. MS., 4690.

STARLING. A corruption of sterling, which itself is abbreviated from Esterling. The first sterling money was the silver penny; of which a full account is to be found in Stowe's London, p. 42 and 43; and also in a book entitled, Nummi Britannici Historia, published 1726. From the corrupted form *starling*, were deduced several false and fanciful etymologies.

Some have saide esterling money to take that name of a starre, stamped in the border or ring of the pennie; other some of a bird called a stare or *starling* stamped in the circumference, &c. *Stowe, loc. cit.*

START-UP, *s.*, now changed into *upstart*. A person suddenly sprung up and raised.

That young *start-up* hath all the glory of my overthrow. *Much Ado ab. N.*, i, 3.

Upon my life, his marriage with that *start-up*,
That snake this good queen cocker'd in her bosom.
R. Brome, Qu. and Conc., ii, 1.

Warburton, who occasionally employed terms a little antiquated, has used *start-up* as an adjective, "a new *start-up* sect." See T. J.

STARTUPS. A kind of rustic shoes with high tops, or half gaiters. Coles gives *perones* as the corresponding term in Latin. "A sock or *start-up*. Soccus, pedale." *Townsend's Prepar. to Pleading*, p. 179.

And in high *start-ups* walk'd the pastur'd plaines,
To tend her tasked herd that there remaines.
Hall, Sat., B. vi.

And of the bacon's fat to make his *startopes* black and soft. *Warner. Alb.*, IV, xx, p. 95.

When not a shepherd any thing that could,
But greaz'd his *startups* black as autumns sloe.
Drayt. Ecl., ix, p. 1429.

But Hob and John of the country, they stept in churlishly in their high *startups*.
Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc., v, 397, 2d ed.

†In a maner all husbandmen doe weare *startups*. sunt omnes pene agricolæ soccati.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 211

†Home I came againe all sad, in a manner distraught, and uncertain what to doe for thought. I sit downe to rest myselfe: some of my men comes running to me, and pulls of my *startups*, others I see hasting to make readie supper and to lay the cloath.
Terence in English, 1614.

STATE, *s.* An elevated chair, or throne of dignity; with a canopy. Sometimes used for the canopy.

Having been three months married to her, sitting in my *state*—calling my officers about me.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

So Falstaff, when he is to represent the king:

This chair shall be my *state*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Where being set, the king *under a state* at the end of the room. *Herb. Mem. of Charles I.*
It is your seat; which, with a general suffrage,
As to the supreme magistrate Sicily tenders,
And prays Timoleon to accept. [*Offering him the state.*] *Mass. Bondman*, i, 2.

Mr. Gifford here observes, that this sense of the word was growing obsolete in Dryden's time, who used it in the first edition of Mac Fleckno, where the monarch is placed on a *state*, but he afterwards changed it to a *throne*.

STATION, *s.* Used for the act or mode of standing.

An eye like Mars to threaten and command;
A *station* like the herald Mercury,
New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill. *Hamlet*, iii, 4.

This would not be consistent sense, if it were not understood of the natural grace of the man in standing.

2. The state of rest:

Her motion and her *station* are all one.
Ant. and Cleop., iii, 3.

Johnson instances this sense also from Browne's Vulgar Errors. it er usage, however, is now customary.

3. A regular place of abode or rest for pilgrims in their way to Rome, or other holy places, of which stations there are maps still extant. See Brit. Topogr., Pl. vii, vol. i.

Yet I have been at Rome also,
And gone the *statyons* all a row.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, p. 50.

Thus of those in the way to the Holy Land:

Forasmuch as ther be many that hath written of the holy lande, of the *stacyons*, and of the jurney or way, I doo passe over to speake forther of this matter.
A. Borde's Introd. of Knowledge.

STATUA, *s.* A statue. Latin. This word was long used in English as a trisyllable, though *statue* was also employed. Lord Bacon has it more than once in his 45th Essay; and also in other places:

It is not possible to have the true pictures or *statuaes* of Cyrus, Alexander, Cæsar. &c. *Adv. of Learning.*

He speaks afterwards of the *statua* of Polyphemus. Hence Mr. Reed very justly remarked, that *statua* should be read in those passages of Shakespeare, where the dissyllable statue makes a defective verse. As,

Even at the base of Pompey's *statua. Jul. Cæs.*, iii, 2.
She dreamt to-night she saw my *statua.* *Ibid.*, ii, 2.
But like dumb *statuas*, or breathing stones.
Rich. III, iii, 7.

See other examples of *statua* in T. J. One reason for this might be, that the English word *statue* was often applied to a picture. Thus in the City Madam, sir John Frugal, in the last scene, desires that his daughters may take leave of their lovers' *statues:*

Your nieces, ere they put to sea, crave humbly,
Though absent in their bodies, they may take leave
Of their late suitors' *statues.* *City Mad.*, v, 3.

Luke replies,

There they *hang.*

Presently the pictures are turned into realities, though sir John says,

Here's nothing but
A superficies; colours and no substance.

But the lovers were concealed behind them. Mr. Gifford properly observes, that "Massinger like all his contemporaries, confounds *statue* with picture." Hence *statua* was called in, to make a distinction. In the Two Gentlemen of Verona, Julia is addressing a picture, when she says,

And, were there sense in his idolatry,
My substance should be *statue* in thy stead.
Act iv, sc. iv.

Thus lord Surrey, speaking of the same object, says in one place,

And on a bed his *picture* she bestows.

And afterwards,

And Trojan *statue* throw into the flame
Transl. of Æn., 4.

Mr. Douce observes also, that a statue was sometimes called a picture. *Illustr.*, i, 49.

Statumen is a prop, in Pliny.

STATUMINATE, *v.* To support, as with a pole or prop. A pedantic Latinism, occurring only in the following passage:

I will *statuminate* and underprop thee.
If they scorn us, let us scorn them.
B. Jons. New Inn, ii, 2.

STATURE was also used for statue, not uncommonly; which has not, I believe, been hitherto remarked.

And then before her [Diana's] *stature* straight he told
Devoutly, all his whole petition there.
Mirr. Mag., p. 6.

Those charets glittering bright, and *statures* all of gold,
Of sollid masse, more rich then glorious to behold.
Ibid., p. 102.

Those ignorant, which made a god of Nature,
And Nature's God divinely never knew,
Were those to Fortune that first built a *stature.*
Drayt. Leg. of D. of Norm., p. 525.

STATUTE-CAPS, were woollen caps.

Well, better wits have worn plain *statute-caps.*
Love's L. L., v, 2.

The statute was, says Strype, a proof of queen Elizabeth's care for her poor subjects. It was "for continuance of making and wearing woollen caps in behalf of the trade of cappers; providing that all above the age of six years, (excepting the nobility and some others,) should on Sabbath-days and holy-days wear *caps of wool*, knit, thicked, and drest in England, upon penalty of ten groats." *Annals*, ii, p. 74. See CAP OF WOOL.

STATUTE-MERCHANT is thus defined in Blount's Νομολεξικον: "A bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, or chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master, of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed; sealed with the seal of the debtor and of the king, which is of two pieces, the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk." It was also called *statute staple.*

H. I'll [illegible] to a *statute-merchant* to see it answered [illegible]. Alas, poor ant! thou bound in a *statute-merchant!* a brown thread will bind thee fast enough.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iv, 2.

It is objected by Greene, as the practice of a mercer, that he will allow young gentlemen plenty of finery,

But with this provision, that he must bind over his land in a *statute-marchant*, or staple, and so at last forfeit all to the mercilesse mercer.
Quip., &c., Harl. Misc., v, 416

Nash talks of the devil as one
Who would let one have a thousand poundes upon a *statute-merchant* of his soule.
Pierce Pen. in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 16.

To STAVE and TAIL. Terms current in bear-baiting: to *stave*, being to interpose with the staff, doubtless to stop the bear; and to *tail*, to hold back the dog by the tail.
First, Trulla *stav'd* and Cerdon *tail'd*,
Until their masters loos'd their hold. *Hud.*, I, iii.

Hence, metaphorically, to cause a cessation:
So lawyers—
Do *stave* and *tail* with writs of error,
Reverse of judgment, and demurrer.
Ibid., I, ii, 161.

STAVES-ACRE. A corruption of the Greek name, *staphys agria;* which *Linnæus* has preserved as a trivial name. "Delphinium staphisagria," being a species of larkspur, but a native of the south of Europe, and other warm countries. The seeds were formerly imported for medical uses. They were particularly in repute for destroying vermin in the head. Lyte calls it *stavis-aker*, but speaks of its growing prosperously in this country. *Transl. of Dodoens*, p. 431. "Herba pedicularis." *Coles' Dict.* In Woodville's Medical Botany, it is called in English *palmated larkspur*, or *stavesacre*, and is said to be still in use for the same purposes as formerly, but is found too dangerous a narcotic to be used internally. Vol. iii, p. 406, pl. 150.

Staves-acre—the seed mixed with oyle driveth away lice—with vinegar it killeth lice, being rubbed on the apparell. *Langham, Garden of Health*, p. 620.
Stavesaker!—that's good to kill vermin, then belike if I serve you I shall be lousy!
Marlow's Dr. Faustus, Anc. Dr, i, p. 24.
Look, how much tobacco we carry with us to expell cold, the like quantitie of *staves-aker* we must provide to kill lice in that rugged countrey.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., Park's edit., vi, p. 144.

N. B. *Stavesacre* is continued as the English trivial name for that species of delphinium, in the improved edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis. It appears, therefore, upon the testimony of physicians and botanists, that the word is not completely obsolete; but it is so little understood at present, as to require explanation.

STAULE, for a STALE, or decoy. R. Greene, Theeves falling out, in Harl. Misc., viii, p. 401, and often in that tract. See STALE.

†STAY. A fastening for a garment.
Acroc, m. A hooke, a claspe, a *stay*. *Cotgrave.*

STEAD, or STED. A place. Saxon. Dr. Johnson has this sense of the word, and marks it as obsolete.
His gorgeous rider from his loftie *sted*
Would have cast downe, and trodd in durtie myre.
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 17
There screeching satyrs fill the people's former *stedes*.
Fletch. Purp. Isl., vii, 3.

So Holinshed says, that Plautius
Went no further, but stayed and placed garrisons in *steedes* where neede required. Vol i, d, col. 1, c.
Two blest Elysiums in one *sted*,
The less the great infold.
Drayt. Quest of Cynthia, p. 623.

It was also used in composition, to mark the place of anything: as girdle-*stead*, the place of the girdle; noon-*sted*, the point of noon, &c. See those words.

Stead, in the sense of assistance, as in the phrase "to stand in *stead*," is still occasionally used. *Roadstead* is also in use, for a station of ships.

To STEAD. To assist, benefit, or support; from the second sense of the noun.
For lo,
My intercession likewise *steads* my foe.
Rom. & Jul., iii, 3
I could never better *stead* thee than now.
Othello, i, 3.

No knees to me;—
What woman I may *sted*, that is distrest,
Does bind me to her. *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.*, i, 1.

To *stead* up, to fill up a place:
We shall advise this wronged maid to *stead up* your appointment, go in your place. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

†*To* STEAL. To conceal.
'Twere good to *steal* our marriage. *Tam. Shr.*, iii, 2.
Profess it plainly, and declare it, together with the reasons that move thee to change, and do not think to *steal* it. *Bacon's Essays*, xi.

STEAN, *s.* Stone; *stane*, Saxon. So *stane*, or *stein*, in the Scottish dialect. January is described by Spenser, as standing upon a large urn, whence issues a river; alluding to the sign Aquarius. But he expresses it thus:
Upon a huge great earth-pot *stean* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the Roman flood. *F. Q.*, VII, vii, 42.

That the urn was of stone, may easily be supposed; more easily, than why he should call it an earth-pot.

†STEEL. A mirror, which was formerly made of polished steel.

Rho. We spake of armour,
She straight replies, send in your steel combs, with
The *steels* you see your faces in.
Cartwright's Lady Errant, 1651.

†STEEPLE-CROWN. A high-crowned hat worn commonly by women.

The good old dames, among the rest,
Were all most primitively drest
In stiffen-body'd russet gowns,
And on their heads old *steeple-crowns*.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706

†STEEPLE-FAIR. A fair at which servants were hired.

These youths, in art, purse, and attire most bare
Give their attendance at each *steeple faire*;
Being once hir'd he'l not displease his lord.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STELE, *s.* The stem or stalk of anything; from *stela*, Saxon. The Dutch is the same. Both perhaps from στήλη, Greek.

The stalke or *steale* thereof [of barley] is smaller than the wheat stalk, taller and stronger.
B. Gouge's Heresbachius, fol. 28.

Thus also, the stem or body of an arrow:

A shaft hath three principal parts, the *stele*, the fethers, and the head. *Ascham's Toxophilus*, p. 161.

He then proceeds to give particular directions respecting the best wood to make the *stele*.

STELL, *s.* Probably the same as stall; a lodge, or fixed place of abode.

The said *stell* of Plessis. *Danet's Comines*, sig. V 5.

This was the castle, of which he had spoken before.

To STELL. To fix, or place in a permanent manner; from STELL, above noticed. *Stelled*, for stalled.

To this well-painted piece is Lucrece come,
To find a face where all distress is *stel'd*.
Shak. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, p. 555.

There it rhymes to *dwell'd*.

Mine eye hath play'd the painter, and hath *steld*,
Thy beauty's form in table of my heart.
Ibid., Sonnet, 24.

Here to *held*.

Since Shakespeare has twice so employed this word, why may we not suppose that "*stelled* fires," cited above, meant the *fixed* stars? (meaning to except the planets). It is not *stelled* but *steeled*, in the first folio, and it is so also in the 24th Sonnet Other examples may perhaps hereafter be found.

STELLED, *part.* Supposed to be for *stellated*, by contraction, meaning the fires contained in the stars; which may be right. But see to STELL.

The sea, with such a storm, as his bare head
In hell-black night endur'd, would have buoy'd up,
And quench'd the *stelled* fires. *Lear*, iii, 7.

To STELLIFY. To make into a star, to make glorious.

And therefore now the Thracian Orpheus' lyre.
And Hercules himself, are *stellify'd*.
Sir J. Davies on Dancing, Stanza 80.

Nay, in our sainted kalendar is plac'd
By him who seeks to *stellify* her name.
Drayt. Legend of Matilda, p. 546.

Good fortune, fame and virtue *stellifies*.
J. Markham, in *Engl. Parn.*, p. 124, repr.

The word is Chaucerian also.

STELLIONATE, *s.* Fraudulent dealing; a term of the Roman civil law, adopted in English only by lord Bacon. *Stellionatûs crimen*; of which a man was guilty, who sold or pledged as his own, what was the property of another. From *stellio*, a lizard, on account of a quality fabulously attributed to that animal. But it might be given merely from its being *versipellis*, or changing its skin. The term is found in Ulpian, and other writers on civil law. The English example I take from Johnson.

It discerneth of crimes of *stellionate*, and the inchoations towards crimes capital, not actually committed.
Ld. Bacon.

The word is not used in the English law, nor generally found in Dictionaries. Blount's Glossographia has it, with a reference to lord Bacon. Apuleius makes Venus call her son *Stellio*, meaning deceiver; and the Gloss. Vet. has *stellionator* for impostor. Menage has the word in his Juris. Civ. Amœnitates, cap. 39, p. 369. I have inserted it here, merely for the sake of giving these illustrations of it.

To STEME, *v.* To evaporate, or dissipate in steam. So Upton interprets the following lines:

And shaking off his drowsy dreriment,
Gan him avise, howe ill did him beseme,
In slouthfull sleepe his molten hart to *steme*,
And quench the brond of his conceived yre.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 27.

So in another place:

That from like inward fire that outward smoke had *steemd*. III, i, 55.

The chief difficulty arises from its being made an active verb, in the former passage.

STENT, *s.* Probably for stint, a mere change for the sake of rhyme; or else an abbreviation of extent.

Eurythius that in the cart first went,
Had even now attain'd his journey's *stent*.
Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Ind., p 256.

Also as a verb, which shows the former account of the word to be the right:

And to the ground her threw; yet n'ould she *stent*
Her bitter rayling, and foul revilement.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 12.
And to herself oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 261.

†STEPNEY, or STEPONY, ALE. Stepney appears to have been celebrated for its ale as well as its cakes. In Playford's English Dancing Master, 1721, is a tune called "Stepney Ale and Cakes."

Now syder, bottle ale, sack, and *Stepony*,
To Islington inviteth many a crony.
Poor Robin, 1713.

STERN, *s.*, for steerage, helm, or rudder; from *steer*. Minshew gives no other sense; nor other old Dictionaries. *Stearn*, Saxon.

The king from Eltham I intend to send,
And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal.
1 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.
But to preserve the people and the land,
Which now remain as shippe without a *sterne*.
Ferrex & Porr., O. Pl., i, 158.
I am the *sterne* that gides their thoughts.
Promos & Cass., i, 2.

Spenser and others use *stern* for the tail of an animal, which is quite analogous to rudder:

But gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld
And him so strongly stroke, that to the ground him feld. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, xi, 28.
And then his sides he swinges with his *sterne*.
Chapm. Cæsar & Pompey.

STERNAGE, *s.* The same.

Follow, follow,
Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy.
Hen. V, Cho., act iii.

There is no occasion to change this to *steerage*, though that word occurs in Pericles, iv, 4, as it is regularly formed from the preceding word.

†STERQUILINIOUS. Partaking of the nature of a dunghill.

The itching of scribblers, was the scab of the time; it is just so now, that any triobolary pasquiller, evry *tressis agaso*, any *sterquilinious* raskall, is heenc'd to throw dirt in the faces of soveraign princes in open printed language. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

To STERVE. To die; *steorfan*, Saxon. Hence to starve.

Not this rude kynd of battaill, nor these armes
Are meet, the which doe men in bale to *sterve*.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 34.
To her came message of this murderment,
Wherein her guiltless friends should hopeless *sterve*.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 17.

Where it rhymes to preserve.

Choose out some noble dame, her honour thou, and serve,
Who will give care to thy complaint, and pitty ere thou *sterve*.
Romeus and Jul., B 2; *Mal. Suppl.*, ii.
He could not thinke (or faintly thought) his love to *sterve* her hart. *Warn. Alb. Engl.*, ii, 9, p. 43.

The edition of 1612 (esteemed the best) has *sterne*; but it is evidently an error. The person spoken of was dead.

STEVEN, *s.* Time, appointment; doubtless from *stefne*, an institution, or appointment; which is itself from *stefnian*, to cite, or fix a time for appearance. See Lye's Saxon Dict.

Stephen kept his *steaven*, and to the time he gave,
Came to demand what penance he should have.
Ellis's Specim. of Anc. Engl. Poetry, iii, 121.
Wee may chance to meet with Robin Hood,
Here at some unsett *steven*.
Percy's Reliques, i, p. 89.

Opportunity:

Father of light, thou maker of the heaven,
From whom my being well, and being springs,
Bring to effect this my desired *steaven*.
T. Lodge on Solitarie Life, p. 50, repr.

2. *Steven* is also used for voice, or sound; in which sense it comes from *stæfn*, a voice. This is the usage of Chaucer, which Spenser has once imitated:

And had not Roffy ran to the *steven*,
Lowder had bene slaine thilke same even.
Sheph. Kal., Sept., 224.

Either sense might here be admitted, but in the old glossarial notes, which are probably Spenser's own, it is explained *noyse*. It is also used in that sense, in another of the ballads on Robin Hood:

When Little John heard his master speake,
Well knewe he it was his *steven*. *Percy's Rel.*, i, 93.

A STEWES, *s.* A strumpet; from *stewes*, a brothel.

And shall Cassandra now be turned, in common speeche, a *stewes*.
Whetstone's Promos and Cass., 1st Part, iv, 3.

In the other sense, it was also used as singular:

And here, as in a tavern, or a *stewes*,
He and his wild associates spend their hours.
B. Jons. Every M. in H., ii, 1.
His modest house
Turn'd to a common *stewes*. *Heyw. Engl. Trav.*, i, 2.
†You may find them, as Solomon sayes, not in the corner of the streets onely, but thick in the very midst of them, and turning the whole city into a *stewes*. *England's Vanity*, 1683, p. 55.

STICHEL, *s.* A term of reproach, apparently implying want of manhood; probably provincial, rather than antiquated. *Sticel*, Saxon, does not help us.

Barren, *stichel!* that shall not serve thy turn.
Lady Alimony, I 4 b.

To *stichle*, in Scotch, is to make a rustling sound. See Jamieson.

To STICKLE, *v. n.* To act the part of a stickler.

There had been blood shed if I had not *stickled*.
The Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 271.

Also active, in the sense of to part an affray:

To the muse refers
The hearing of the cause to *stickle* all these stirs.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p. 871.

Which violently they pursue,
Nor *stickled* would they be.
Ibid., *Muses' Elys.*, vi, p. 1491.

†STICKLE. A rapid shallow in a river.

Patient anglers, standing all the day
Near to some shallow *stickle*, or deep bay.
Browne's Pastorals.

STICKLER, *s.* A person who attended upon combatants, in trials of skill, to part them when they had fought enough, and doubtless to see fair play. They were so called, says Mr. Steevens, from carrying sticks; but, rather, from the verb to *stickle*, for to arbitrate.

The dragon wing of night o'erspreads the earth,
And *stickler-like* the armies separates.
Tro. and Cress., v, 9.

Anthony was himself in person a *stickler*, to part the young men when they had fought enough.
North's Plut.

Advanced in court, to try his fortune with your prizer, so he may have fair play shewn him, and the liberty to chuse his *stickler*. *B. Jons. Cynthia's Rev.*, v, 4.

Now were the *sticklers* in a readinesse, and the combattours with theyr weapons drawne fell to it.
Holinsh., vol. ii, 4 h 1, col. 2.

STIGMATIC, *s.* A person who has been *stigmatised*, or burnt with an iron, as an ignominious punishment; a base fellow. Metaphorically, a deformed person.

But like a foul, mishapen *stigmatick*,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided.
3 *Henry VI*, ii, 2.

Thus, in disgrace,
The *stigmaticke* is forst to leave the place.
Heyw. Brit. Troy, i, 19.

Convaide him to a justice, where one swore,
He had been branded *stigmatic* before.
Philomythie, 1616.

STIGMATICK, *a.* Disgraceful, ignominious; as alluding to being stigmatised.

And let the *stigmatick* wrinkles in thy face,
Like to the boist'rous waves in a rough tide,
One still o'ertake another.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 301

The muse hath made him [Thersites] *stigmatic* and lame. *Heyw. Br. Troy*, viii, 9.

STIGMATICAL, *a.* Marked as with a stigma, ugly.

Vicious, ungentle, foolish, blunt, unkind,
Stigmatical in making, worse in mind.
Com. of Err., iv, 2.

It is a most dangerous and *stigmatical* humour.
Chapman's Blind Begg. of Alexandria, 1598.

STIGMATICALLY, *adv.* Disgracefully, or deformedly.

If you spy any man that hath a look
Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury's,
Able to fright, to such I'll give large pay.
Decker's Wonder of a Kingdom, iii, 1.

STIKE, *s.*, or STICH. A verse (*στίχος*) or stanza. See T. J. in *Stich*.

I had no sooner spoken of a *stike*,
But that the storm so rumbled in her breast
As Æolus could never rore the like.
Sackville's Ind., *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 259.

He had exactly spoken a stanza, before he says this. From the same origin are distich, tetrastich, &c. Our old name for a stanza was a *staff* (see Puttenham, B. ii, ch. 2), whence the parish clerk sings *staves;* and, by corruption, a *stave*, in the singular.

STILETTO BEARD. Among the fantastical fashions which diversified the form of beards, when they were worn, the *stiletto beard* was long distinguished. It was sharp and pointed, as its name implies. There were various other forms. That of a Roman T, of a spade, and even of a tile, as that of Hudibras, which was,

In cut and dye so like a tile,
At sudden view it might beguile.

That is, it was red, and square. Most of the fashions are humorously recorded in an old ballad, which, but for one stanza, might be cited at large. That on the *stiletto beard* has been quoted by Mr. Malone:

The *stiletto beard*,
O, it makes me afeard,
It is so sharp beneath:
For he that doth place
A dagger in his face,
What must he wear in his sheath?
Acad. of Compl.

It was called also a dagger beard; and is spoken of as a foreign refinement:

Now you that trust in travel,
And make *sharp beards*, and little breeches deities.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Cor., ii, 4.

A man is spoken of as,

The very quake [qu. ?] of fashions; the very he that
Wears a *stiletto* on his chin.
Ford, The Fancies, &c., iii, 1.

The beard like a T is also celebrated in the Queen of Corinth, ii, 4, and in the ballad above mentioned. It leads the van:

The Roman T,
In its bravery,
Doth first itself disclose:
But so high it turns,
That oft' it burns,
With the flames of a torrid nose.

The mustachios, of course, formed the upper line of the T.

STILL, *s.* A steep ascent; perhaps from *stigele*, a ladder, Saxon.

On craggy rocks, or steepy *stils*, we see,
None runs more swift nor easier than he.
Browne, Past., I, iv.

I have seen a reprint, in which it is made "steepy *hills*," but the original may be right.

It appears that lord Bacon has used *still* as a substantive for calmness, or quiet. See T. J. But the quotation from Shakespeare is erroneous in that place; his line is,

Doth all the winter time at *still* midnight,
Walk, &c. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 4

Not *still* of midnight.

STILL, *a.* Continual, constant.

But I of these will wrest an alphabet,
And, by *still* practice, learn to know the meaning.
Tit. Andron., iii, 2.

STILLATORY, *s.* A place where distillations are performed.

Next to the *stillatory* wait for me.
B. and Fl. Faithf. Fr., iv, 3.

Sir H. Wotton, in his Elements of Architecture, directs how to place the kitchen and the *stillatory*.

There is even now, in great houses, a place called the *still-room*, which is usually the territory of the housekeeper.

STILL-PIERCING. A compound epithet of some obscurity in the place where it occurs, namely, in these otherwise beautiful lines:

O you leaden messengers,
That ride upon the violent speed of fire,
Fly with false aim, move the *still-piercing* air
That sings with piercing, do not touch my lord.
All's Well, &c., iii, 2.

Still-piercing is the reading of the second folio. The first has *still-peering*, which is nothing. It seems plain that the author intended an emphatical repetition of the word *pierce*; read, therefore, *still pierced*: *i.e.*, which, though continually *pierced*, sings at it. The commentators have agreed to substitute *still-pieced*; which to me appears the most flat and improbable epithet that could be inserted in such a speech. What was it to her that the air was *pieced* again? But that, though *pierced*, it still sang, was a good reason why it should be pierced rather than her lord. With *piercing*, for in *being pierced*, is quite common in the phrase of that day.

STILO NOVO. When the calendar had been reformed by Gregory XIII. English travellers, who wrote from abroad, usually dated their letters *stilo novo*; whence it grew into a kind of cant expression.

Into whose custody—
I do commit your reformation,
And so I leave you to your *stilo novo*.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, iv, 4.

This is said because he was proposing to travel.

He sent me letters beyond sea, dated *stilo novo*.
Antiqu., O. Pl., x, 65.

Owen has an epigram, entitled *Stylo Novo*, the form of which superscription would not be quite intelligible, without knowing this custom. The epigram is this:

Stylo Novo.
Urbs veterum cultrix, rerumque inimica novarum,
Imposuit fastos cur sibi Roma novos?
Liber Unus, Ep. 41.

†STINKARD. A stinking fellow.

How slave, and *stinkard*, since you are so stout.
I will see your commission ere I part.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

To STINT, *v. a.* To stop. In modern use it means only to restrain within certain limits, to check; not to stop entirely.

And I will use the olive with my sword,
Make war breed peace, make peace *stint* war.
Timon of A., v, 6.

Here came a letter now
Now bleeding from their pens, scarce *stinted* yet.
Revenger's Trag., O. Pl., iv, 359

Stint thy babbling tongue,
Fond Echo. *B. Jons. Cynth. Rev.*, i, 2.
Persuade us dye to *stint* all further strife.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix. 29.

Also as a verb neuter, to cease:

And *stint* thou too, I pray thee, Nurse, say I.
Rom. and Jul., i, 3

Unwrap thy woes, whatever wight thou be,
And *stint* in time to spill thyself with plaint.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. Mag., 258

Changed to *stent*, by the same writer, when it suited his rhyme:

And first within the porch and jawes of hell
Sate deepe remorse of conscience, all besprent
With teares; and to herselfe oft would she tell
Her wretchednesse, and cursing never *stent*
To sob and sigh. *Ibid.*, p. 261.
For the blood *stinted* a little when he was laid.
North's Plutarch, cit. by Steevens.

†STINT. A stop; a cessation.

A paradise, that has no *stint*,
No change, no measure.
Quarles's Emblems.

Uno tenore: he keepes at the same *stinte*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 584.

STINTANCE, *s.* Stop, intermission.

Marry, some two or three days hence I shall weep without any *stintance*. But I hope he died in good memory. *London Prod.*, 1; *Mal. Suppl.*, ii, 455.

†STIPE. Steep.

Abruptus, abrupta, um. Broken here and there, as rockes and great hilles, *stipe* downe. *Eliotes Dict.*

STIRE, *v.* Put for stir, by Spenser, for the sake of rhyme. *F. Q.*, II, i, 7, and II, ix, 30.

†STITCH BROTH. A drink sold by vintners in the seventeenth century, mentioned in Heywood's Philocothonista, or the Drunkard Opened, 1635, p. 48, as "brew'd with rose-water and sugar."

†STITCH. A furrow.

And many men at plough he made, that drave earth here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly.
Chapm. Hom. Il., xviii.

STITH, *a.* Strong, hard; from the Saxon *stith*. Ray has it as a northern word; and it is still Scotch. See Jamieson. It was, however, English; for Coles has it: "*Stith*, robustus, rigidus." Also in an old romance,

On stedes that were *stithe* and strong,
Thei riden togider with schaftes long.
Amis and Amiloun, v. 1303.

A STITHE, or STITH, *s.* An anvil; from *stith*, hard, Saxon.

Whose hammers bet still in that lively brain,
As on a *stithe*. *Surrey's Poems*, E 1.
And strake with hammer on the *stithe*,
A cunning smith to be. *Turbervile* (1570), C 3.

STITHY, *s.* The shop containing the anvil, now called smithy; from *stith*.

And my imaginations are as foul
As Vulcan's *stithy*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

To STITHY, *v.* To employ an anvil.

But, by the forge that *stithy'd* Mars's helm,
I'll kill thee every where. *Tro. & Cress.*, vi, 5.

STIVER, according to the conjecture of Mr. Theobald, an inhabitant of the stewes; *stives* certainly meant stews in Chaucer, and elsewhere.

Take thy *stiver*, and pace her till she stews.
B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The reading of the old edition was *striver*, which is certainly nonsense. As to his derivation of *stiver*, the coin, from this, it is below notice; but hence certainly to *stive up*, to keep close or stewed.

[*Stiver*, the coin, occurs frequently in old writers.]

†Through thy protectiont hey are monstrous thrivers,
Not like the Dutchmen in base doyts and *stivers*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

STOCK, for stocking.

With a linen *stock* on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 3.
Which our plain fathers erst would have accounted sin,
Before the costly coach and silken *stock* came in.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 963.
Or would my silk *stock* should lose his gloss else.
Jack Drum's Entert

Also, as an abbreviation of stockado, a peculiar kind of attack in fencing.

And if a horned divell should burst forth,
I would passe on him with a mortal *stocke*.
Antonio's Revenge, sign. B 2.

At gleek, and other games, where part of the cards only is used, the remainder was called the *stock:*

Are you out too?
Nay then, I must buy the *stock*. Send me good *carding!*
Reference lost.

To STOCK. A fencing term, from the substantive, to hit in an onset.

Oh, the brave age is gone; in my young days
A chevalier would *stock* a needle's point,
Three times together. *B. and Fl. Love's Cure*, iii, 4.

†STOCK. A sword. So explained by Mr. Dyce in Peele's Works, i, 219.

STOCKADO, more properly STOCCATA, being an Italian term. A thrust in fencing, or an attack. Mercutio uses the original phrase, "a la stoccata." *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 1.

In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what.
Mer. W. Winds., ii, 1.

Venue, fie! most gross denomination, as ever I heard: O, the *stoccato*, while you live, sir, note that.
B. Jons. Every M. in his H., i, 5.

If your enemie be cunning and skilfull, never stand about giving any foine or imbroccata but this thrust, or *stoccata* alone. *Saviolo, Pract. of Duello*, H 1 b.

Hee will hit any man, bee it with a thrust or *stoccada*, with an imbroccada, or a charging blowe, with a right or reverse blowe. *Florio's 2d Frutes*, p. 119.

Or Robrus, who, adict to nimble fence,
Still greetes me with *stockado's* violence.
Marst. Sat., i.

Fighting after the old English manner, without the *stockados*. *Har. Met. of Aj.*, Prologue.

STOMACH, *s.* Pride, haughtiness. This sense is hardly used now. Of Wolsey it is said,

He was a man
Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking
Himself with princes. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.
Such a great audacitie, and such a *stomach* reigned in his bodie. *Holinsh. of Rich. III.*

For this, and several kindred significations, see T. J.

STONAGE. A corruption of *Stonehenge*, always popularly used in the neighbourhood of that extraordinary Druidical monument. It was also current, as a word signifying any remarkable heap or collection of stones.

As who with skill,
And knowingly, his journey manage will,
Doth often from the beaten road withdraw,
Or to behold a *stonage*, tast a spaw,
Or with some subtle artist to conferre.
G. Tooke's Belides, p. 11.

Would not everybody say to him, We know the *stonage* at Gilgal. *Leslie.*

STOND, *s.* Station, situation; for stand, *stonde*. Saxon. A remnant of the older language.

But when he saw the damsell passe away,
He left his *stond*, and her pursewd apace.
Spens. F. Q., I. vi, 48.

Stownd seems to be put for it in another instance, for the rhyme's sake:

And those sixe knights, that ladies champions,
And eke the redcrosse knight ran to the *stownd*.
Ibid., III, i, 63.

That is, to the place.

STONE. Used for a gun-flint.

Q Where's the *stone* of this piece?
2 S. The drummer took it out to light tobacco.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pest., v, 1.

STONE, the fool. Of this personage little is known, but from the castigation he received for his too bold sarcasms. It appears from the following passage that he was in the habit of attending at taverns, doubtless to divert the guests. The foolish knight, in the Fox, sir Politick Would-be, calls him *Mass Stone;* on which occasion Mr. Gifford denies that *mass* is a contraction of master, and refers it to the Italian *messer*. But I think he is mistaken; for as the word *messer* was never used in England, there is little probability of its being so contracted: besides, it should have formed *mess*, not mass. See MAS. Poor *Stone* was whipped in Bridewell for saying, on the occasion of the earl of Nottingham (not Northampton) going ambassador to Spain, "That there went sixty fools into Spain, besides my lord admiral, and his two sons." *Winwood*, cited by Gifford. If he really died about the time when Jonson's play of the Fox appeared, that was in 1605, the very year after his punishment; but it was not necessary that it should be true, to be reported to sir Politick.

Faith, *Stone*, the fool, is dead,
And they do lack a tavern fool extremely.
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 1.

He did not find his calling so privileged, as it is described in a song in that comedy. Act i, sc. 1.

STONE, GEORGE. A famous bear-ward, or keeper of bears; from whom also one of his bears, famous for the sport he made, was named. All that is necessary is to distinguish the bear from his master.

At the banqueting house window,
When Ned Whiting or *George Stone* were at the stake.
B. Jons. Silent Woman, iii, 1.

How many dogs do you think I had upon me?—— almost as many as *George Stone*, the bear, three at once. *Puritan*, iii, 6; Suppl., ii, 591.

It seems that George died about 1610, for in the Owle's Almanack, published 1618, it is said,

Since that old loyall souldier, *George Stone*, of the Beare-garden, died, 8 yeares. P. 6.

STONE-BOW, *s.* A bow from which stones might be shot, a cross-bow. Coles Latinizes it by *balista*. Cited by Todd from the Book of Wisdom, v, 22.

O, for a *stone-bow* to hit him in the eye!
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

Children will shortly take him
For a wall, and set their *stone-bows* in his forehead.
B. and Fl. King and no K., v, 1.

Whoever will hit the mark of profit, must, like those that shoot with *stone bows*, wink with one eye.
Marston, Dutch Courtez.

†STOOL-BALL. A game formerly popular among young women.

Ay, and at *stool-ball* too, sir; I've great luck at it.
Middleton, vol. iv, p. 597.

Till which time, having dined, Nausicae,
With other virgins, did at *stool-ball* play.
Chapm. Odyss., vi.

Some lasses were at *stool-ball* sweating,
And to and fro their balls were patting,
That longing youth might stand and see
Their airy brisk activity.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

If we have no rain this month, it will increase the price of butter; and if we have nothing but rain, it will hinder the maids from playing at *stool-ball* on Easter holy-days. *Poor Robin*, 1715.

STOOP, or STOUP. A drinking vessel, cup, bowl, or flagon; from the Dutch. See Johnson.

Marian, I say, a *stoop* of wine. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.
Set me the *stoups* of wine upon that table.
Haml., v, 2.
Fill 's a new *stoupe*. *B. and Fl. Scornf L.*, ii.

Stoop is certainly meant in the following passage:

Was not thy ale the mightiest of the earth
In malt, and thy *stope* fill'd like a tide?
Ibid., Four Plays in One.

Here it seems to signify a large vessel:

Come, lieutenant, I have a *stoop* of wine; and here without are a brace of Cyprus gallants that would fain have a measure to the health of the black Othello. *Othello*, ii, 3

This *stoop* of wine was to afford each a measure out of it.

Also, a *post* fastened in the earth. *Ray's North Country Words.* He derives it from the Latin *stupa.*

It may be known; hard by an ancient *stoop,*
Where grew an oak in elder days decay'd.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 201.

†*To* STOOP. To lower; to humiliate. See STOUP.

Shoot, shoot, and *stoop* his pride.
Chapm. H. in Noct., 263.
The gods may *stoop* me by the Greeks.
Chapm. Il., vi, 407.

†STOTIE.

Were it reveil'd, it could not be so strange
A *stotie* as myself was to the world.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

STOVER, *s.* Fodder and provision of all sorts for cattle; from *estovers*, law-term, which is so explained in the law dictionaries. Both are derived from *estouvier*, in the old French, defined by Roquefort, "Convenance, nécessité, provision de tout ce qui est nécessaire." *Dictionn. de la Langue Rom.*

Where live nibbling sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with *stover* them to keep.
Temp., iv, 1.
And others from their cars are busily about
To draw out sedge and reed, for thatch and *stover* fit.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxv, p. 1158.
Thresh barley as yet but as need shall require,
Fresh threshed for *stover* thy cattle desire.
Tusser, November's Husb.

STOUND, *s.* Time, moment, occasion, exigence. A Chaucerian word, in which author it bears this sense. *Stund*, Saxon.

O who is that, which brings me happy choyce
Of death, that here lye dying every *stound.*
Spens. F. Q., I, viii, 38.
His legs could bear him but a little *stound.*
Fairf. Tasso, xix, 28.

In the Mirror for Magistrates it is written *stowne:*

When once it felt the wheele
Of slipper fortune, stay it might no *stowne.* P. 440.

E. K. (Spenser's original annotator) once explains in *fits:*

And keep your corpse from the carefull *stounds,*
That in my carrion carcass abounds.
Sheph. Kal., May, 257.

Johnson explains it *sorrow*, and gives some passages that seems to bear that sense; as does also the following. Spenser certainly uses it with great latitude.

Against whose power nor God nor man can find
Defence, ne ward the danger of the wound,
But, being hurt, seeke to be medicin'd
Of her that first did stir that mortal *stound.*
Colin Clout, v. 875.
So far'd it with me in that heavy *stound.*
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 199.

Still it seems that circumstance or situation may fairly explain it, as in the other examples.

[Often written STOUNE, or STOWNE.]

†He straight appeeres
Mustring his royall hoast, and in that *stowne*
Sends them to Sion, and their hearts upcheeres.
Fairfax's Tasso.

STOUND, for stunned.

So was he *stound* with stroke of her huge taile.
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 9.

†*To* STOUP. To put down, or to lower.

With that fayre Cinthya *stoups* her glittering vayle,
And dives adowne into the ocean flood.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

STOUR, or STOWRE. Distress, tumult, contention. Johnson, who inserts the word, derives it from the Runick *stur*, or the Saxon *steoran*, to disturb; but that word means to steer: he should have written *styran*, or *stiran*, which do mean to vex or disturb. It does not occur in Shakespeare, belonging properly to an earlier period.

At which sad *stowre,*
Frompart forth stept, to stay the mortall chance.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 34.
The famous badge Clorinda us'd to bear,
That wonts in every warlike *stour* to win.
Fairf. Tasso, ii, 38.
And after those brave spirits in all those balefull *stowrs,*
That with duke Robert went, against the pagan powers.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 954.

It seems to have been a poetical, but not a colloquial word in those days.

†Or Belus son first builded floating bowrs,
To mate the windes storms and the waters *stowrs*
Du Bartas.

STRACHY occurs only in the following passage, which has much exercised conjectural ingenuity, though apparently hitherto in vain.

There is example for 't; the lady of the *Strachy* married the yeoman of the wardrobe.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

After various attempts of other commentators, not worth reciting, Mr. Steevens conjectured that it should be read *starchy*, and explained it to mean the laundry. But no such word was ever seen in that sense; nor does it appear that it would make an apposite example of an unequal match, which is the thing required. Why the *lady of the laundry* should be so much superior to the yeoman of the wardrobe, is far from clear. Mr. Steevens properly calls it a *desperate* passage, which fully apologises for his desperate,

though ingenious, conjecture. It is printed in the first folio in italics, as a proper name. It has since been conjectured (by Mr. R. P. Knight) to be a further corruption of *stratico;* which Menage certainly gives, as the regular title of the governor of Messina. *Origini.* If so, it will mean the *governor's lady;* and Illyria is not far from Messina. Whatever becomes of the name of *Strachy*, similar occurrences were never wanting, which might be the subject of allusion. R. Brome produces parallel instances, in the song of a servant to his lady:

Madam, Faire truth have told
That queens of old
Have now and then
Married with private men.
A countess was no blusher
To wed her usher.
Without remorse
A lady took her horse-
Keeper in wedlock. *New Acad.*, iv, 1

One of these might be a lady of the *strachy*. Such examples were never rare. Lord Bacon's daughter married her gentleman-usher, Underhill; and, though she was not a countess, her birth was noble. It is asked also by another dramatist,

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow one that was her turn-broach?
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1.

†STRACT. Distracted. See STRAUGHT.

So I did, but he came afterwards as one *stract* and besides himselfe. *Terence in English*, 1614.

STRAGE, *s.* Slaughter; a Latinism, *strages*, Latin.

I have not dreaded famine, fire, nor *strage*,
Their common vengeance.
Webster's App. & Virginia, act v.

STRAIGHTS. A cant name for some of the narrow alleys in London, formerly frequented by profligates.

Look into any angle o' the town (the *streights*, or the Bermudas) where the quarrelling lesson is read.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, ii, 6.

Turn pirates here at land,
Ha' their Bermudas, and their *straights* i' th' Strand.
Ibid.

See BERMUDAS.

STRAIN, the same as *strene*. Descent, lineage.

He is of noble *strain*. *Much Ado*, ii, 1.

See Johnson. This sense, though not now in common use, has been preserved in poetry, by Dryden, Prior, and others.

Also disposition:

Sir, you have shown to-day your valiant *strain*,
And fortune led you well. *K. Lear*, v, 3.

To STRAIN, *v. n.* Applied to the flowing of a river.

The often wandering Wye, her passages to view
As wantonly she *strains* in her lascivious course.
Drayt. Polyolb., vi, p. 771

So again:

But back industrious muse, obsequiously to bring
Clear Severn from her source; and tell how she doth *strain*
Down her delicious dales. *Ibid.*, p. 776

To STRAIN COURTESY. To use ceremony, to stand upon form.

You should not need *strain curt'sy* who should have it
Sir John would quickly rid you of that care.
Sir J. Oldc., i, 2; Suppl., ii, 276.

Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all *strain court'sy* who shall cope him first.
Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 447.

At the last, though long time *straining curtesie* who should goe over the stile.
Euph. and his Engl., K k iii.

But, like gossips neere a stile, they stand *straining courtesie* who shall goe first.
Taylor, Water P., Disc. to Salisbury, p 25 a.

To decline a thing civilly:

Now since you needs will have me cause alledge,
Why I *straine curt'sie* in that cup to pledge,
One said, thou mad'st that cup so hot of spice,
That it had made thee now a widower twice.
Sir J. Haringt. Epigr., ii, 5

Also to hang back, or be shy, said in ridicule:

The dike was drie, the bottom ev'n and plaine,
Both sides were steep, but steepest next the towne
At this the soldiers *curtesie do straine*,
Which of them first shall venter to go downe.
Ibid., Ariosto, xiv, 107.

STRAINT, for pressure, or constraint.

Upon his iron coller griped fast,
That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 14

To STRAIT, *v.* To straiten, to put to inconvenience, to puzzle.

You were *strait*
For a reply. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

†STRAKE. The hoop of a cart-wheel. The word is also used to signify a wheel-rut in the road; the fluting in a pillar; &c.

Absis, absidis, fœm. gen. The *strake* of a cart whele wherin the spokes bee sette. *Eliotes Dictionarie*, 1559

At last, lighting into the concave of a *strake* made by the wheel of the sun's chariot, there my course was stopp'd. *History of Francion*, 1655

Furrowes or gutters graven in pillers: hollowe crevisses or *strakes*. *Nomenclator*

†STRALE. The pupil of the eye.

The *strale* of the eye, pupilla.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 278.

STRAMAZOUN. A downright or descending blow, in opposition to a *stoccata*, or thrust; a term in the old school of fencing, from *stramazzone*, Italian, which is itself from *stramazzare*, to slay, or murder. The *stramazoun* might, therefore, be called a murdering blow.

I being loth to take the deadly advantage that lay before me of his left side, made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet, &c.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

The description does not answer the definition, but that might be intended, to imply ignorance in the speaker.

STRAND, THE, in Westminster, was formerly the habitation of the first nobility, containing Somerset-house, Leicester, afterwards Essex-house, Arundel-house, the Savoy; Cecil, Bedford, York, and Durham houses, all palaces of princes, bishops, or noblemen. So Sylvester:

Heer to the Thames-ward, all along the *Strand*,
The stately houses of the nobles stand.
Du Bart., III, ii, 2

The only remaining representative of this magnificent line of inhabitants, is the duke of Northumberland, whose superb palace occupies the site of the Hospital of St. Mary Rounceval, a cell to the priory and convent of Rounceval (Roncevalles) in Spanish Navarre. The inconceivable increase of building has been continually driving the nobility further west, in quest of fresher air, and freer space; but still pursued by growing streets, and multiplying inhabitants.

STRANGE, *a.* Unacquainted with the place, as a foreigner; also coy, or shy.

Beseech you, sir,
Desire my man's abode where I did leave him,
He's *strange* and peevish. *Cymb.*, i, 7.
And I am something curious, being *strange*,
To have them in safe stowage. *Ibid.*
Trust me I was *strange*, in the nice timorous temper of a maid. *Match at Midn.*, O. Pl., vii, 401.

†STRAPPLED. Entangled. *Chapman's Homer, Il.*, xvi, 438.

STRAUGHT, for distraught. Distracted, crazed.

He seemed rather to bee a man *straught* and bounde with chaynes, than lyke one that had hys wittes and understandynge. *Painter's Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, T 3.
So as being now *straught* of minde, desperate, and a verie foole, he goeth, &c.
Scot's Discov. of Witcher., L 8 b

Also for stretched, as used by Chaucer:

Striking me down on the place where yet I lie *straught*. *Skelton's Don Quix.*

See T. J.

To STRAW, *v.* Now made strew, or strow; but straw has been thought nearest to the etymology, *strawan*, Gothic. But the Saxon will authorise *strew*, and the Danish *strow*; *strew*, however, has prevailed. Straw occurs several times in the authorised version of the Scriptures; but not there only. See T. J. Junius prefers it. Shakespeare has *o'er-straw'd*, for strew'd over:

The bottom poison, and the top *o'er-strawed*
With sweets. *Venus and Adonis, Mal. Suppl.*, i, 459.
†Some *straw'd* the way with flowers,
Brandon's Octavia, 1598.

STREAVE. Seems to be used for stray, in the following passage:

Why did he counterfeit his prince's hand,
For some *streave* lordship of concealed land.
Hall. Sat., v, 1.

†STREINABLE. Violent.

It chaunced that a Portingale shippe was driven and drowned by force of a *streyneable* tempest, neare unto the shoore of one of the Scottish isles.
Holinshed's Chronicles.

†STREINE. The vivifying portion of an egg.

If you shall perceive the tunicle salvatrice to be hurt and broken, you shall then take xij *streines* of the new laid egges of white hens, and put them in a mortar. *Barrough's Method of Physick*, 1624.

STRENE. Descent, lineage; supposed from *strynd*, Saxon.

Sate goodly Temperaunce in garments clene,
And sacred Reverence yborne of heavenly *strene*.
Spens. F. Q., V, ix, 32.

So also in VI, vi, 9.

But Spenser also uses *strain*, which he altered probably for the sake of the rhyme. See STRAIN.

Sprung of the auncient stocke of princes *straine*.
Ibid., IV, viii, 33.

To STRENGTH, *v.*, for to strengthen.

Whose happy ordered raigne most fertile breedes
Plenty of mighty spirits, to *strength* his state.
Daniel, Civil Wars, i, 17.

†STREWINGS. A participle used as a substantive in Cymbeline, iv, 2; "*strewings* fittest for graves."

†STRICKLE, or STRICKLER. An instrument for levelling corn, &c., in the measuring.

The *strickler* is a thing that goes along with the measure, which is a straight board with a staffe fixed in the side, to draw over corn in measureing, that it exceed not the height of the measure. Which measureing is termed *wood and wood*.
Randle Holme's Acad. of Armory, p. 337.
A *stritchill*: a *stricke*: a long and round peece of wood like a rolling pinne, (with us it is flat) wherewith measures are made even. *Nomenclator.*

To STRIKE. To take money, whether forcibly or by fraud; or borrowing.

I must borrow money,
And that some call a *striking*.
Shirley, Gentl. of Venice.
The cutting a pocket, or picking a purse, is called *striking*. *Greene's Art of Conneycatch.*

The expression is not dissimilar to one which occurs in Latin:

Porrò autem Geta
Ferietur alio munere, ubi hera pepererit.
Ter. Phorm., i, 1.

To blast or affect by sudden and secret influence, as the planets were supposed to have power to do:

The nights are wholesome; then no planets *strike*.
Haml., i, 1.

Hence *planet-struck*.

STRIKE ME LUCK. A familiar phrase, which seems to have arisen from striking a bargain, and giving earnest upon it.

F. L. Come, *strike me luck* with earnest, and draw the writings. *M.* There's a God's-penny for thee.
B. & Fl. Scornful L., act ii.

But if that's all you stand upon,
Here, *strike me luck*, it shall be done
Hudibr., II, i, 539.

That is, here, *conclude the bargain*, and it shall be done.

STRINGER, *s.* A person who made strings for bows. Thus three distinct artists were employed to furnish out that simple instrument: the *bowyer*, who made the bows; the *fletcher*, who made the arrows; and the *stringer*, who made the strings. All three have remained in use as family names. The importance of a good *stringer* is well described by Ascham:

But herein you must be content to put your trust in honest *stringers*. And surelye *stringers* ought more diligentlye to be loked upon by the officers, than eyther bowyer or fletcher, because they may decevve a simple man the more easelyer. An ill stringe breaketh many a good bowe, nor no other thinge halfe so manye. In warre, if a stringe breake, the man is lost, and is no man, for his weapon is gone, and although *he have two stringes put on at once*, yet he shall have small leasure, and lesse roome to bende his bowe; therefore, God send us good *stringers*, both for warre and peace. Now what a stringe ought to be made on, whether of good hempe, as they do now adayes, or of flaxe, or of silke, I leave that to the judgement of *stringers*, of whom we must buy them. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 139, &c.

In the following example it is used for a libertine, with as much attention to propriety as the slip-slop character of the speaker required:

A whoreson tyrant, hath beene an old *stringer* in his days, I warrant. *B. & Fl. Knight of B. P.*, i, 1.

Perhaps the dame means *striker*, which occurs in the same sense.

That, if the sign deceive me not, in time,
Will prove a notable *striker*, like his father
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 2.

STRIPE, *s.* Seems to be used by Browne for strain, or measure.

I shall goe on; and first, in diff'ring *stripe*,
The flood-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe.
Brit. Past., I, ii.

He then goes on in eight-syllable verse.

STRIVILING, or STRIVELING. The old name for the town and county of Stirling, in Scotland.

Strivilling, who siege our rescue crav'd, can tell
England's misfortune in that haplesse fight.
Mirr. for Magistr., p. 710.

Others (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin*, or Starling, a town in Scotland. *Stowe's London*, p. 43.

He is speaking of the origin of sterling money.

It [Lennox] is parted from Sterling or *Striveling* with the mountains. *Saltonstall's Mercator*, p. 76.

STROKE. *To bear*, or *have a stroke:* to bear sway, to have force, or influence. Mr. Dibdin, on the following passage, says, that he does not find this sense explained in any glossary; but Johnson has it in the eighth sense of the word *stroke*. See Johnson. It is not so used at present.

Where money *beareth* all *the stroke*, it is hard, and almost impossible, that the weal-public may justly be governed, and prosperously flourish.
More's Utopia, Dibdin's ed., vol. i, p. 130.

But, sir, to tell you the plain truth, count Gondomar at that time *had a great stroke* in our court, because there was more than a mere overture of a match with Spain. *Howell's Letters*, ii, Let. 61.

To have a prevalence:

There is, besides these subdialects—another speech that *hath a great stroke* in Greece and Turkey, called Franco. *Ibid.*, Let. 59.

STROKER, *s.* A flatterer, metaphorically; so used by Jonson. To claw, and stroke the person they courted, was commonly attributed to sycophants.

Dame Polish,
My lady's *stroker*. *Magn. Lady*, iv, 1.

Mr. Gifford says that Jonson often uses it in that sense, but I have not noted the instances.

†STROOK. A common form of the pret. *struck*.

To all degrees that serv'd him every one,
His liberality excepted none.
And though base Envy often at him *strooke*,
His fortitude was like a rocke unshooke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†STROOT. To strut. See STROUT.

STROSSERS. Thought to be a misprint for *trossers* in Hen. V, iii, 7. In Sir John Oldcastle, it is corrupted into *strouces*:

Prithee, lord Strudge, let me have mine own cloaths, my *strouces* there. Part I, v, 11.

Both mean the same, namely, what are now called trowsers. We have it, however, undoubtedly, in another place, where its meaning is not clear:

The Italian close *strosser*, nor the French standing collar. *Deck. Gul's Hornb.*, p. 40, repr.

Probably *strosser* was only a cor-

ruption of *trosser*, which is clearly the same as *trowser*.

STROUT, *s.* A strut. Coles acknowledges the word, both as verb and substantive.

Curl up your hair, walk with the best *strouts* you can.
Mis. of Inf. Marr., O. Pl., v, 75.

To STROUT. To strut.

They were passing pompous in their gestures, for they *strouted* up and down the vally as proudly as though they had there appointed to act some desperat combat. *Greene's Quip, Harl. Misc.*, v, 398.

Mustachoes *strouting* long, and chin close shave.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 8.

The dainty clover grows, of grass the only silke,
That makes each udder *strout* abundantly with milke.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, cited by Johnson.

So the original edition; but in the reprint of 1753, octavo, it is made *strut*. See p. 924.

†Even as a peacock, prickt with loves desire,
To woo his mistress, *strouting* stately by her.
Du Bartas.

†He was *strouting* in his galleries, and thought what sinne should be next. *Smith's Sermons*, 1609.

STROW, *a.* Loose, scattered; from to *strow*, which was often used for strew. See Johnson.

Nay, where the grass,
Too *strow* for fodder, and too rank for food,
Would generate more fatal maladies.
Lady Alim., D 4 b.

†STROWESS. Possibly a misprint for prowess.

Of her [Zenobia's] rare chastitie (as who never companied with her husband but for procreation), of her magnificent estate, her martiall *strowesse*, beautie, eloquence, skill in languages.
Holland's Amm. Marcel., 1609.

STRUCK, or STRICKEN IN YEARS. Both meant as the participle of strike; advanced in, or, rather, affected by, years. As a tree is said to be struck, which has some of its branches withered through age. Johnson says, I know not how the phrase could originate.

We say, the king
Is wise and virtuous, and his noble queen
Well *struck in years*. *Rich. III*, i, 1.

It is often used by the translators of the Bible:

Now Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well stricken in age*. *Genes.*, xviii, 11.

See also xxiv, 1; Josh., xiii, 1, &c. *Well*, in these phrases, must stand for *much*.

STRUMPHUSHER, *s.* Perhaps, an usher to strumpets; but this is a mere guess, as I have not seen any other instance of the word.

He [a bawd] lives at all distances and postures, one while tapster or tobacco-seller, otherwise *strumphusher*; now brother, then cozen, sometimes master of the house; yet all this while rogue, theefe, and pimpe. *Lenton's Leasures, Char.* 11.

STUCK. A corruption of stock, itself abbreviated from *stockado*; an assault in fencing. See STOCK, and STOCKADO.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all, and he gives me the *stuck* in with such a mortal motion, that it is inevitable. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 4.

The same is doubtless intended in the following passage, where *stucke* is the reading both of the first quarto and folio.

I'll have prepar'd him
A chalice for the nonce; whereon but sipping,
If he by chance escape your venom'd *stuck*,
Our purpose may hold there. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

In Johnson's Dictionary this is quoted as an example of the word *tuck*; but this is not warrantable. He first conjectured that it ought to be *tuck*, and then cited it as an example of that word. It was not till the fourth folio edition, that the word *tucke* crept in, which certainly would make a convenient sense, being fully authorised as a name for a rapier. But *stuck* is also sense, and has the support of all the early editions. *Stuck*, for *stock*, however, has been found hitherto only in these two examples; *stock* itself frequently.

†STUDDLES. Some sort of weaver's implements.

Each plies his worke, one cards, another spins,
One to the *studdles* goes, the next begins
To ravell for new wefte, thus none delay,
But make their webbe-up, 'gainst each market-day.
Braithwait's Strappado.

STULPES. Qu.? posts, stumps, or something of that kind.

Bridgewarde-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principall parte of that warde, and begineth at the *stulpes* on the south ende by Southwarke, &c. *Stowe's Lond.*, p. 167.

This word is repeated in the improved edition by Stowe himselfe, and again by his continuator Strype, but without any intimation of its meaning.

STUM, *s.* Strong new wine, used to give strength and spirit to what is vapid; supposed to be contracted from *mustum*, Latin. Coles renders it, "*mustum* validissimum dolio ferreis circulis munito infartum," which throws light on the mode of keeping it.

Let our wines, without mixture or *stum*, be all fine.
B. Jons. Rules for the Trav., vii, 29.

I am not sure that the word is obso-

lete, but certainly it occurs very seldom. It is in Hudibras. See Johnson.

†*Cli.* A vengeance on him, are these his tricks? he'l make more work for surgeons if he hold on, then brandee wine with Dutchmen in their kirnesses; or *stum* in taverns with quarrelsome Englishmen.
Flecknoe's Erminia, 1661.

STUPE, *s.* A pledget dipped in some healing liquor warm, and applied to a wound; from *stupa*, flax, or tow, of which it was made. I know not whether still in use, as a technical word.

Leave crying, and I'll tell you;
And get your plaisters, and your warm *stupes* ready.
B. & Fl. Lover's Progress, i, 2.

†STUPENDIOUS. Stupendous.

Judge you then of the *stupendious* valour and prowess of the Palatine. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†STUPIDIOUS. Stupid.

And you brave moderne poets, whose sweet lines,
All heav'nly, earthly, harmony combines,
Can you, O can your senses be *stupidious*,
And see your selves abused thus perfidious.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To STUT, *v.* To stutter; originally *stot*, from *stottern*, German. It is in Withals' Little Dictionarie, "to *stut*, to stammer, balbutio." Mr. Wilbraham has it in his Glossary of Cheshire words, as still used in that county.

Nay, he hath Albano's imperfection too,
And *stuts* when he is vehemently mov'd.
Marston's What you will, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, ii, 215.
Som howl, som halloo, some do *stut* and strain.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 255.

Such is the line which Allot falsely printed, spoiling the verse:

Some howle and cry, and some *stut* and straine.

In the reprint of Allot, the annotator says, "perhaps for *stutter*;" but the word was equally in use.

To STY. To ascend; from *stigan*, Saxon. Jortin says, that *stee* is a ladder in the north. *Rem. on Spenser.* Ray also has it.

That was ambition, rash desire to *sty*,
And every link thereof a step of dignity.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii, 46.
Yet love can higher *stie*
Than reason's reach, and oft hath wonders done.
Ibid., III, ii, 36.

To *stey* is used for to ascend, by Chaucer; and *steyre*, now stair, is made from it; and Gower is also quoted by Warton. But it is not found in later poetry.

STY, *s.* A pimple growing on the eyelid; from the same Saxon word as to *sty*, in the sense of to ascend. There was a fancy that a piece of gold applied to the eye, would cure this complaint.

I have a *sty* here, Chilax.
Chi. I have no gold to cure it, not a penny.
B. and Fl. Mad Lov., v, 4.
There is a *stie* grown o'er the eye o' th' Bull,
Which will go near to blind the constellation.
An. Put a gold ring in 's nose, and that will cure him.
Ibid., Elder Bro., ii, 4.

†SUBALTERNATELY. By turns.

Like as i' th' sea, when *subalternately*
Now on each other, billows backward rush.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

SUBDUEMENT, *s.* Defeat; a word peculiar to Shakespeare, and used by him only once. Its meaning is obvious.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, spur thy Phrygian steed,
Despising many forfeits and *subduements*.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.

†SUBMISS. Low; submissive.

And thus th' old Hebrew muttering gan to speak,
In *submiss* voyce, that Isaac might not hear
His bitter grief, that he unfoldeth heer. *Du Bartas.*
Affinity is happy, where cosins and nephewes are well bred, and kinde consorts; sisters are modest and gracious maidens; brothers are naturall and individuall friends; children obedient and pleasing to their parents; wives are vertuous and *submisse* to their husbands, and wise and careful to governe their houshold. *Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions*, 1616.
A courtier kind in speech, curst in condition,
Finding his faults could be no longer hidden,
Came to his friend to clear his bad suspition,
And fearing least he should be more then chidden,
Fell to flatt'ring, and most base submission,
Vowing to kiss his foot if he were bidden.
My foot, said he? nay that were too *submisse*;
You three foot higher well deserve to kiss.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

To SUBSCRIBE. To yield, or submit.

For Hector, in his blaze of wrath, *subscribes*
To tender objects. *Ibid.*, iv, 5.
As I *subscribe* not that, nor any other.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 4.

Marlow has been quoted for a like use of the word:

Subscribe to his desires. *Lust's Dominion.*

It is very doubtful whether *subscribe* should be read in the following lines:

Kent banish'd thus! and France in choler parted!
And the king gone to-night! *subscrib'd* his power!
Confined to exhibition. *Lear*, i, 2.

The folio has *prescribed*, which better suits the passage. All the rest are acts done against the king. To *subscribe*, submit, or yield up his power, must have been his own act; but his power *prescribed*, limited, circumscribed, suits with all the rest, as done injuriously to him, and therefore should seem to be the right reading.

SUBSCRIPTION, *s.* Obedience, submission.

I never gave you kingdom, call'd you children,
You owe me no *subscription*. *Lear*, iii, 2.

†SUBTILIATED. Rendered very subtle.

But our Saviours blessed disciples were but *grossa capita* to our *subtiliated*, sublimated new spirits of the Sorbon. *Declaration of Popish Impostures*, 1603.

SUBTLE, *a.*, seems to have been used occasionally for smooth. It was, perhaps, a term particularly used by bowlers, to express a fine smooth green.

Nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a *subtle* ground,
I have tumbled past the throw. *Coriol.*, v, 2.

Johnson explains it deceitful, meaning difficult (*Subtle*, 5), but the next instance disproves it.

Upon Tityus breast, that, for six of the nine acres, is counted the *subtlest* bowling ground in all Tartary. *B. Jons. Chloridia.*

Jonson has twice applied this epithet to lips, but in what sense is not clear; perhaps in that of practised or skilful.

†SUBTLE. Fine, thin. The Lat. *subtilis*. Applied by Chapman, Il., ix, 629, to flax.

SUBURBS. The general resort of disorderly persons in fortified towns, and in London also. See the note on the following passage.

All houses in the *suburbs* of Vienna must be pluck'd down. *Meas. for Meas.*, i, 2.

We find in the classics, that it was the same in ancient times.

See also Beaumont and Fletcher's Humorous Lieut., i, 1; Massinger's Emperor of the East, where the Mignion of the *Suburbs* is a prominent character (act i, sc. 2); and various other passages in all our old dramatists. This will sufficiently explain the question of Portia to Brutus, in Julius Cæsar:

Dwell I but in the *suburbs*
Of thy good pleasure?

Which she immediately follows up, by adding,

If it be so,
Portia is Brutus' harlot, not his wife. Act ii, sc. 1.

Jonson has the expression of a "*suburb* humour," for a low, dissolute one. *Ev. M. in his H.* In the *suburbs* also, the citizens had their gardens and banqueting houses, where, unless they are much slandered, many intrigues were carried on.

Come, we'll dine together, after walk abroad
Unto my *suberb* garden; where, if thou'lt hear
I'll read my heart to thee.
Rowley's New Wonder, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 257.

See GARDEN-HOUSE.

†*To* SUCCEASE. To put an end to. Perhaps a misprint for SURCEASE.

Came to us as our fire began to smother,
Throwing some faggots one way, some another,
And in the kings name did first breake the peace,
Commanding that our bonfire should *succease*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†SUCCENTOR. An inciter.

And Paulus all the whiles was the prompter and *succentor* of these cruell enterludes
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

SUCKE, *s.*, for juice, or moisture.

The force whereof pearceth the *sucke* and marie [marrow] within my bones. *Palace of Pleas.*, ii, S 5 b.
Take the *sucke* or juice of a radish root.
Ward, cited by Johnson.

SUCKER. In allusion to rabbit, which had been just mentioned. See RABBIT-SUCKER.

G. I promise you, not a house-rabbit, sir.
K. No *sucker* of them all.
B. and Fl. Wit at sev. W., iii, 1

SUCKETS, *s.* Dried sweet-meats, or sugar-plums; that which is sucked.

Chests of refined sugar severally,
Ten tun of Tunis wine. *sucket*, sweet drug.
Old Taming of Shrew, 6 Pl., i, 204.
And, in seme six-days' journey, does consume
Ten pounds in *suckets*, and in Indian fume.
Drayt. Moone., p. 483.
Bring hither *suckets*, candied delicates,
We'll taste some sweetmeats, gallants, ere we sleep.
Anton. and Mellida, part 2
Why here's an old wench would trot into a bawd now,
For some dry *sucket*, or a colt in marchpane.
Middlet. Wom. bew. Wom., act iii.
†The one well fild with *suckets*, and sweet meates, and the other with wine, upon which this devout votary did fast with zealous meditation.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.
†In the third course were tarts, custards, and florentines. In the fourth, all manner of raw fruits. In the fifth, confects and *suckets*.
History of Francion. 1655

†SUCK-SPIGGOT. A drunkard.

Ebriosus..... A dronkard: a *suckspiggot*: a great drinker. *Nomenclator.*

†*In the* SUDS. In distress.

The lord Coke is left *in the suds*, but, sure it is Gods doing, according to the old saying, Perdere quos vult Jupiter prius dementat. *Letter dated* 1617.
Now land is sold, and money gone in goods,
He cals out, Andrew, I am *in the suddes*.
Good Newes and Bad Newes, 1622

To SUE, *v.* To follow; *suivre*, French.

But while I, *suing* this so good successe,
Laid siege to Orliaunce on the river's side.
Mirr. Mag., p. 316

See Johnson (3, *Sue*).

†SUET, *prov.* "There must be *suet* as well as oatmeal to make a pudding." *Howell*, 1659.

SUGAR OF BARBARY. The finest sugar was formerly supposed to be brought from Barbary, before the trade of the West Indies was fully established.

Mer. Or if you want fine *sugar*, 'tis but sending.
Gosw. No, I can send to *Barbary*; those people
That never yet knew faith, have nobler freedoms.
B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush, iv.

A schoolboy, trying to coax his master, calls him,

Ah sweet, honey. *Barbary sugar*, sweet master.
Marston's What you Will, act ii.

SUGAR-CANDIAN. Sugar-candy; whether the unusual termination was formed for the sake of rhyming with *soveraigne*, or was thought more proper in itself, I cannot say.

If not a dramme of triacle soveraigne,
Or aqua-vitæ, or *sugar-candian*,
Nor kitchin cordialls can it remedie.
Hall's Sat., II. iv.

To SUGGEST. To tempt.

There's my purse; I give thee not this to *suggest* thee from thy master's service.
All's Well that E. W., iv, 5.

O sweet *suggesting* love! if thou hast sinn'd
Teach me thy *tempted* subject to excuse it.
Two Gent. of V., ii. 6.

SUGGESTION, *s.* Temptation, seduction.

For all the rest,
They'll take *suggestion* as a cat laps milk.
Tempest, ii, 1.

Also for crafty device:

One, that by *suggestion*
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.

Holinshed had said, whom Shakespeare copied,

By craftie *suggestion* got into his hand innumerable treasure. P. 922, edit. 1587.

SUIST, *s.* An egotist; or, rather, what theologians call a self-seeker. Whether peculiar to the author here quoted, or not, I do not yet know.

A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jew of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismaticall *suist*, that baites with lesser favours to angle for greater. *R. Whitlock's Zootomia*, p. 369.

The whole section is entitled, "The grand Schismatick, or the *Suist* Anatomized." The section extends from p. 357 to p. 383, and concludes thus:

In short a *suist*, and selfe-projector (so far as known) is one the world would not care how soon he were gone; and when gone, one that Heaven will never receive; for thither I am sure he cometh not, that would (like him) go thither alone. P. 383.

SUICISM, *s.* Used by the same author for the acts or character of a SUIST, as above described. The opposite to self-denial.

But his *suicisme* was so grosse, that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out of all they had) might read it. *Ibid*

A SUIT, *s.* A petition or request made to a prince or statesman. Though we still use the word in many kindred senses, I do not think we should now use it absolutely for a petition, as in these passages.

Sometimes she gallops o'er a courtier's nose,
And then he dreams of smelling out a *suit*.
Rom. & Jul., i. 4.

We should say it thus of a law-suit, but not of a court solicitation, which led to the alteration, in some editions, to *lawyer's* nose, instead of *courtier's*; but the old editions have *courtier's*, which Warburton, therefore, very properly restored.

F. If you've a *suit*, shew water, I am blind else.
A. A *suit*, yet of a nature not to prove
The quarry that you hawk for.
Mass. Maid of Hon., i, 1.

Because the court *suits* were invariably accompanied by bribery. Hence the following term.

SUIT-BROKER, *s.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favours for court petitioners.

A *suit-broker* in court. He has the worst
Report, among good men, I ever heard of,
For bribery and extortion. *Ibid.*, ii, 2.

SUITOR, *s.* A person who had a petition to urge at court, one who sought places or favours.

Is. I am a woeful *suitor* to your honour,
Please but your honour hear me. *Ang.* Well, what's your suit. *Meas. for Meas.*, ii, 2.
They say poor *suitors* have strong breaths; they shall know we have strong arms too. *Coriol.*, i, 1.
You grandies o' the court cannot take breath,
Nor breath in sweet ayre, besides putrid lungs,
For multitudes of *suitors*, that like gnatts
Doe buzz about your eares, and make yee madd.
Wilson's Inc. Lady, ii, 1.

That *suitor* was frequently pronounced *shooter* (as it is now sometimes), see the notes on Love's Labour Lost, where Boyet, having asked "Who is the *suitor?*" is answered by Rosaline, "She that bears the bow." With other puns alluding to archery. iv, 1.

To SULLEVATE. To raise into hostility; *soulever*, French. It seems rather a pedantic affectation, than a word ever in use.

How he his subjects sought to *sullevate*,
And breake the league with France concluded late.
Dan. Civ. W., i, St. 43.

†SULLOWED. "Made foule, filthie, deturpatus." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 436.

SUMM'D. Term in falconry; having all the feathers complete. Milton has used it. See Johnson, in *to Sum*. No. 3.

With as unwearied wings, and in as high a gait
As when we first set forth, observing every state,
The muse from Cambria comes, with p'nions *summ'd* and sound. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xi, p. 859.

Metaphorically of clothes:

No more sense spoken, all things Goth and Vandal,
Till you be *summ'd* again, velvets and scarlets,
Anointed with gold lace
B. & Fl. Wit w. Money, iii, p. 318.

See T. J.

SUMMERINGS. Rural sports performed at Midsummer. Bonfires were made on those occasions, with other sports and festivities, of which, however, I do not find any very correct account. See, nevertheless, Brand's Popular Antiq., vol. i, 240, 4to. They took place, of course, on the eve of the feast of St. John Baptist, which is Midsummer-day. The festival at Burgh-Westra, in the Pirate, is a *summering:* "The *blessed Baptist's holiday,*" says the old Udaller, "was made for light hearts and quick heels."

His [a ruffian's] soveraignty is shewn highest at May-games, wakes, *summerings*, and rush-bearings; where it is twentie to one but hee becomes beneficiall, before he part, to the lord of the mannour, by reason of a bloody nose or a broken pate.
Clitus's Whimzies, Char. 17.

Then doth the joyfull feast of John the Baptist take his turne,
When bonfires great, with lusty flame, in every towne doe burne,
And young men round about with maydes doe dance in every street.
Barnaby Googe, from Naogeorgius.

For the extraordinary festivities formerly practised at Chester on that day, see the Introduction to Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. xxvi, and Mr. Markland's admirable essay on the Chester Mysteries, now printed in the 3d volume of Malone's Shakespeare, p. 525, ed. Boswell.

†SUMMER-HALL. See SOMMERHAULE.

†SUMMER-PARLOUR. Perhaps synonymous with garden-house, a place of privacy.

A friend of his, with whom he was very intimate, walking with him in his *summer-parlour*, thought to please him with a motion of putting out a summe of his money to interest on good security.
Lives of English Worthies, n. d.

SUMMERSAULT, *s.* See SOMERSAULT. "Saltus petauricus." *Coles. Soubresault*, French.

O'er each hillock it will vault,
And nimbly do the *summer-sault.*
Drayton, Muse's Elysium, p. 1457.

SUMMONER, or SUMNER. The latter being a popular contraction of the former. The officer now called an apparitor; a term formerly so prevalent as to become a proper name: witness the late estimable master of King's College, Cambridge.

Ear-lack thou'rt a goat;—I'll set a *sumner* upon thee.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 428.

In the Heir, a *sumner* of the spiritual court is one of the persons of the drama. O. Pl., vii, p. 136.

An abbot that had led a wanton life,
And cited now, by death's sharp *sumner* sicknesse,
Felt in his soul great agony and strife.
Har. Epigr., ii, 62.

What may that be?
Cla. A *sumner*
That cites her to appear. *B. & Fl. Valentin.*, ii, 2.

I presume we ought to read *sumner* also in the following passage:

His nose was precious, richly rubified, and shined brighter than any summer's [r. *sumner's*] snout in Lancashire. *Fennor*, in *Cens. Lit.*, x, 301.

Why Lancashire *sumners* were particularly red-nosed, may perhaps be discovered. See TAWNEY.

SUMPTER. Generally united with *horse*, to signify a horse that carried provisions, or other necessaries; from *sumptus*, Latin, or *sommier*, French. In the following instance horse seems to be understood:

Return with her?
Persuade me rather to be slave and *sumpter*
To this detested groom. *Lear*, ii, 4.

See Johnson, who gives another example, where the *horse* seems also to be meant, though not expressed. So also here:

I would have had you furnish'd in such pomp
As never duke of Burgundy was furnish'd;
You should have had a *sumpter*, though 't had cost me
The laying out myself. *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

We read also of *sumpter-cloths*, *sumpter-saddles*, &c. *Sumpter-horse*, *mule*, &c., are still in use; but not *sumpter* alone.

I fancy it originally meant the pannier, or basket, which the *sumpter-horse* carried.

And thy base issue shall carry *sumpters.*
Ibid., Cupid's Revenge, v, 2.

With that two *sumpters* were discharg'd
In which were hangings brave;
Silk covering, curtens, carpets, plate, &c.
Percy's Reliq., i, p. 318.

†SUMPTURE. Magnificence. Lat.

Celebrating all
Her train of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses. *Chapm. Hymn to Hermes.*

†SUN-AND-MOON. An old boy's game.

A kinde of play wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe, doe pull with hard holde one another, till one side be overcome: it is called *sunne and moone.* *Nomenclator*, 1585.

†SUPERBIOUS. Proud.

For that addition, in scorne and *superbious* contempt annexed by you, unto our publique prayer.
Declaration of Popish Imposture, 1603.

I speake not, I, of Italy and France,
Nor of gold-thirsty Spaine, but amongst us
I say our damsells are *superbious*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, MS. temp. Jac. I.

†*To* SUPERDUE. To subdue. *Hall.*

†SUPERFETATION. Used in a figurative sense.

I have a foolish working braine of mine own, in labour still with somthing, and I can hardly keep it from *superfetations*, though oftimes it produce a mouse in lieu of a mountaine.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

Give Rupert an alarum, Rupert! one
Whose name is wits *superfœtation*.
Cleareland's Poems, 1651.

SUPERLATIVE, double, or accumulated, as it may be called, having not only the superlative form, but also the adverb *most*, was not esteemed bad grammar in Shakespeare's time.

Brutus shall yield, and we will grace his heels
With the *most boldest* and best hearts of Rome.
Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

A lady to the worthiest sir, that ever
Country call'd his! and you his mistress, only
For the *most worthiest* fit. *Cymbel.*, i, 7.

Forasmuch as she saw the cardinal *more readier* to depart than the remnant; for not only the high dignity of the civil magistrate, but the *most basest* handicraft are holy, when they are directed to the honour of God. *Sir Thomas More.*

The authority of our learned poet Jonson may seem even to justify this form; which, notwithstanding, has not prevailed.

Furthermore, these adverbs *more* and *most*, are added to the comparative and superlative degrees themselves, which should be before the positive.

This, adds Jonson,

Is a certain kind of English Atticism, or eloquent phrase of speech, imitating the manner of the *most ancientest* and *finest* Grecians, who for more emphasis, and vehemencies sake, used so to speak.
English Gramm., ch. 4.

There is a peculiar emphasis and propriety in the phrase *most Highest*, when applied to the Almighty, which occurs in the Bible and Liturgy; but, in other cases, the proper grammatical form is generally preferred and used. See COMPARATIVE.

SUPERNACULUM. A kind of mock-Latin term, intended to mean *upon the nail*. A common term among topers.

Drinking *super nagulum*, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it *on his naile*, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance. *Pierce Penilesse*, sign. G 2 b.

Bacchus, the god of brew'd wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsyfreeze tiplers, and *supernaculum* takers. *Massing. Virg. Mart.*, ii, 1.

The whole school (I mean *schola bibendi*) and their *asseclæ bibaculorum, madidorum*, and *temulentorum*,—follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentic and emphatical word they have, *supernaculum*. *Gayt. Festiv. Notes*, p. 102.

It is a little disfigured in the following:

I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays *super-negulum* with my liquor of life.
B. Jons. Case is Altered, vii, p. 348.

It has been the subject of a regular discussion, in a little tract printed at Leipsic in 1746, quarto, entitled, "De *supernaculo* Anglorum." The derivation is there thus stated: "Est vox hybrida, ex Latina prepositione *super* et Germano *nagel* (a nail) composita;" which agrees with the account in Pierce Penilesse, and accounts for the *nagulum*, and *negulum*. See Popular Antiq., 4to ed., vol. ii, p. 238. A modern Scottish author intimates the same meaning and origin of it, in some doggrel verses of Latin and English mixed:

Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb
Cernamus *supernaculum*.
Meston's Poems, p. 194.

It is thus described, without being named, in a book of odd humour:

He tooke uppe his pot of twelve quartes—and then hee set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which hee was by custom to set upon his thumbes naile, and licke it off, as hee did.
Disc. of a New World. p. 53.

Though the cup be never so great, so as scarce a four yeare old heyfer be able to drench it to the bottom, yet they, without any difficulty at all, smake and sucke it *ἐν τῳ νῦν, to a nayle* [margin, *super-naculum*].
Law of Drinking, p. 111.

See T. J.

†How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the archduchess: and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "*Supernaculum! supernaculum!*"
Letter dated 1623.

†As when he drinkes out all the totall summe,
Gave it the stile of *supernaculum*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†1 *So.* Mme is French wine.
5 *So.* You must take your chance,
The yeoman of the wine-seller did not
Provide 'em for our palate.
2 *So. Supernaculum!*
See, there lies Spain already, now would I fight—
Ser. Drink thou mean'st.
Shirley's Honoria and Mammon, 1659

†*Colig.* No matter, hem: here 'tis, gentlemen, *supernaculum*.
Come, come, a tansey, sirrah, quickly. *The Villain*, 1663.

SUPERVIZE, *s.* Sight, or view; on the supervise, on seeing the thing in question, namely, the letters sent.

That on the *supervize*, no leisure bated,
No, not to stay the grinding of the axe,
My head should be struck off. *Haml.*, v, 2.

Supervisor is also used in Othello for a looker-on, iii, 3; at present it is only an official name for an inspector of the customs, &c.

SUPPER, TIME OF. Dinner being usually at eleven or twelve, supper was very properly fixed at five o'clock. A similar meal is now called by the name of dinner, though it is carried on several hours later.

With us. the nobilitie, gentrie, and students, doo ordinarilie go to dinner at eleven before noone, and to supper at *five*, or between five and sixe at afternoone
Harrison's Descr. of Engl., pref. to Holinsh.

About foure houres or six, after that we have dyned is the tyme convenient for supper, which, in the universities, is about *five o'clock* in the afternoone.
Haven of Health, ch. 212

†SUPPLIANCE. Supply, assistance.

Which ever, at command of Jove, was by my *suppliance* given. *Chapm. Il.*, viii, 321.

SUPPORTASSE, *s.*, or under-propper. Part of the apparatus belonging to the old ruffs, being a sort of frame of covered wire, calculated to support the ruff, and prevent its being disordered by wind or damp. The devil, says the zealous Philip Stubbes, who invented ruffs, found out also two great pillars to support them. One of these pillars, as he oddly calls them, was starch; the other he thus describes:

The other piller is a certaine device made of wiers, crested for the purpose, whipped over either with gold thred, silver, or silke; and this he [the devil] calleth a *supportasse* or underpropper. This is to bee applied round about their neckes, under the ruffe, upon the outside of the bande, to beare up the whole frame and bodie of the ruffe from fallyng and hangyng doune. *Anatomie of Abuses.*

We are obliged solely to the anger of this puritan, I believe, for preserving the name, if not the memory, of this apparatus.

SUPPUTED, *part.*, for imputed.

That in a learned war, the foe they would invade,
And, like stout floods, stand free from this *supputed* shame. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxix, p. 1219.

SURANCE, by abbreviation, for assurance, certification, satisfaction.

Now give some *surance* that thou art Revenge!
Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot wheels.
Tit. Andron., v, 2.

To SURBATE, or SURBEAT. To batter, or weary with treading, *soubattre*, French, not *soubatir*, as Johnson has it.

Ariobarzanes at length espyed the horse of his soveraigne lord had lost his shooes before, and that the stones had *surbated* his hoofes.
Palace of Pleas., vol. ii. B 3.

Now when he was *surbatted*, or weary.
Harsnet's Decl., Q 2 b.

I am sorely *surbated* with hoofing already.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 376.

Lest they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore,
Their tender feete upon the stony grownd.
Spens. F. Q., iii, iv, 34.

This is one of the many words which, though admitted by Johnson, as if in use, few modern readers would understand without explanation. He quotes for it Clarendon, and Mortimer, the agricultural writer.

†Growing now as it were faint and weary, it fareth justly with him, as it doth many times with a *surbated* and weary passenger.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†Tassus from Temple-stairs by water goes
To Westminster, and back to Temple rowes;
Belike he loves not trot too much the street,
Or *surbait* on the stones his tender feet.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

SURBET, or SURBEATE. Participle from the above.

Espye a traveller with feete *surbet*,
Whom they in equall pray hope to divide.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 22.

Thy right eye 'gins to leap for vaine delight,
And *surbeate* toes to tickle at the sight.
Hall, Sat., v, 2.

†SURBURDENED. Overburdened.

They were not now able to remoove the importable loade of the Normanes from our *surburden'd* shoulders. *Holinshed's Chronicles.*

To SURCEASE. To cease.

I will not do 't,
Lest I *surcease* to honour mine own truth.
Coriolanus, iii, 2.

No pulse shall keep
His natural progress, but *surcease* to beat.
Rom. and Jul., iv, 1.

Furies must aid, when men *surcease* to know
Their gods. *Tancr. and Gism.*, O. Pl., ii, 196.

For if you now *surcease*, and love as well,
Then all the world of this your concord aye shall tell.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 92.

SURCEASE, *s.* Cessation.

If th' assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch
With its *surcease* success. *Macb.*, i, 7.

And in the meane time that he would cause a *surcease* of armes. *Danet's Comines*, R 4 b.

SURCEASE, *v. a.* To stop, or put a stop to.

All pain hath end, and every war hath peace,
But mine, nor price nor prayer may *surcease*. *Spens.*

Johnson marks this sense only as obsolete, but the rest are equally so.

SURCREASE, *s.* Abundant or excessive increase.

Their *surcrease* grew so great, as forced them at last
To seek another soil, as bees do when they cast.
Drayt. Polyolb., i, p. 669.

When as our ancient seat
Her *surcrease* could not keep, grown for her soil too great. *Ibid.*, vi, p. 773.

By pamper'd nature's store too prodigally fed,
And, surfeiting therewith, her *surcrease* vomited.
Ibid., viii, p 799.

SURDINY, *s.* A corrupt form of *Sardine*, the name of a fish, of the *clupea*, or herring tribe; generally thought to be the same as the pilchard, only smaller in the Mediterranean than in the ocean. They are caught near

Sardinia, whence their name, and are imported here, salted and barrelled.

He that eats nothing but a red herring to-day, shall ne'er be broiled for the devil's rasher; a pilcher, signor; a *surdiny*, an olive! that I may be a philosopher first, and immortal afterwards.

B. & Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

†*To make* SURE. To betroth.

Accordailles: f. The betrothing, or *making sure* of a man and woman together. *Cotgrave.*

She that's *made sure* to him she loves not well,
Her banes are asked here, but she weds in hell.

Cotgrave's Wits Interpreter, 1671, p. 177.

Tra. How have you made me wrong this gentleman, to challenge him as if he had been your due, upon this idle complement? when I understood the message, I presum'd (for so your words did intimate to me) you had been *sure*, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife. Where was my discretion? Now I perceive this was but common courtship; and no assurance of a marriage promise.

Brome's Northern Lass.

SURESBY, *s.* A person to be surely depended upon. A word of similar formation to *rudesby*, which Shakespeare has used.

The most laborious imployments which lye upon them in time of peace, as old *suresbyes*, to serve for all turnes. *Coryat's Crud.*, vol. i, p. 42, repr.

Lydius sive Herculeus lapis: hee is old *sureby*.

Withals' Little Dict., p. 564.

†Yes, there is one, which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve. *Bradford, Serm. Rep.*

†Thers no alteration with you: you are the same man that you were: old *surebie*, no flinsher. You retaine still your old conditions. *Terence in English*, 1614.

SURFOOT, *a.* Lamed, tired of foot; from *surbeat*. Or for sore-foot.

Thence to Ferrybrig, sore wearied,
Surfoot, but in spirit cheered. *Barnaby's Itin.*, Part 3.

The author's own version is,

Veni Ferribrig, vietus,
Pede lassus, mente lætus. *Ibid.*

SURPHALE, SURFEL, SURFLE, *v.* To wash the face or skin with some kind of cosmetic; but which is the right spelling, or whence the word comes, I do not at present know. I find it written in the three ways above given.

Bridewell would have very few tenants, the hospitall would want patients, the surgeons much worke; the apothecaries would have *surphuling* water, and potato roots lye dead upon their hands.

Greene's Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc., viii, 392, ed. 1811.

This being to her instead of a looking-glass, she shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, &c.—but she shall as often gaze on my picture. *Ford, Love's Sacrifice*, ii, 1.

The editor of Ford makes nothing of it; but it is found again in an unknown drama, cited in a miscellaneous collection:

I can make your beauty, and preserve it,
Rectifie your body, and maintaine it,
Clarifie your blood, *surfle* your cheeks, perfume
Your skin, tinct your hair, enliven your eye.

Cotgrave's Treasury of Wit, p. 224.

SURQUEDRY, *s.* Presumption; from the old French, where *surcuiderie*, *surquidance*, and *surquiderie*, may all be found. See Roquefort's Dict. de la Langue Romane. *Outrecuidance* was used to a much later period. Both from an old verb *cuider*, to think, or presume.

Were depriv'd
Of their proud beautie, and th' one moyity
Transform'd to fish for their bold *surquedry*.

Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 31.

Chaucer defines it, in his Persones Tale:

Presumption is when a man undertaketh an emprise that him ought not to do, or elles that he may not do; and this is called *surquidrie*.

Tyrwh., ed. ii, p. 313, 8vo.

And by all means his faculties t' apply,
To taint the phœnix by his *surquedry*.

Drayt. Owl, p. 1301.

Used here apparently for height, or excess:

That which I deemed Bacchus' *surquedry*,
Is grave, and staied, civill sobrietie.

Marston's Sat., i, 5.

†And for those manuscrips which Mevius writ,
They might be styl'd the *surquedry* of wit.

Cleveland's Works.

SUR-REINED. Over-worked, worn down. I do not consider it as implying any hurt in the reins or loins of the horse, for of what use would a drench of warm water be in that complaint? It rather means one who has been guided by the rein too long, over-worked.

Can sodden water,
A drench for *sur-reyn'd* jades, their barley broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?

Hen. V, iii, 5.

A *sur-rein'd* jaded wit;—but he rubs on.

Jack Drum's Ent., quoted by Steevens.

†SURSAULTED. Surfeited?

Returne my hart, *sursaulted* with the fill
Of thousand great unrest and thousand feares.

England's Helicon, 1614.

†SURSERARA.

With hollocke, sherant, malliga, canara,
I stuft your sides up with a *surserara*,
That though the world was hard, my care was still,
To search and labour you might have your fill.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

SUSPECT, *s.* Suspicion.

And draw within the compass of *suspect*
Th' unviolated honour of your wife.

Com. of Er., iii, 1.

Whose light yet breaks not to the outer sense,
That propagates this timorous *suspect*.

B. Jons. Case is Altered, i, 4.

O false *suspect*, why didst thou make me dote?

Mirr. for Mag., p. 194

It may be found in every author of that period, though now as completely disused.

†SUSPECT, *s.* One who lies under suspicion.

Whose case in no sort I do fore-judg, being ignorant of the secrets of the cause, but take him as the law takes him, hitherto for a *suspect*. *Wilson's James I.*

SUSPECT, *part.*, for suspected.

For first we were in Holland sore *suspect*.
Gasc. Works, k 5.

SUSPECTABLE, *a.* Liable to suspicion. This word is much wanted, for without it we have only *suspicious*, to express "prone to suspect," and "liable to be suspected," ideas widely different. Mr. Todd refers only to Cotgrave and Sherwood. A more legitimate authority is much wanted. In a newspaper, I once observed it said that,

It is *an old remark*, that he who labours hard to clear himself of a crime he is not charged with, renders himself *suspectable*.

But whence the *old* remark is taken, I know not; nor whether it is really old.

†SUSPECTFUL. Suspicious.

If it be about money and riches which he hath buried in the earth, and being *suspectful* and covetous, would not reveal in what place they were hidden.
Saunders's Physiognomie, 1653

†SUSPECTLESS. Unsuspicious.

That giddy wonderers may amazed stand
While death smytes downe *suspectles* Ferdinand.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

SUSPIRE, *v.* To respire. It is clear that it is no error in the passage cited by Johnson, since Shakespeare uses it elsewhere.

Did he *suspire*,
That light and weightless down perforce must move.
2 Hen. IV, iv, 4.

Where it evidently means, to breathe in the very slightest degree. The other passage is this:

For since the birth of Cain, the first male child,
To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,
There was not such a gracious creature born.
K. John, iii, 4.

SUSPIRE, *s.* A sigh; *suspirium*, Latin.

Or if you cannot spare one sad *suspire*,
It does not bid you laugh them to their graves.
Mass. Old Law, v, 1.

†SUSTAIN. "To suffer." *Acad. Compl.*, 1654.

SWAD. A term of reproach; said by Grose and others to be a northern word for a pea-shell, or pod: metaphorically, a slender person, *a mere swad*. [Nares's explanation is not correct — it means a rude clown, a rustic.]

Now I remember me,
There was one busie fellow was their leader,
A blunt squat *swad*. *B. Jons. Tale of T.*, ii, 2.
I'll warrant, that was devised by some country *swad*.
Lyly's Midas, iv, 3.

O how it tickles mee, to see a *swad*,
Who ne'er so much as education had
To make him generous, advanc'd to state.
Hon. Ghost, p. 8.

See T. J.

In the following passage it is applied by a soldier to a lawyer, with some degree of contempt:

Wer't not for us, thou *swad*, quoth he,
Where wouldst thou fog to get a fee?
Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 340.

†Wrapt in his russet cloake lay downe to rest,
His badge of honour buckled to his legge,
Bare and unhid, there came a pilfring *swad*
And would have prayd upon this ornament.
Peele's Honour of the Garter, 1593.

†I have opinion, and have ever had,
That when I see a stagg'ring drunken *swad*,
Then that a man worse then an asse, I see.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†But hang them, *swadds*, the basest corner in my thoughts is too gallant a roome to lodge them in.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

†And for the other, who so hee may be styled a young master, will not sticke to impawne the Long Acre, till hee become like a snake who has casten his slough; a squeazed *swad* without either meanes, manners, or mannor.
Braithwait's Survey of History, 1638.

SWADDLE, *v.* To lash, or strap, or beat soundly; by a ludicrous metaphor, which represents the sufferer as swathed, or bound round, by the instrument of correction. So Jobson, when he sings of strapping his wife, calls it "hooping her barrel."

Were it not for taking
So just an execution from his hands,
You have belied thus, I would *swaddle* ye,
'Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards.
B. & Fl. Captain, ii, 2.

But when he came the chamber near,
Behind the door he stood to hear,
For in he durst not come, for fear
Of *swadling*.
Counter-Scuffle, Dryd. Misc., iii, 347.

So Hudibras is said to be

Great in the bench, great in the saddle,
That could as well bind o'er [as a justice], as *swaddle* [as a combatant].
Part I, Can. i, v. 23.

†*To* SWAFF. To beat over, like waves.

Drench'd with the *swaffing* waves, and stew'd in sweat,
Scarce able with a cane our boat to set.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†SWAGE. To assuage.

But wicked wrath had some so farre enraged,
As by no meanes their malice could be *swaged*.
Gascoigne's Workes, 1587.

†SWAINLING. The diminutive of swain, used as a term of familiarity.

While we stand
Hand in hand,
Honest *swainling*, with his sweeting.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†SWALLOW. A whirlpool.

Gurges. ..Gouffre. A whirlepoole; a gulfe or *swallow*.
Nomenclator.

†SWALLOWS. Oil of swallows seems to have been considered in the seventeenth century a valuable specific,

and we find the following rather strange receipt for making it:

Take one handful of mother-thyme, of lavender-cotten, and strawberry leaves, of each alike, four swallows, feathers and altogether well bruised, 3 ounces of sallet oil, beat the herbs, and the swallows, feathers and altogether, until they be so small that you can see no feathers, then put in the oil, and stir them well together, and seeth them in a posnet, and strain them through a canvas cloth, and so keep it for your use.

Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676.

SWARD, *s.* Skin; from *sweard*, Saxon. Often corrupted to *sword*, as when applied to the skin of bacon, or the horny coat of brawn; also in the word *green-sword*, for the coat of grass covering the soil.

Water kept too long, loosens and softens the *sward*, makes it subject to coarse grass. *Note on Tusser.*

For the skin of bacon:

If they would use no other bucklers in war but shields of brawn, brandish no swords, but *swards* [sweards] of bacon. *Lingua*, ii, 1, O. Pl., v, 144.

Both these examples are from Todd, who gives *sweards* in the latter, as the original reading, which is pure Saxon.

†The churlishe chuffe, that hath enough
In coffer lockt and laied,
And liveth harde with baken *swarde*,
A mule maie well be saied.

Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

†SWARME. A qualm. See SWEAME.

While he remained in the Tower, he took pleasure in baiting lions, but when he came abroad, he was so troubled with *swarms*, that he feared to be baited by the people. *Wilson's James I.*

SWART, *a.*, for black, or dusky, may be considered as rather a poetical than an obsolete word, having been preserved by Shakespeare, Spenser, Milton, and even later writers. See Johnson. I add one more instance.

And the *swart* plowman for his breakfast stand,
That he might till those lands were fallow laid.

Browne's Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 99.

Milton's metaphorical use of it is no more harsh than that of dark for malignant.

SWARTH, *s.* A line or row of grass, as left by the scythe; supposed to be properly *swath*, and not to be connected with *sward*.

Cons state without book, and utters it by great *swarths*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

That is, great parcels, or heaps. Pope has used the word in his Translation of Homer. See T. J. See SWATH.

†SWASH. A bully.

With courtly knights, not roaring country *swashes*. *Britannia Triumphans*, 1637.

SWASH-BUCKLER, quasi, clash-buckler. One who makes a furious noise with sword and buckler, to appal antagonists.

Their men are very ruffians and *swash-bucklers*, having exceeding long blacke haire curled, and swords or other weapons by their sides.

Coryat, (of Gipsies at Nevers) Crud., vol. i, p. 54, repr

Make those spiritual *swash-bucklers* deliver up their weapons and keep the peace. *Butler's Charact.*

Turpe senex miles, 'tis time for such an olde foole to leave playing the *swash-buckler*.

Nash, quoted by Steevens.

Also Heylin's Life of St. Geo., p. 237. I find *rush-buckler*, apparently in the same sense. See RUSH-BUCKLER.

†Leo, a notarie afterwards, master of the offices, a very *swash-buckler* at every funerall, a knowne robber, and a Pannonian; one who breathed foorth of his savage mouth crueltie, and yet was neverthelesse greedie still of mans bloud. *Holland's Am. Mar.*, 1609.

SWASHER, *s.* A bully, a fellow that is all noise and no courage.

As young as I am, I have observed these three *swashers* [Nym, Pistol, and Bardolph]. I am boy to them all three. *Hen. V*, iii, 2.

SWASHING. Exactly as we now say dashing; spirited, and calculated to surprise.

We'll have a *swashing* and a martial outside,
As many other mannish cowards have.

As you l. it, i, 3.

Also violent, overpowering:

Draw, if you be men.—Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow. *Rom. and Jul.*, i, 1.

I do confess a *swashing* blow.

B. Jons. Staple of N., v, 1.

The old editions have "a *washing* blow;" but, as that is nonsense, *swashing* is very properly substituted.

SWATH, *s.* A row of grass mowed down; from *zwad*, Dutch, meaning the same thing. *Swarth*, which is often used for it, only expresses the broad pronunciation of the same word, *swauth*.

And there the strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him, like the mower's *swath*.

Tro. and Cress., v, 5.

With tossing and raking and setting in cox,
Grass lately in *swaths*, is meat for an ox.

Tusser (1672), *July's Husbandrie*, St. 2.

The note, added in the edition of 1744, says,

The Norfolk way of making hay is, first to let it lie in the *swarth* three days, or more, &c.

See SWARTH.

Also that with which an infant was swathed, or swaddled; from *swethan*, to bind, Saxon.

Hadst thou, like us, from our first *swath* proceeded.

Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

That is, from swathing-clothes, or from the earliest infancy.

Nor their first *swaths* become their winding sheets.

Heyw. Golden Age.

SWATHING-CLOTHES. The bandages of linen, in which infants were for-

merly rolled up; called also swaddling-clothes.

Thrice has this Hotspur, man in *swathing-clothes*,
This infant warrior. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

So also in Cymbeline, i, 1.

SWATH-BONDS, or BANDS. The same.

Sypers, *swath-bonds*, rybands, and sleve-laces.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 64.

Even in the *swath-bands* out commission goeth,
To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 432.

†SWAWME. A qualm. See SWEAME.

The emperour started with a cold *swawme* of feare that quickly came over his heart, and crying with a lowd voice. *Holland's Ammian. Marcel.*, 1609.

To SWAY. To press on in motion. *Sway* has so many senses, all bearing some reference to a weight in movement, that it is not easy to decide what should be called a new sense, and what only a metaphorical use. Dr. Johnson says he never saw it in the sense here given; Warburton conjectures *way*, but utterly without necessity. Yet the passage is not obscure:

Let us *sway* on, and meet them in the field.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

That is, let us pass on, with our armament.

SWEAME. A sudden qualm of sickness. "Ægrotatio subita." *Coles' Dict.* So also Rider. Probably from the same origin as *swoon*. Coles also has, "*sweamish*, modestus;" which seems to be the word now made into squeamish. In the northern dialect we find actually *sweamish*, for squeamish. See Grose's Provincial Glossary.

By blindnesse blunt, a sottish *sweame* he feeles,
With joyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 160

A warning this may be,
Against the slothful *sweames* of sluggardye.
Ibid., *King Jago*, ed. 1587.

To SWEAR, *v. a.* To swear by.

Now, by Apollo, king,
Thou *swear'st* thy gods in vain. *K. Lear*, i, 1.

SWEAR, *s.* An oath.

Gull'd, by my *swear*; by my *swear*, gull'd.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 295.

I was inclined to consider this as the cant expression of a single character; but it is used also by the Mercer, in the same play, as well as by the Surgeon, to whom the first passage belongs. Elsewhere I have not remarked it.

†*Mer.* I lose the taking, by my *swear*, of taking
As much, whiles that I am receiving this.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

SWEAT, *s.* Violent sweating was long considered as the chief specific in the disease incident to brothels, and the methods used to produce it were extremely violent; no wonder, therefore, that death was often the consequence. Hence the bawd, in Measure for Measure, recounts it as one of the enemies which destroyed her customers:

What with the war, what with the *sweat*, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-struck. Act i, 2.

†SWEATING-CLOTH. "Suaire, a *sweating-cloth*, a towell." *Nomenclator*, 1585.

SWEET AND TWENTY. Thought to be a customary term of endearment, from the following two passages:

In delay there lies no plenty,
Then come kiss me, *sweet and twenty*.
Twelf. N., ii, 3.

Sweet and twenty, all sweet and sweet.
Wit of a Woman, cit. by Steev.

In the other passages adduced, it may be otherwise explained; but here it cannot, without a change of the reading. If we read, as suggested by Johnson,

Come, a kiss, then, sweet, and twenty;

Or,

Then a kiss, my sweet, and twenty;

all would be easy: but Johnson himself doubted of the change.

SWEET-BREASTED. Sweet-voiced. See BREAST.

Sweet-breasted as the nightingale or thrush.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, iii, 1.

SWEETING, *s.* A kind of sweet apple, mentioned by Ascham and others. See T. J.

To SWELT. To swoon, or die away; from *sweltan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word.

But when she felt
Herself downe soust, she waked out of dread
Streight into grief, that her deare hart nigh *swelt*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vii, 9.

That nigh she *swelt*
For passing joy. *Ibid.*, VI, xii, 21.

In some places it seems to be used as the participle of to *swell*:

With huge impatience he inly *swelt*. *Ibid.*, III, xi, 27.
Which, like a fever fit, through all his bodie *swelt*.
Ibid., I, vii, 6.

It cannot be from *swell*, to burn, (also Saxon), because he says that cold did it. He must mean the cold

fit of an ague; unless we refer it to *penetrabile frigus adurit*. To *swelt*, as an active verb, *to make faint*, is quoted from bishop Hall in T. J.

†Thus have you heard the green knight make his mone;
Which wel might move the hardest heart to melt.
But what he meant that knowes himselfe alone,
For such a cause in weary woes to *swelt*.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

SWELTH, *s.* Mud, and filth; or, perhaps, swellings, from *swell*.

A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbish growes,
With foule black *swelth*, in thickned lumpe that lies.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., 261.

Again:

Rude Acheron, a lothsom lake to tell,
That boyles and bubs, with *swelth* as black as hell.
Ibid., p. 268.

SWETNAM, JOSEPH. This, it appears was the name of the man who wrote a coarse invective against women, under the title of "The Araignment of Lewd, Idle, Froward, and Unconstant Women, &c." 1615. The answerer of that tract says, in an address "to the Youths of Great Brittaine,"

How could you love? nay, how would you loath such a monster to whom *Joseph Swetnam* poynteth?

Near the end of the address he is again mentioned, and a page of the tract referred to as his. See also the Answer itself, *passim*. His indictment, by name, is in the 6th chapter. He is alluded to also in an old play:

Hey day! who comes here? The very profest smock-satyr or woman-hater in all Europe. One, who had he lived in that state, or under that zone, might have compared with any *Swetnam* in all the Albyon island. *Lady Alimony*, i, 1.

SWEVEN, *s.* A dream. A Chaucerian word; and, therefore, given to Moth, the antiquary, in the following passage:

Dan Cupido
Sure sent thylke *sweven* to mine head.
Ordinary, O. Pl., x, 236.

It occurs, however, later:

I dreamt in my *sweven* on Thursday eve,
In my bed whereas I lay.
I dreamt, a grype and a grimlie beast,
Had carry'd my crown away.
Percy's Reliq., vol. ii, p. 53, in the Ballad of *Sir Aldingar*.

†SWIG. A term of contempt.

Swigge for Smart and you.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638.

SWINGE, *s.*, for sway, or swing.

That whirom here bare *swinge* among the best.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. for Mag., p. 260.

To *swinge*, for to lash, as with a long tail, is used by Milton. See T. J.

SWINGE, for singe. This being a slight difference of spelling, is, perhaps, hardly worth notice; but it is the spelling of Spenser's own editions.

The scorching flame sore *swinged* all his face,
And through his armour all his body sear'd.
F. Q., I, xi, 26.

†SWINGE. To lash.

Then often *swindging*, with his sinnewy train,
Somtimes his sides, somtimes the dusty plain.
Du Bartas.

SWINGE-BUCKLER is something more than *swash-buckler*; the latter was one who only made a dashing and a noise with the bucklers; the other *swinged* those which were opposed to him; as in the second passage here quoted.

You had not four such *swinge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
When I was a scholar in Padua, faith, then I could have *swinged a sword and buckler*.
Devil's Charter, 1607, quoted by Steevens.

†SWINGER, *s.* Anything very great.

Next crowne the bowle full
With gentle lamb's-wooll;
Adde sugar, nutmeg, and ginger,
With store of ale too;
And thus must ye doe
To make the wassaile a *swinger*. *Herrick.*

†SWINGING. Very large.

Quoth Jack, now let me live or die,
I'll fight this *swinging* boar. *History of Jack Horner.*

SWINK, *s.* Labour. Saxon.

Ah Piers, be not thy teeth on edge, to think
How great sport they geynen with little *swinck?*
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v. 36.
Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and *swyncke*.
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 22.
And soon forget the *swinke* due to their hire.
Pembr. Arcad., iii, p. 398.

To SWINK, or SWINCK, *v.* To toil, or labour; *swincan*, Saxon.

Honour, estate, and all this worlde's good,
For which men *swincke* and sweat incessantly.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 8.

Milton has used *swinkt*, for wearied, in Comus, v. 293, though certainly much disused in his time. It is not in Shakespeare.

SWINWARD, *s.* Corrupted from *swine-herd*, a keeper of swine; or rather, perhaps, *swine-ward*, like bear-ward.

He is a *swinward*, but I think,
No *swinward* of the best. *Browne, Shep. Pipe, Ecl.* 2.

I find also *swineyard*, a corruption of the same word, as a term for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd:

Then sett down the *swineyard* [the boar's head],
The loe to the vineyard.
Let Bacchus crowne his fall.
Christmas Prince, p. 24.

†SWIPE. A crane for drawing water out of a well.

A crane or engine to draw up water: it is called a *swipe*. *Nomenclator.*

To SWITCH, *v.* To cut, as with a switch.

With his revengeful sword *switcht* after them that fled. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1011.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson, for a similar use of the word.

SWITH, *adv.* Swift, or swiftly.

Hence *swythe* to Dr. Rat hye thee, then thou wert gone. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 47.

King Estmere threw the harp asyde,
And *swithe* he drew his brand.
Percy's Relig., i, p. 75.

SWITHIN, ST. The old, and often revived superstition, that if it rains on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will rain more or less for forty days following, is amply illustrated in Brand's Popular Ant., i, p. 271, 4to ed., but it is not there mentioned, that Jonson introduces it in his comedy of Every Man out of his Humour:

Sord. O, here, *St. Swithin's*, the 15th day, variable weather, for the most part rain, good! for the most part rain; why it should rain forty days after now, more or less, it was a rule held before I was able to hold a plough. Act i.

St. Swithin is recorded in Alban Butler's Lives of the Saints, on the 15th of July, but nothing is said of the rainy prodigy.

SWITZERS. Hired guards, attendant upon kings. How soon the brave Swiss began to hire themselves out to such service is uncertain; but it is plain that it was common in Shakespeare's time, since he gives such a guard to the king of Denmark:

Where are my *Switzers?* let them guard the door.
Haml., iv, 5.

Some place of gain, as clerk to the great band
Of marrow-bones, that people call the *Switzers*.
Fletch. Nob. Gent, iii, 1.

Why called "band of marrow bones," I know not. Is it a false print? and for what?

SWITZER'S KNOT. A transient fashion of tying the garters; which, probably, the French borrowed from the Swiss, and we from them.

But that a rook, by wearing a pyed feather,
The cable hatband, or the three-piled ruff,
A yard of shoe-tye, or the *Switzer's* knot
On his French garters, should affect a humour!
O, it is more than most ridiculous.
B. Jons. Induct. to Ev. Man out of H.

SWOOP, *s.* A sudden descent of a bird upon its prey. Johnson says, "I suppose from the sound." Rather from to sweep; and so thought H. Tooke. See T. J.

Oh hell-kite—all,—
What! all my pretty chickens, and their dam,
At one fell *swoop*. *Macb.*, iv, 3
If she gives out, she deals it in small parcels,
That she may take away all at one *swoop*.
White Devil, O. Pl., vi, 241

The word, though uncommon, is not perhaps obsolete. Dryden has used it. Drayton applies the verb to *swoop*, to the sweeping motion of a river:

As she goes *swooping* by, to Swale-dale whence she springs. *Polyolb.*, xxviii, p. 1199.

†But now adayes, you may see throughout all those tracts divers in that kind verie violent and most ravenous men, such as goe *swooping* and flinging over all the courts and halls of justice.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

SWORD, SWEARING UPON. The singular mixture of religious and military fanaticism, which arose from the crusades, gave rise to the extraordinary custom of taking a solemn oath upon a sword. In a plain unenriched sword, the separation between the blade and the hilt was usually a straight transverse bar, which, suggesting the idea of a cross, added to the devotion which every true knight felt for his favorite weapon, and evidently led to this practice; of which the instances are too numerous to be collected. The sword, or the blade, were often mentioned in this ceremony, without reference to the cross.

Swear *by this sword!*
Thou wilt perform my bidding. *Wint. Tale*, ii, 3
Either embracing other lovingly,
And swearing faith to either *on his blade*.
Spens. F. Q., V, viii, 14.

Swear *by my sword!* *Haml.*, i, 5.

Several times repeated.

And here *upon my sword* I make protest
For to relieve the poor, or die myself.
Pinner of Wakef., O. Pl., iii, 7.

Yet the cross of the sword is also mentioned frequently enough to illustrate the true bearing of the oath. Hence, of Glendower it is ludicrously said by Falstaff, that he

Swore the devil his true liegeman, *upon the cross of a Welsh hook* [a species of sword]. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

It is delineated in the notes on that passage.

So suffring him to rise, he made him sweare
By his owne sword, and by the *crosse* thereon.
Spens. F. Q., VI, i, 43.

By the *cross of this sword and dagger*, captain, you shall take it.
Dekker's Satiromastix, Or. of Drama, iii, p. 163.

Many more instances may be seen in Steevens's note on the preceding passage of Hamlet, but these are abundantly sufficient.

SWORD AND BUCKLER. As an epithet, expressive of military energy.

And that same *sword and buckler* prince of Wales.
1 Hen. IV, i, 3.

This boy speaks *sword and buckler*; prithee yield, boy.
B. and Fl. Bonduca, iv, 2.

SWORN BROTHERS, properly and originally, meant such as were brothers in arms, according to the ancient laws of chivalry; though afterwards used with more laxness, as it still is, to imply common intimacy. As when Beatrice says of Benedict, that he has every month a new *sworn brother*. *Much Ado*, i, 1. Falstaff seems to have a more precise allusion, when he says of Shallow,

He talks as familiarly of John of Gaunt, as if he had been *sworn brother* to him. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 2.

Falstaff also proposes to Nym and Bardolph, that they shall be *all three sworn brothers* in the expedition to France. *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

In the French books of chivalry they are called *frères d'armes*. St. Palaye's account is to this effect: "But we see more marked associations between some knights, who become *brothers or companions* in arms [frêres ou compagnons d'armes], as they were then called.—These fraternities of arms were contracted in various ways. Three knights, according to the romance of Lancelot du Lac, caused themselves to be let blood together, and mixed their blood. This kind of fraternity is not a romantic fiction, since M. Du Cange cites many similar examples from foreign histories." "If," continues he, "the mode was barbarous, the sentiment which arose out of it was far otherwise." *Mém. de Chevalerie*, Partie 3. See also Du Cange's 21st Dissertation subjoined to Joinville. Robert de Oily, and Roger de Ivery, are recorded as *sworn brothers* (fratres jurati) in the expedition of the Conqueror to England, and they shared the honours bestowed upon either of them.

SYEDGE, *s.* A mere mis-spelling of *siege*, in the sense of seat, or habitation.

Is it possible that, under such beautye and rare comelynesse, disloyaltie and treason may have theyr *syedge* and lodgynge? *Pal. of Pleas.*, ii, sign. Z 5 b.

SYKERLY. Certainly. See SIKER.

Tis min own deare neele Hodge, *sykerly* twot.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 76.

A Chaucerian word.

SYLLABE, for syllable. Purely French. So written by Ben Jonson, in his English Grammar:

A *syllabe* is a part of a word that may of itself make a perfect sound. *Engl. Grammar*, ch. 6.

He uses it also in his poetry:

Jointing *syllabes*, drowning letters,
Fastening vowels as with fetters.
Against Rhyme, Underw., 48.

Again:

Still may *syllabes* jar with time,
Still may reason war with rhyme. *Ibid.*

Horne Tooke has commended Jonson for his use of this word. It is still used by the unlearned in Scotland, and Dr. Jamieson gives two examples of it from good authors.

SYLLER, for silver. Still current in the Scottish dialect.

As bright as any *syller*,
Small, long, sharp at the poynt, and straight as any pyller. *Gamm. Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 24.

†*To* SYMPATHY. To sympathise.

Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man,
But as his nature *sympathies* with beasts.
Muses Looking Glasse, 1638.

SYNNET. See SENNET.

SYPERS. Old spelling for Cyprus, a thin transparent cloth used for veils. See CYPRUS.

Sypers, swath bonds, &c. *Four Ps*, O. Pl., i, 64.

SYRENE. Merely an awkward spelling of SERENE, which see. This is undoubtedly intended by *syrens* in the following specimen from sir Fr. Kinaston, cited by Mr. Ellis:

With thy dear face it is not so,
Which if once overcast,
If thou rain down thy show'rs of woe,
They like the *syrens* [serenes] blast.
Specimens, vol. iii, p. 241.

The word *blast* determines the allusion.

T.

T. Beards cut to that shape. See in STILETTO BEARD. Taylor, the water-poet, celebrates all the forms of beards:

Some like a spade, some like a fork, some square,
Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some stark bare,
Some sharp, stiletto fashion, dagger like,
That may, with whispering, a man's eyes out-spike:
Some with the hammer-cut, or Roman T.
Superbiæ Flagellum.

The T, in particular, is noticed here also:

Strokes his beard
Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T,
The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion,
And twifold doth express th' enamour'd courtier.
B. and Fl. Qu. of Corinth, iv, 1.

Thus, with the beard, one very great source of coxcombry was cut off.

TABARD, *s.* A coat, or vest, without sleeves, close before and behind, and open at the sides; formerly worn by nobles over their arms, to distinguish them in the field, but now only by heralds. *Tabard*, French.

Among the which [the inns in Southwark] the most ancient is the *Tabard*, so called of the signe, which (as we now terme it) is of a jacquit or sleevelesse coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collor, winged at the shoulders.
Stowe's London, Z 1 b.

He speaks of them as only worn by heralds in his days, but having been "a stately garment of old time." The word is now rather technical than obsolete.

The name of *tabarder* is still preserved in Queen's College, Oxford, for scholars, whose original dress was a *tabard*. They are part of the foundation, which consists of, a provost, 16 fellows, 2 chaplains, 8 *tabarders*, 12 probationary scholars, and 2 clerks. *Oxf. Univ. Cal.* It appears from Du Cange, that *tubar* is Welsh; and that *tabardum*, low Latin, *tavardo*, Spanish, and *tabarro*, Italian, have all been made from it.

[The Tabard was also the sign of an inn in Gracechurch-street.]

†The carriers of Brayntree and Bocking in Essex doe lodge at the signe of the *Tabbard*, in Gracious-street, neere the Conduit; they doe come on Thursdaies and goe away on Fridaies.
Taylor's Carriers Cosmographie, 4to, Lond., 1637.

TABLES. The old name for backgammon; so called also in French; and in Latin, *tabularum lusus*.

This is the ape of form, monsieur the nice,
That, when he plays at *tables*, chides the dice.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

If tales are told of Leda be not fables,
Thou with thy husband dost play false at *tables*.
Har. Epigr., i, 79.

Man's life's a game at *tables*, and he may,
Mend his bad fortune by his wiser play.
Witts Recr., i, 250, repr. 1817.

This last example is from an epitaph, entirely made up of puns on backgammon.

Extended also to other games played with the same board and men. An old backgammon board is delineated in the frontispiece to Strutt's *Sports and Pastimes*.

2. Also, the same as table-book; pocket tablets for containing memorandums:

And therefore will he wipe his *tables* clean,
And keep no tell-tale to his memory.
2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 1.

My *tables*, meet it is I set it down. *Haml.*, i, 5.

In the midst of the sermon, pulls out his *tables* in haste, as if he feared to lose that note.
Hall, Char. of a Hypocr.

TABLE (in the language of palmistry or chiromancy), the whole collection of lines on the skin, within the hand.

Well [*looking on his palm*], if any man in Italy have a fairer *table*, which doth offer to swear upon a book, I shall have good fortune. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 2.

Mistress of a fairer *table*,
Hath not history nor fable.
B. Jons. Masque of Gips., vi, p. 88.

It occurs also before in the same masque, p. 80.

B. In good earnest, I do find written here, all my good fortune lies in your hand. *W.* You keep a very bad house then, you may see by the smalness of the *table*. *Middleton, Any Thing for a Q. Life.*

†*To* TABLE. To sit at table.

All supper while, if they *table* together, he peereth and prieth into the platters to picke out dainty morsels to content her maw. *Man in the Moone*, 1609

TABLE-BOOK. The same as *table*, memorandum book.

What might you,
Or my dear majesty your queen here, think
If I had play'd the desk, or *table-book*. *Haml.*, ii, 2
I am sure her name was in my *table-book* once.
Hon. Whore, 2d part, O. Pl., iii, 377.
I have most of their jests here in my *table-book*.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 10.

The most affecting circumstance relating to a *table-book*, that I at present recollect, is in the life of lady Jane Grey:

Sir John Gage, constable of the Tower, when he led her to execution, desired her to bestow on him some small present which he might keep, as a perpetual memorial of her: she gave him her *table-book*, where she had just written three sentences, on seeing her husband's dead body; one in Greek, another in Latin, and a third in English. The purport of them was, that human justice was against his body, but the divine mercy would be favourable to his soul; and that if her fault deserved punishment, her youth, at least, and her imprudence, were worthy of excuse, and that God and posterity, she trusted, would shew her favour. *Hume's Hist.*, iv, p. 392; and *Nichols's Progresses*, vol. iii, p. 15.

More modern authors have the word.

†TABLE DORMANT. An immoveable table.

But how come you to reckon so punctually? Did Ananias tell it upon the *table dormant*; what year of the persecution of the saints? I wonder you did not rather count it by the sheckells, that's the more sanctified coyn. *Cleaveland's Poems*, 1651.

TABLE-MEN, *s.* The men used in playing at tables, or backgammon;

but Decker uses it in contempt, as a name for affected coxcombs sitting at a table:

That all the painted *table-men* about you take you to be heirs apparent to rich Midas. *Gul's Hornb.*, Introd.

He had just before alluded to their being painted.

TABLER, *s.* A person who boards others for hire. "Convictor." *E. Coles.*

But he now is come
To be the musick-master; *tabler* too
He is, or would be. *B Jons. Epigr.*, vol. vi, p. 292.

Kersey has to *table*, to board, or entertain, or be entertained at one's table.

†TABLING. Board. A *tabling house* perhaps means a boarding house.

Ch. My daughter hath there alreadie truly now of me ten poundes, which I account to be given for her *tabling:* after this ten poundes will follow another for her apparell. *Terence in English*, 1614.
Youth. They alledge, that there is none but common gamehouses and *tabling* houses that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their owne private houses. *Northbrooke against Dicing*, 1577.

TABOURINE, *s.* Apparently a common side drum. French.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make mingle with your rattling *tabourines.*
Ant. and Cleop., iv, 8.
Beat loud the *tabourines*, let the trumpets blow.
Tro. and Cress., iv, 5.
Trumpetes, clerons, *tabourins*, and other minstrelsye.
Helyas, Kn. of Swanne, cited by Steev.

The *tambourine*, both of ancient and modern times, seems to be a different thing; having parchment on one side only, and played with the fingers. See Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v. 59.

†TABY. Tabby; a sort of silk.

13 Oct. 1661. This day left off half-skirts, and put on a wastecoate, and my false *taby* wastecoate with gold lace. *Pepys' Diary.*

TACHE, or TATCH, *s.* A blot, spot, stain, or vice; *tache*, French.

First Jupiter that did usurp his father's throne,
Of whom even his adorers write evil *taches* many a one. *Warner's Alb. Engl.*, B. xiii, p. 318.
It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for theyr owne lucre.
Moriæ Enc. by Chaloner, P 3 b.

Used also for a loop, or catch. *Exod.*, xxvi, 6. See T. J.

†TACHY. Vicious; corrupt.

With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachie* humors flung. *Wit and Drollery.*

TACK, *s.*, for taste. Perhaps from *tactus*, Latin.

Or cheese, which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, p. 1031.
†He told me, that three-score pound of cherries was but a kind of washing meate, and that there was no *tacke* in them, for hee had tride it at one time.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†*To hold* TACK. To keep one at bay.

They hew his armour peece-meale from his backe,
Yet still the valiant prince maintaines the fray,
Though but halfe-harnest, yet he holds them *tacke.*
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.
Having thus made sure work with the English, they made young count Maurice their governor, who for five and twenty years together *held tack* with the Spaniard, and during those traverses of war was very fortunat. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

TAG. The common people; in the phrase *tag*, rag, and bobtail, in colloquial speech.

Will you hence
Before the *tag* return, whose rage doth rend
Like interrupted waters, and o'erbear
What they are us'd to bear. *Coriol.*, iii. 4.

This is, perhaps, the only instance of *tag*, without his companions, *rag* and *bobtail*, or at least one of them. See T. J. In Ozell's Rabelais, it is *shag, rag*, &c., iv, 221.

TAG-LOCK, *s.* I believe, an entangled lock.

His food the bread of sorrow, his cloathes the skinnes of his out-worne cattell, and *tag-locks* of his travell.
Lenton's Leas., Char. 14, *of a Carle.*

TAIL. It was a superstitious belief, according to Mr. Steevens, that a witch, transformed into any animal that ought to have a tail, was always deficient in that part. Hence he accounts for this passage of the witches in *Macbeth:*

But in a sieve I'll thither sail,
And like a rat, *without a tail*,
I'll do, I'll do, I'll do. Act i, sc. 3.

†TAIL-CASTLE. The raised stern of a ship.

Puppis. . . . . La poupe. The hind decke, or *taile castell:* the sterne. *Nomenclator.*

TAILOR. Many were the jests current at all times upon that unfortunate fraternity, owing, doubtless, to the effeminacy of their business, in using needles, thread, thimbles, &c. How old the sarcasm of nine tailors making a man may be, does not appear; but it is very old. It appears in Shakespeare, and his contemporaries. It was also imputed to them that they were immoderately fond of *rolls*, hot or cold.

I think one *tailor* would go near to beat all this company [puppets] with a hand bound behind him.
Lit. Aye, and eat them all too, an [if] they were in cake-bread. *B. Jons. Barth. F.*, act v.

As you are merely
A *tailor*, faithful, and apt to believe in gallants,
You are a companion at a ten-crown supper,
For cloth of bodkin, and may with one lark
Eat up *three manchets.* *Mass. Fatal Dowr.*, v, 1.

See TAYLOR.

Mr. Gifford points out other strong instances. Thus:

He'll sup them up, as easily as a *taylor*
Would do six hot loaves in a morning fasting.
Glapthorne, Wit in a Const.

R. I would take the wall of three times three *tailors*, though in a morning, and at a baker's stall. *Nabbes.*

To TAKE. In the sense of to blast; or to affect violently, as by witchcraft. Shakespeare says of Herne, the hunter, that

There he blasts the tree, and *takes* the cattle,
And makes milch kine yield blood, &c.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

This has been well illustrated from Markham:

Of a horse that is taken. A horse that is bereft of his feeling, mooving, or styrring, is said to be *taken*, and in sooth so hee is, in that he is arrested by so villainous a disease; yet some farriers, not well understanding the ground of the disease, conster the word *taken* to be striken by some planet or evil spirit, which is false. *Treatise on Horses*, chap. viii, ed. 1595.

Shakespeare has again:

Strike her young bones, ye *taking* airs, with lameness.
Lear, ii, 4.

Also in Hamlet, speaking of Christmas,

And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike,
No fairy *takes*, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time. Act i, sc. 1.

See STRIKE.

Come not near me,
For I am yet too *taking* for your company.
B. and Fl. False One, iv, 3.

He means *infectious*.

To TAKE, for to leap.

That hand which had the strength, even at your door,
To cudgel you, and make you *take* the hatch.
K. John, v, 2.

Hunters still say, to *take* a hedge, or a gate, meaning, to leap over them.

To TAKE IN a place. To conquer, or, as we now say, to take it.

Is it not strange, Canidius,
He could so quickly cut th' Ionian sea,
And *take in* Toryne. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 7.
What a strong fort old Pimblico had been!
How it held out! how, last, 'twas *taken in*.
B. Jons. Underw., vol. vi, p. 413.
Nay, I care not
For all your railings; they will batter walls,
And *take in* towns, as soon as trouble me.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., iii, 1.

Also to apprehend, as a felon:

Who call'd me traitor, mountaineer, and swore
With his own single hand he'd *take us in*.
Cymb., iv, 2.

To subdue, more generally:

Do this, or this,
Take in that kingdom, and enfranchise this.
Ant. and Cleop., i, 1.

To TAKE KEEP. To take care. See KEEP.

To TAKE ON. To grieve violently; rather vulgar than obsolete.

To TAKE ONE WITH YOU. To go (as Dr. Johnson expresses it) no faster than the hearer can follow; to be clear and explicit. This phrase is not yet quite disused; but it is explained by Johnson in 1 Henry IV, ii, 4, on this passage:

I would your grace would *take me with you*; whom means your grace?

It is explained also by Mr. Gifford, in his Massinger, vol. ii, p. 488, iii, 66, iv, 310; by Reed, in O. Pl., v, 265, 338. It occurs again in Romeo and Juliet:

Soft, *take me with you, take me with you*, wife.
Act iii, sc. 5.

If it be unintelligible to any one, these references will be abundantly sufficient for illustration.

To TAKE ONE'S EASE IN ONE'S INN. A phrase for enjoying oneself, as if at home. See INN. "To take mine ease in mine inne," says Dr. Percy, "was an ancient proverb not very different in its application from that maxim, *every man's house is his castle*; for *inne* originally signified a house, or habitation. When the word *inne* began to change its meaning, and to be used to signify a house of public entertainment, the proverb, still continuing in force, was applied in the latter sense; or perhaps Falstaff [in the passage following] humorously puns upon the word *inne*, in order to represent the wrong done to him the more strongly." *Note on the following passage.*

Shall I not *take mine ease in mine inn*, but I shall have my pocket picked? 1 *Henry IV*, iii, 3.
The beggar Irus that haunted the palace of Penelope, would *take his ease in his inne*, as well as the peers of Ithaca. *Greene's Farew. to Folly*, cited by Steevens.

See also the other examples quoted in the notes to the first example.

If I have got
A seat to sit *at ease here i' mine inn*,
To see the comedy. *B. Jons. New Inn*, i, 3.

The disturbance of a man in the enjoyment of this privilege, called *hamsoken*, or *homesoken* (from *ham*, home, and *socne*, liberty, Saxon), was an offence punishable by our old law. The offence was called by the same name as the privilege. An old law book thus describes it: "*Hamsockne* d'antient ordinance est peché mortelle, car droit est que *chesun eit quiet*

en son hostel qui à luy est." *Mirr. de Justice.* See also the Law Dictionaries, Cowell, Blount, &c. *Hostel* is there exactly our *inne*.

To TAKE OUT. To copy.

Sweet Bianca,
Take me this work *out*. *Othello*, iii, 4.

He says soon after,

I like the work well, ere it be demanded
(As like enough it will) I'd have it *copied*. *Ibid.*
She intends
To *take out* other works, in a new sampler.
Middleton's Women bew. Wom.

Nicophanes gave his mind wholly to antique pictures, partly to exemplify and *take out* their patterns.
Holland's Pliny, both cited by Steevens

To TAKE PEPPER IN THE NOSE. See PEPPER.

To TAKE TENT. To attend; to take notice, or care; *tent* being for attention. It is properly a Scottish phrase.

See ye *take tent* to this, and ken your mother.
B. Jons. Sad Shep., ii, 3.

It occurs again in the same imperfect drama, the dialect of which is in a great measure northern; the scene lying in Sherwood forest. Jonson uses it, however, in his own person:

And call to the high parliament
Of heav'n; where seraphim *take tent*
Of ordering all.
Ibid., Underwoods. I, vol. vii, 22.

To TAKE UP. To borrow money, or take commodities upon trust.

Yet thou art good for nothing but *taking up*.
All's W. that E. W., ii, 3.

When he adds, "and that thou art scarce worth," the intention is to play upon another sense of the words, that of taking from the ground.

And if a man is thorough with them, in honest *taking up*, then they must stand upon security!
2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

They will *take up*, I warrant you, where they may be trusted. *Decker's Northw. Hoe.*

And now I can *take up*, at my pleasure. Can you *take up* ladies, sir? No, sir, excuse me, I meant money. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, i, 4.

If he owe them money, that he may
Preserve his credit, let him, in policy, never
Appoint a day of payment; so they may hope still.
But if he be to *take up* more, his page
May attend them at the gate.
Massinger, Emp. of East, i, 1.

To *take up* a quarrel, to settle or make it up:

I. And how was that *taken up?*
C. Faith, we met and found the quarrel was upon the seventh cause. *As you like it*, v, 4.

At last, to *take up* the quarrel, M. A. and M. R. S. set downe their order that he should not be called any more captaine Ajax———and then to this second article they all agreed, not guiltie.
Apologie for Ajax, D D 1 b.

When two heirs quarrel,
The swordsmen of the city, shortly after
Appear in plush, for their grave consultations
In *taking up* the difference; some I know
Make a set living on't. *Massing. Guard.*, i, 1.

†*To* TAKE UP. To engage.

A certain traveller being benighted, resolved to take up with the next inn he came at, and it happing to be in a market-town, he blunders into the inn, and enquires whether he might lodge there that night? The master of the house told him, that the next being a market-day, all their beds were *taken up*; and he had ne'er a room to spare neither, but one.
Newest Academy of Compliments.

Arc. Sirrah gaoler, see you send mistris Turn-key your wife to *take us up* whores enough: and be sure she let none of the young students of the law fore-stall the market. *Cartwright's Royall Slave*, 1651.

To stop.

The marquess on discourse about religion, said, that God was fain to deal with wicked men as men do with frisking jades in a pasture, that cannot *take them up* till they get them to a gate; so wicked men will not be taken up till the hour of death.
Apothegms of the Earl of Worcester, 1669.

†TAKER. A purveyor.

Pray God they have not taken him along;
He hath a perilous wit to be a cheat;
He'd quickly come to be his majesties *taker*.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TALC, OIL OF. A nostrum, famous in its day as a cosmetic, probably because that mineral, when calcined, becomes very white, and was thought a fit substitute for ceruse. In Baptista Porta's Natural Magic, English translation, 1658, are three receipts for making it, under the title, "How to dissolve *Talk* for to beautifie Women." But they all consist of modes of calcining that mineral, with other fanciful additions. The last, indeed, directs how to make snails eat the powder of it!! A fourth receipt in B. x, ch. 19, fully directs the calcination, and then recommends to lay it in a moist place, "until it dissolve into oyl;" which might be till doomsday. But it might imbibe some moisture, to make it look more like oil. From the near similarity, and almost identical sound, of the word, Mr. Whalley supposed it to have been what the French call *tac;* but *tac* meant the disease which was to be cured, *i. e.*, the rot in sheep, and the oil to be applied was *huile de cèdre* (Menage, in his Origines). The English receipts for making it prove also that he was mistaken. His note is on this passage:

With ten empirics in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber;
That for the *oil of talc* dare spend
More than citizens dare lend. vol. vi, p. 317.

It is often mentioned by the dramatists, and generally with some satirical reflection on the ladies.

Talc was also called *Muscovy glass:*

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeleth like *Muscovy glass.* *Malcontent*, O. Pl., iv, 38.

He should have brought me some fresh *oil of talc*,
These ceruses are common.
Massing, City Mad., iv, 2.

She ne'er had, nor hath
Any belief in madam Band-bee's bath,
Or Turner's *oil of talc.* *B. Jons. Underw.*, p. 391.

Who
Do verily ascribe the German war,
And the late persecutions, to curling,
False teeth, and *oil of talc.*
City Match, O. Pl., ix, p. 292.

The quaint Dr. Whitlock puns upon it. Speaking of certain nostrums of quacking ladies, which, he says,

Shall cost them nothing but their mentioning of her at gossipings, funeralls, at church before sermons, and *the like opportunities of tattle;* so that this famous water or powder—must purchase them *oyle of talke*, for which some women outdo the rarest chymist. *Zootomia*, p. 57.

Chambers derives *talc* from an Arabic word, descriptive of a sound state of body, and thus accounts for the allusion; but this is not satisfactory. In fact, it was a term borrowed by chemists from the old alchemical writers, and not understood. Their *oil of talc* was one of the fanciful names for their supposed grand elixir, or philosopher's stone, in a certain form. So it is explained by dom Pernety, who had searched much into such matters: "*Talc des philosophes.* Pierre des sages fixée au blanc. C'est en vain que l'on cherche à faire *l'huile de talc* avec le *talc* vulgaire. Les philosophes ne parlent que du leur, et c'est à ce dernier qu'il faut attribuer toutes les qualités desquelles les livres font tant d'éloges." *Diction. Mytho-hermetique*, at the word *Talc.* Of the chemists, who tried in vain to make it, he says in another part of his Dictionary, "Ils ont calciné, purifié, sublimé, &c., cette matière, et n'en ont jamais pû extraire cette huile précieuse," &c., at the word *Huile de Talc.*

†TALE. Reckoning.

But as things were I must either take or leave, and necessity made mee enter, where we gat egges and ale by measure and by *tale.* *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

Yf men were certayne by suche fastynge that they shuld nat dye sodeynly but have tyme of repentaunce, and to be shrevyne and houselyde, they shulde be the more rechelesse in their lyvynge, and the lesse *tale* yeve for to doo amys in hope of amendemente in their dyng. *Dives and Pauper*, 149?

TALENT, and TALON, were frequently confounded, and sometimes punned upon.

If a *talent* be a claw, look how he claws him with a *talent.* *Love's L. L.*, iv, 2.

No lady's supple hand
——————hath yet seiz'd on thee
With her two nimble *talents.*
B. and Fl. Wom. Hater, i.

The old editions read it so; the modern editors change it to *talons*, which is indeed the meaning, though written *talent.*

TALL, *a.* Valiant, warlike.

He is as *tall* a man as any in Illyria. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

No, by this hand, sir,
We fought like honest and *tall* men.
B. and Fl. Hum Lieut., i, 4.

It is even applied to the mind:

You do not twit me with my calling, neighbour?
No, surely; for I know your spirit to be *tall.*
Ibid., Cupid's Revenge, iv.

Give me thy fist, thy forefoot to me give,
Thy spirits are most *tall.* *Henry V*, ii, 1.

Employed also, in a general sense, for brave:

May both *tall* foreign force in fight withstand,
And of their foes may have the upper hand.
Mirr. Mag., p. 115.

Mercutio seems to ridicule it, as one of the affected fashionable terms of the age:

The pox of such antic, lisping, affecting fantasticoes; these new tuners of accents? By — a very good blade!—a very *tall* man! &c. *Rom. and Jul.*, ii, 4.

The usage was so common, that no less than seven references to examples of it occur in the Index to Reed's edition of Dodsley's Old Plays, besides those introduced in the notes.

TALL-BOYS, *s.* A cant term for cups or glasses, made longer or higher than common.

She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tall-boys* of gold, silver, and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink. *Ozell's Rabelais*, V, xlii.

TALL-MEN, *s.* Dice loaded to come high throws, as low-men were to give low ones. The same as HIGH-MEN.

Heere's fulloms and gourds, heere's *tall-men*, and low-men. *Nobody and Somebody*, sign. I 2.

†TALLEN. ? Same as TALL-BOY.

Charge the pottles and gallons,
And bring the hogshead in;
We'l begin with a *tallen*,
A brimmer to the king.
The Courtier's Health, an old ballad.

TALLOW-CATCH. Explained by Johnson *tallow-keech*, that is, a lump of tallow, such as is prepared by the butcher for the chandler. "A *keech*

of tallow," says Dr. Percy, "is the fat of an ox or cow, rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word, in use now." It is certainly a strong confirmation of this explanation, that in 2 Hen. IV, ii, 1, Shakespeare speaks of "Goody *Keech*, the butcher's wife."

Thou whoreson, obscene, greasy *tallow-keech*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

†TALLWOOD. Wood cut for billets.

Also, if any person bring or cause to be brought to this city or the liberties thereof, to be sold or sell, offer or put to saile any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold. *Calthrop's Reports*, 1670.

TAMINE, *s.* A sort of woollen cloth; probably the same that is now called *tammy*. Supposed to be from the French *estamine*.

The men were apparelled after their fashion: their stockings were of *tamine*, or of cloth serge, of white black, scarlet, or some other ingrained colour.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. i, ch 56

The original is *estamet*, which Cotgrave interprets "cloth-rash;" but *estamine*, which is in fact synonymous, he renders, "the stuff *tamine*; also a stramer, searce, boulter, or boulting-cloth; so called because made (commonly) of a kind thereof."

To TANG. To sound loudly, like the pulsation of a bell, of which it is an imitation.

Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with servants; let thy tongue *tang* arguments of state.
Twelfth N., ii, 5.

A TANG, *s.* A shrill sound like a bell.

But she had a tongue with a *tang*,
That would say to a sailor, go hang.
Old Ballad of Kate, &c. Compl., p. 165.

See T. J.

TANKARD-BEARER, *s.* One who fetched water from the conduits or pumps in the street. While London was imperfectly supplied with water, this very necessary office was performed by menial servants, or water-bearers; and in the families of tradesmen, by their apprentices. To the latter an allusion is clearly made in the following passage:

God send me quickly fatherless sonne, if I had not rather one of my sonnes were a *tanker-bearer*, that weares sometymes *his silke sleeves at the church on Sunday*, than a cosener that weares his satten hose at an ordenary on Fridaie.
Sir J. Har. on Playe, i, 227, ed. Park

Wilt thou *bear tankards*, and may'st bear arms?
Eastw. Ho, O. Pl., iv, 207.

As soon as I heard the messenger say my father must speak with me, I left my *tankard* to guard the conduit, and away came I.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 459

These tankard-bearers, often assembling at the conduit in considerable numbers, were obliged to wait patiently each for his turn to draw the water:

To talk of your turn in this company, and to me alone, like a *tankard bearer* at a conduit! Fie!
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., i, 2.

†TANSEY. A favorite dish in the seventeenth century.

Where the host furnishes his guests with a collation out of his cloaths; a capon from his helmet, a *tansey* out of the lining of his cap, cream out of his scabbard, &c. *Key to the Rehearsal*, 1704, p. 21.

A curious tansie, the new way.—Take about a dozen new-laid eggs, beat them up with three pints of cream, strain them thro' a coarse linen cloth, and put in of the strained juices of endive, spinage, sorrel, and tansie, of each three spoonfuls; half a grated nutmeg, four ounces of fine sugar, a little salt, and rose-water, put it, with a slight laying of butter under it, into a shallow pewter-dish, and bake it in a moderately heated oven; scrape over it loaf-sugar, sprinkle rose-water, and serve it up. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TANLING, *s.* One who is subject to the tanning influence of the sun; a diminutive from *tan*.

Hopeless
To have the courtesy your cradle promis'd,
But to be still hot summer's *tanlings*, and
The shrinking slaves of winter. *Cymb.*, iv, 4

So the first folio. Some editions read *tantlings*, and Johnson had so entered the word in his Dictionary, and derived it accordingly; but this seems to be erroneous. See T. J. There is no more authority for *tantling*, than *tanling*, the derivation is more forced, and it suits the passage worse.

†TANTIVY. A mixture of haste and violence.

Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost groat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a *tantivy* of language; but I perceive your communication is not always, yea, yea. *Cleaveland's Works*. Chap. 21. How the palatine was restor'd to his palatinate in Albion, and how he rode *tantivy* to Papimania *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

TANTOBLIN, *s.* A jocular name, of very uncertain derivation, for that substance which of old was not named without *save-reverence*.

I'll stick, my dear, to thee, and cling withall,
As fast as e'r *tantoblin* to a wall.
Gayton, Fest. N., p. 73.

See again p. 191. Grose has it *tantadlin*, in his Classical Dict.

†TAP-HOUSE. A beer-shop.

Shall men give rev'rence to a painted trunke,
That's nothing but all outside, and within
Their senses are with blacke damnation drunke,
Whose heart is Satans *tap-house*, or his inne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†TAPE-PURLES. Fringes of tape.

Lol. And can you handle the bobbins well, good woman?
Make statute lace? you shall have my daughter.
Pogg. And mine, to make *tape-purles*: can you do it.
Brome's Queen and Concubine, 1659.

TAPET, *s.* Carpet, or tapestry; from *tapes*, Latin.

So to their work they sit, and each doth chuse
What story she will for her *tapet* take.
Spens. Muiopotmos, v. 275.

In the following passage it seems to be used metaphorically for foliage, as being the tapestry of the groves:

The mantles rent, wherein enwrapped beene
The gladsome groves, that now lay overthrowne,
The *tapets* torne, and every tree down blowne.
Sackville's Induct., St. 1st, *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 255.

TAPISHED, *part.* Hidden; from *tapi*, French. A hunting term. E. Coles has, "to *tappy*, as a deer, delitesco, se abscondere;" and Kersey, "*tapassant*, H. T. [*i. e.*, hunting term] lurking or squatting."

When the sly beast, *tapish'd* in bush or brier,
Nor art nor pains can rouse out of his place.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 2.

See UNTAPPICE.

TAP-LASH, *s.* A contemptuous name for bad small beer; the refuse of the *tap*.

What, must we then a muddy *taplash* swill,
Neglecting sack? *Wits Recreat.*, C 4 b, Ep. 25.
Whatever he drains from the four corners of the city, goes in muddy *taplash* down gutter-lane.
Clitus's Cater Char., p. 32.
To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complemental oratory, as off with your lap, wind up your bottom, up with your *taplash*, and many more eloquent phrases *Taylor, Disc. by Sea*, p. 29 a.

Sometimes put metaphorically for poor, washy arguments:

Bandied up and down by the school-men, in their *tap-lash* disputes. *Bp. Parker*, cited by Todd.

TAP-SHACKLED, *part.* Drunk, enchained or disabled by the tap; apparently a cant term.

Being truly *tapp-shackled*, mistook the window for the dore. *Healey's Disc. of New World*, p. 82.

TAPPES, MY LORD. Who this personage was, remains to be discovered.

Of great denomination, he may be *my lord Tappes* for his large titles. *Lingua*, O. Pl., v, 202.

†TAR-BOX. One of the usual accompaniments of a shepherd. The tar was used for anointing sores in the sheep. The shepherd himself was sometimes jocularly called tar-box.

And when he dyes he leaves no wrangling heyres
To law till all be spent, and nothing theirs,
Hooke, *tar-box*, bottle, bag, pipe, dog, and all.
Shall breed no jarres in Westminsters great hall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630
Phil. Why then letts both go spend our litle store.
In the provision of due furniture:
A shepards hooke, a *tarbox*, and a scrippe,
And hast unto those sheepe adorned hills.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.
A sheep-hook then, with Patch his dog,
And *tar-box* by his side,
He, with his master, cheek by joll,
Unto old Gillian hy'd.
King Alfred and the Shepherd.

†TARDITY. Slowness; want of activity.

Turditie makes a man slow and heavie in all his actions. *Lomatius on Painting*, 1598.

TARGE, *s.* A shield. Saxon, Erse, Welsh, Italian, and French. This word, though found in Milton, is hardly now retained in use. See Johnson.

His face forhew'd with wounds, and by his side
There hung his *targ* with gashes deepe and wide.
Sackv. Ind., Mirr. Mag., p. 266

TARLETON, RICHARD. An actor at the Red Bull in Bishopsgate-street, famous for playing the clown in the plays of Shakespeare and others, in which, says sir R. Baker, "he never had his match, nor ever will have." He played also the judge in a play of Henry V prior to that of Shakespeare. It appears that he also kept a tavern in Gracious [Grace-church] street, the sign of which was the Bell-Savage; and it has been discovered by curious inquirers, that the queen of Sheba was originally meant by that name, who is described in an old romance as,

Sibely savage,
Of all the world the fairest queene.

See the notes on Twelfth N., iii, 1.

He was dead before Jonson produced his Bartholomew Fair:

What think you of this for a shew now? He will not hear of this! I am an ass, I! and yet I kept the stage in master *Tarleton's* time, I thank my stars. Ho! an that man had liv'd to have play'd in Bartholomew Fair, you should have seen him ha' come in, and ha' been cozened i' the cloth quarter, so finely!
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, Induct.

Part of *Tarleton's* humour, perhaps, consisted in coining odd words, as *para-question:*

Without all *paraquestions*, quoth *Tarlton*.
Ulysses upon Ajax, sign. C.

Another jest of Tarleton's is told in the same tract, sign. D 4, but it is not very well worth repeating. It, however, represents Tarleton as performing the office of a jester at the house of sir Christopher Hatton. A book,

under the name of *Tarleton's Jests*, was published in 1611, quarto.

†TARRAS. A not unusual old form of spelling *terrace*.

The ninth of the month was prefixt for the mariage day, a *tarras* being erected betwixt the court and the next church, almost a quarter of a mile in length, covered with tapestry. *Wilson's James I.*

To TARRE ON. To set on, and encourage in an attack; particularly applied to setting on a dog, but metaphorically to other things.

And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him *on*.
K. John, iv, 1.

Faith, there has been much to do on both sides; and the nation holds it no sin to *tarre* them *on* to controversy. *Haml.*, ii, 2.

Two curs shall tame each other; pride alone
Must *tarre* the mastiffs *on*, as 'twere a bone.
Tro. and Cress., i, 3.

Attempts have been made to derive it from Greek and Saxon; but it comes more probably from setting on a *tarrier*.

In the following passage, it seems to be put for to *tarnish*, or obstruct. This must be quite a different word:

How they that would observe the course of starres,
To purge the vapours that our cleare sight *tarres*.
Har. Epigr., i, 68.

TARRIANCE, *s.* Abode; formed, by common analogy, from to tarry, but not in use.

I am impatient of my *tarriance*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 7.
No longer *tarriance* with the rest would make,
But hastes to find Godfredo. *Fairf. Tasso*, v. 53.

TARTAR, *s.*, for Tartarus, the heathen hell.

Follow me To the gates of *Tartar*, thou most excellent devil of wit. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.
If that same demon that hath gull'd thee thus,
Should, with his lion gait, walk the whole world.
He might return to vasty *Tartar* back. *Henry V*, ii, 2.
He took Caduceus his snakie wand,
With which the damned ghosts he governeth,
And furies rules, and *Tartare* tempereth.
Spens. Mother Hub., v. 1294.

Tartary was often used for the same:

Lastly the squalid lakes of *Tartarie*,
And griesly feends of hell him terrifie.
Spens. Virgil's Gn., v. 543.

Let hell to them (as earth they wish to me)
Be darke and direful guerdon for their guilt,
And let the black tormenters of deepe *Tartary*
Upbraide them with this damned enterprise.
Troubles. Reign of K. John, 6 plays, ii, 265.

Thus Nash, in his Pierce Penilesse, addresses the devil, among other titles, by that of "Duke of *Tartary*." The objections of modern critics, therefore, to Spenser's use of it, in the same sense, in F. Queen, I, vii, 44, are very ill founded. See also in SUBTLE.

TARTARIAN, *s.* A Tartar, a cant word for a thief.

There's not a *Tartarian*,
Nor a carrier, shall breathe upon your geldings.
Merry Dev., O. Pl., v, 254

And if any thieving *Tartarian* shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands, nimbly lend a cast of my office to him. *Wandering Jew*, p. 3.

To TASK. To occupy, or engage fully, as in a task.

Hath appointed
That he shall likewise shuffle her away,
While other sports are *tasking* of their minds.
Mer. W. W., iv, 6.

We would be resolv'd
Before we hear him, of some things of weight
That *task* our thoughts, concerning us and France.
Hen. V, i, 2.

TASSEL, or TASSEL-GENTLE. The male of the goss-hawk, properly *tiercel*; supposed to be called *gentle* from its docile and tractable disposition. *Tiercelet*, French. The French Dictionaries give the same account of its etymology.

O for a falconer's voice,
To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again. *Rom. & Jul.*, ii, 2.
Having far off espied a *tassel-gent*,
Which after her his nimble wings doth straine.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 49.

Massinger has it rightly, *tiercel*:

Then for an evening flight,
A *tiercel-gentle*, which I call, my masters,
As he were sent a messenger to the moon.
Guardian, i, 1.

It is impossible of a kyte or a cormorant to make a good sparhauk, or *tercel-gentle*.
Paint. Palace of Pleasure, II, sign. Y 3

A goshawke or a *tercell* that shall flee to the view, to the toll, or to the beake, is to be taught in this manner. *Gentleman's Academie*, p. 12.

This species of hawk was no less commonly called a *falcon-gentle*. She is so called, says the Gentleman's Recreation, "for her familiar, courteous disposition." 8vo, p. 19.

The male is said to be called *tiercel*, because a third less than the female. But a passage is quoted, where it seems to be put for a female:

Your *tassel-gentle*, she's lur'd off and gone.
Decker's Match me in Lond.

TASSES, or TACES. Armour for the thighs. "Armatura femorum." *Coles*. Called in French *tassettes*, or cuissarts; in English *cuisses*.

The legges were armed with greaves, and their thighes with *tasses*. *North's Plutarch*, 273 C.

†*To* TASTE. To feel. Old Fr. *taster*.

And he now began
To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugg'd hard.
Chapm., Odyss., xxi.

TATCHE, *s.* Blemish, fault; from *tache*, French.

It is a common *tatche*, naturally gevin to all men, as well as priests, to watche well for their own lucre.
Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., P 3 b

See TACHE.

†TATTER. A ragged person.

What *tatter's* that that walkes there.
Heywood's Royall King, 1637.

†TAW. The game of marbles.

Custom has indeed fix'd the poets in the schools, for the use of boys; but then one would think, that when they are arrived at man's estate, they should cease to play the child, and quit poetry and verse, as they do *tau* and chuck-farthing. *Gildon.*

TAWDRY, *a.* A vulgar corruption of saint Audrey, or Auldrey, meaning saint Ethelreda. It implies, therefore, that the things so called had been bought at the fair of saint Audrey, where gay toys of all sorts were sold. This fair was held in the Isle of Ely (and probably at other places), on the day of the fair saint, which was the 17th of October. See Brady's Clavis Calendaria, on that day. An old English historian makes saint Audrey die of a swelling in her throat, which she considered as a particular judgment, for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing fine necklaces. When dying she said, as he tells us, "Memini—cum adhuc juvencula essem, collum meum monilibus et auro ad vanam ostentationem onerari solitum. Quare plurimum debeo divinæ providentiæ, quod mea superbia tam levi pœna defungatur, nec ad majora tormenta reserver." The same author particularly describes the *tawdry* necklace: "Solent Angliæ nostræ mulieres torquem quendam, ex tenui et subtili serica confectum, collo gestare; quam Ethelredæ torquem appellamus (*tawdry lace* [more probably the necklace mentioned in the next article]), forsan in ejus quod diximus memoriam." *Nich. Harpsfield, Hist. Eccl. Anglicana, Sæc. Sept.*, p. 86.

The word *tawdry*, in its derivative sense of gay, or vulgarly showy, is still in use; but *tawdry lace* no longer means a specific kind.

Come, you promised me a *tawdry* lace, and a pair of sweet gloves. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 3.

The primrose chaplet, *tawdry* lace, and ring.
Fl. Faithful Sheph., iv, 1.

Bind your fillets faste,
And gird your waste,
For more fineness, with a *tawdrie* lace.
Spens. Sh. K., Apr., 133.

TAWDRY, *s.* A necklace of a certain rural fashion.

Of which the Naiads and the blue Nereius make
Them *taudries* for their necks.
Drayt. Polyolb., ii, p. 686.

They curl their ivory fronts; and not the smallest beck
But with white pebbles makes her *taudries* for her neck. *Ibid.*, iv, p. 727.

On the former passage a marginal note says, "a kind of necklace worn by country wenches."

To TAWE. To beat and dress leather with alum; a process used with white leather, instead of bark. Metaphorically, to harden, or make tough, like white leather.

His knuckles knobb'd, his flesh deep dinted in,
With *tawed* hands and hard ytanned skin.
Mirr. for Mag., Sackv. Induction.

Allot has inserted these lines in his England's Parnassus, where the editor of the reprint has not understood the meaning of *tawed*.

For Ile make greatness quake, Ile *tawe* the hide
Of thick-skin'd Hugenes.
Marston's What you will, E 2.

Metaphorically, to torment:

They are not *tawed*, nor pluckt asunder with a thousande thousand cares, wherwith other men are oppressed. *Chaloner's Moriæ Enc.*, G 2.

Here it seems to be put for to *towe*, *i. e.*, to draw along in the water:

Swans upon the streams to *taw* me,
Stags upon the land to draw me.
Drayt. Muse's Elysium, p. 1463.

†When he had been well *tawed* with rods, and compelled to confesse, he was banished into Britaine.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†They *taw'd* it faith, their gunnes would hit,
As sure as they had studied it.
Men Miracles, 1656, p. 45.

Probably, the same as TEW, q. v.

TAWNY. This colour was the usual livery of ecclesiastical apparitors, or sumners. Hence the bishop of Winchester (in 1 Hen. VI, i, 3) is said to be attended by men in *tawny* coats. So also the bishop of London.

It happened one day, bishop Elmer of London, meeting this bishop [Whitgift, then bishop of Worcester] with such an orderly troope of *tawny coats*, demaunded of him, "How he could keepe so many men?" he answeared, "It was by reason he kept so few women."
Sir J. Har. Catal. of Bishops, vol. ii, p. 22, ed. Park.

It is alluded to also in Stowe's Chron., p. 822, fol. ed.

Though I was never a *tawny* coat, I have played the summoner's part. *Quotat. by Mr. Steevens.*

In Middleton and Decker's Roaring Girl, Greenwit enters habited as a sumner, and, in the course of the scene, a woman says, alluding to him,

Husband, lay hold on yonder *tawny coat*.
O. Pl., vi, 99.

†*To* TAY. To take?

What are thes byrdes that so accorde,
That eche swete corde eche ere woolde *tay?*
Truly, tru prechers of the Lord,
At whos swete cordes aryse I say.
MS. Poems, temp. Eliz.

TAYLOR (the old spelling of tailor). Used as an exclamation. Dr. Johnson says he thinks he remembers *taylor!* to have been a customary exclamation when any one suddenly fell backward; and he concludes that it arose from their squatting at that time like a tailor on his shop-board. See his note on the following passage:

Sometime for three-foot stool [she] mistaketh me,
Then slip I from her bum, down topples she,
And, *taylor*, cries! and falls into a cough;
And then the whole quire hold their hips, and loffe.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 1.

Odd as it may seem, the exclamation, *taylor!* might perhaps be equivalent to thieves!

Theeving is now an occupation made,
Though men the name of *tailor* do it give.
Pasquil's Night-cap, p. 1, repr.

TAYLOR, *s.* A woman's tailor. Gowns, and other female articles of dress, were formerly made by tailors. Thus, in the Taming of the Shrew, Catherine's dress is brought in by her tailor:

Come, *taylor*, let us see those ornaments,
Lay forth the gown. *Tam. of Shr.*, iv, 3.
D. Are you not a *taylor!*
B. Yes. *D.* Where is *my wedding gown?*
B. I'll bring it to-morrow.
B. & Fl. Two Noh. Kinsm., iv, 1.

Hee buyes his wive's gownes ready made, fearing (belike) some false measure from the *tayler*.
Clitus, Char. of a Zealous Neighb., p. 189.

A chambermaid—is the obsequious pinner of her lady, and the true lover of her *taylor*, ever since the curious cutting of her last wastecoate.
Lenton's Leas., ch. 8.

TAYLOR, JOSEPH. An actor in Shakespeare and Jonson's time. He is mentioned as eminent, in a Satire written in reply to Jonson's Farewel to the Stage:

Let Lowin cease, and *Taylor* scorn to touch
The *loathed* stage, for thou hast made it such.

What is known of him has been well collected by the diligence of Mr. G. Chalmers. *Proleg. to Sh.*, iii, 512, ed. Boswell; also *Apol. for Bel.*, p. 422—461. He addressed some complimentary verses to Massinger, on his play of the Roman Actor, in which the principal part, that of Roscius, was given to him. They are still extant. See Gifford's Massinger, vol. i, p. clvi. He lived till 1654, but, from the ruin of the stage by the Puritans, died in great poverty. He is mentioned in the Parson's Wedding, by Killigrew, which was not published till 1663:

Who should I meet at the corner of the Piazza, but *Joseph Taylor!* He tells me there is a new play at the Fryers to-day, and I have bespoke a box.
Act v. sc. 1, O. Pl., xi, 504.

But, as the play was written at Bâle, in Switzerland, the author might not know of his death; or it might have been written much earlier. His name is signed, with that of Lowin, to a pathetic dedication of Fletcher's Wild-goose Chase, "To the honoured few, lovers of dramatic poetry;" in which their silenced state and consequent miseries are pleaded, modestly and simply, as entitling them to such patronage. It is still prefixed to the editions of that play.

†*To* TEACH. Proverbial phrase. We say now, "teach your grandmother to suck eggs," in the same sense.

You *teach* your good maister: teach your grandam to grope her duck.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634, p. 575.

TEACHY, rather TECHY. See that word.

TEADE, *s.* A torch; from *tæda*, Latin.

His own two hands, for such a turn most fit,
The housling fire did kindle and provide,
And holy water thereon sprinkled wide,
At which a bushy *teade* a groom did light.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 37.

The one his bowe and shafts, the other spring
A burning *teade* about his head did move.
Ibid., *Muiopotmos*, v. 292.

The word occurs again in Spenser, but not in other authors.

To TEAR A CAT. To rant, and behave with violence; probably from a cruel act of that kind having been performed by some daring ruffian, to excite surprise and alarm.

I could play *Ercles* rarely, or a part to *tear a cat in*.
Mids. N. Dr., i, 2.

A bullying rogue in Middleton's Roaring Girl, takes the name of *Tear-cat:*

D. What's thy name, fellow soldier?
T. I am called by those who have seen my valour, *Tear-cat*.
O. Pl., vi, 108.

I had rather heare two good jests, than a whole play of such *tear-cat* thunder-claps.
Day's Isle of Gulls, Induction.

It seems to have been most frequently applied to theatrical ranting.

†TEAR-THROAT. As an *adj.* and *s.*

With gowts, consumptions, palsies, lethargies,
With apoplexies, quinzies, plurisies,
Cramps, cataracts, the *teare-throat* cough and tisicke
From which, to health men are restor'd by physicke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

The majesticall king of fishes, the heroicall most magnificent herring, arm'd with white and red, keepes his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannicall *teare-throat* in open armes, but like wise Diogenes in a barrell. *Ibid.*

†*To* TEATHER. To attach an animal by a cord, that it cannot go beyond a certain limit.

Which no doubt may be easily effected, if they doe abridge themselves of all vain alluring lusts, and *teather* their appetites within the narrow round plot of diet, lest they runne at randome, and breake into the spacious fields of deadly luxury.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

TEATISH, or TETTISH. Peevish; perhaps, from a child, who is peevish for want of the breast.

Whate'er she says,
You must bear manly, Rowland, for her sickness
Has made her somewhat *teatish*.
B. & Fl. Wom. Prize, v, 1.

Who will be troubled with a *tettish* girl,
It may be proud, and to that vice expenceful.
Ibid., *Pilgrim*, i, 1.

Burton has it *tetty*:

If they lose, though but a trifle, two or three games at tables, or a dealing at cards for two-pence a game, they are so cholerick and *tetty*, that no man may speak with them. *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 119.

†TECHE, or TETCHE. A spot. See TACHE.

What can the pope doe, or a wicked wretch,
Though he infected be with some foule *tech*.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS., i, 144.

Tetch, *s.* a fashion; also a stain.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary.

TECHY, TEACHY, or TETCHY, *a.*, in all which ways it is spelt in some editions of Shakespeare, signifies froward, fretful, easily offended, like a peevish child. It is probably the same as *touchy*, which is now used. Bailey's Dictionary has *tech*, for touch, marked as *old*. In Coles's Dictionary it is again varied into *titchy*: "*Titchy*, morosus, difficilis." "To be *titchy*, asperis moribus esse." It is clear that they are all of one origin.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy.
Rich. III, iv, 4.

I cannot come to Cressid, but by Pandar,
And he's as *techy* to be wood to woo,
As she is stubborn chaste against all sute.
Tro. & Cress., i, 1.

†*To* TED. To spread hay.

Alas, Callimachus, when wealth commeth into the hands of youth before they can use it, then fall they to all disorder that may be, *tedding* that with a forke in one yeere, which was not gathered with a rake in twenty. *Lyly's Euphues.*

Then Dick and Doll with fork and rake,
Trudge after him, the hay to make;
With bouncing Bess, and piping John,
Merry as crickets every one;
Tedding, turning, cocking, raking,
And such bus'ness in hay making,
The lads and lasses sweat and fry,
As they the grass do toss and dry. *Poor Robin*, 1746

†TEDE. A torch. Lat. *tæda*. See TEADE.

Bellama's bridall *tede* is lighted now.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 27.

To TEEND. To light, or burn; only another form of *tine*. From *tinan*, Saxon, accendere.

Wash your hands, or else the fire
Will not *teend* to your desire;
Unwash'd hands, ye maidens know,
Dead the fire, though ye blow. *Herrick*, p. 310.

It is several times used by this poet:

Part must be kept, wherewith to *teend*
The Christmas log next yeare. *Hesp.*, p. 338.
On your psaltries play
That sweet luck may
Come while the log is *teending*. *Ibid.*, p. 310.

See to TINE.

TEENE, *s.* Grief, misfortune; from *teonan*, Saxon.

Eighty odd years of sorrow have I seen,
And each hour's joy wreck'd with a week of *teen*.
Richard III, iv, 1.

Back to return to that great fairy queen,
And her to serve six years in warlike wise,
'Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her *teen*.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 18.

As fearing Limos, whose impetuous *teen*
Kept gentle rest from all to whom his cave
Yielded inclosure. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 1.

Also for violence:

Seem'd as a shelter it had lending beene
Against cold winter's storms, and wreakful *teene*.
Ibid.

Yea nought could mollifie his raging *teene*,
But blood and vengeance 'gainst our royall queene.
Mirr. M., England's Eliza, p. 795.

Browne seems to use it for caprice, though *violence* may do:

She both th' extremes hath felt of fortune's *teene*.
Brit. Past.

To TEENE, *v.* To allot, or bestow; from *tion*, largiri, Saxon.

But both alike, when death hath both supprest,
Religious reverence doth burial *teen*.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 59.

†TEINE. A narrow thin plate of metal?

The ostrich carefully laies up the rakes,
The pitchforke-*teines*, the iron-pointed stakes.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

†*To* TELL. To count out money. Money *told* down, ready money.

Pecunia numerata, Cic. Argentum præsentarium. Plauto. Argent contant. Present monie: present paiment: monie *downe told*. *Nomenclator.*

TEMPTATIOUS. Tempting.

I, my liege, I. O, that *temptatious* tongue.
Death of Rob. E. of Hunt., F 1.

This word does not often occur. I have a note of an instance of it in Al. Brome, but I cannot now find the place. I believe it is still used by incorrect speakers.

TEN BONES. The fingers. A very odd cant phrase; but less odd than

the custom of swearing by them. Examples, however, are common.

By these ten bones, my lord [*holding up his hands*], he did speak to me in the garret one night.
2 Hen. VI, i, 4

By these
Ten bones, I'll turn she ape, and untile a house,
But I will have it. *B. & Fl. Coxc.*, ii, 1.
I'll devil 'em, *by these ten bones*, I will.
Ibid., Woman's Prize, i, 3

By these ten bones, sir, if these eyes and ears
Can hear and see. *Ibid., Mons. Thomas*, iv, 2
Skurffe by his *nine-bones* swears, and well he may,
All know a fellon eate the *tenth* away.
Herrick, p. 209

Ben Jonson leaves the *bones* to be supplied elliptically:

I swear *by these ten*,
You shall have it again. *Masque of Gips.*, vi, 84

TEN COMMANDMENTS. A similar term for the nails on the ten fingers; which, doubtless, led to the swearing by them, as by the real commandments.

Was 't I? yes, I it was, proud Frenchwoman:
Could I come near your beauty with my nails,
I'd set my *ten commandments* in your face.
2 Hen. VI, i, 3

Now ten tymes I beseche hym that hye syttes,
Thy wives *ten commandements* may serch thy five wyttes. *Four Ps*, O. Pl., i, 92

Now, although I trembled, fearing she would set her *ten commandments* in my face.
Locrine, Sh. Suppl., ii, 242

TEN GROATS, *i. e.*, three and fourpence, was the customary fee to a priest, for performing the office of matrimony.

I'll take Petruchio
In 's shirt, with one *ten groats*, to pay the priest,
Before the best man living.
B. & Fl. Woman's Pr., i, 3

It was also an attorney's fee, and is so still; though the double of it, six and eightpence, is now more common:

As fit as *ten groats* is for the hand of an attorney.
All's Well, ii, 2.

Shakespeare, who likes to play upon the words *royal* and *rial*, makes Richard II pun upon it in his misery. His groom salutes him, "Hail, *royal* prince!" to which he answers,

Thanks, noble peer!
The cheapest of us is *ten groats* too dear. Act v, sc. 5

Meaning, that the value of royalty is diminished more than in the proportion of a *rial*, or fifteen shillings, with three and fourpence deducted. In a similar way he plays upon *face-royal*, in 2 Hen. IV, i, 2.

TEN IN THE HUNDRED, *i. e.*, ten per cent. A current name for a usurer, from their commonly exacting such interest for their money, before the legal limitation to five. The sarcastic epitaph upon old *John-a-Combe*, formerly attributed to Shakespeare, has this expression:

Ten in the hundred lies here in-grav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten that his soul is not sav'd.
Life of Shakesp.

It is right, however, to mention, that the best critics have latterly acquitted Shakespeare from the accusation of writing this coarse and vulgar satire, upon a man with whom he lived in intimacy; and who, as Mr. Malone has proved, remembered him with kindness in his will. It is differently given by Brathwaite, Aubrey, and Rowe; of whom the first, who lived in Shakespeare's time, does not mention him; and the others bring no valid evidence. Mr. Boswell has added fresh strength to their arguments, and has shown it to be probable, that R. Brathwaite himself was the author of the epitaph. See Boswell's Malone, vol. ii, p. 494—502. Aubrey's edition of the epitaph differs materially, in making Combe exact twelve per cent., instead of the ordinary rate of ten. In the 21st year of James the First, the legal rate was reduced to eight per cent., to which Jonson thus alludes:

You do not look upon me with that face
As you were wont, my goddess, bright *Pecunia*,
Although your grace be fallen off *two in the hundred*,
In vulgar estimation; yet am I
Your grace's servant still. *Staple of News*, ii, 1.

This is the speech of old Penny-boy, the canting miser.

Herrick also, upon Snare, a usurer:

Snare *ten i' th' hundred* calls his wife, and why?
She brings in much by carnal usury. *Hesper.*, p. 257.

This jest of ten in the hundred, and a hundred to ten, was stale even in Shakespeare's days; it occurs in two different epitaphs published in or near his time, and in both without mention of him.

TENCH. The fish so called was supposed to have some healing quality in his touch, though by no means commended as wholesome food. Walton says, "I shall tell you next, for I hope I may be so bold, that the tench is *the physician of fishes*, for the pike especially; and that the pike, being

either sick or hurt, is cured by the touch of the tench. And it is observed, that the tyrant pike will not be a wolf to his physician, but forbears to devour him, though he be never so hungry." He adds, "This fish, that carries a natural balsam in him to cure both himself and others, loves yet to feed in very foul water, and among weeds." *Walton*, Part I, ch. xi. He also quotes Rondeletius for having seen a great cure done at Rome, "by applying a *tench* to the feet of a very sick man." *Ibid.* This explains the following obscure passage:

Where no spring commands,
And, intermingling its refreshing waves,
Is *tench* unto the mote, and *touches* saves,
And keeps them *medical*.
E. Gayton's Art of Longevity.

"Is *tench* unto the moat," means, "is salutary to the water." So Breton:

The princely carp, and *medicinable tench*,
In bottom of a poole themselves do trench. *Ourania.*

The physicians, however, held them to be unwholesome food, and Lovell quotes Dr. Caius, as calling them "good plasters, but bad nourishment. For being laied to the soles of the feet, they often draw away the ague." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 227. They are now much more frequently put into the stomach, than applied externally.

†TENDANT. An attendant.

His *tendants* round about,
Him, fainting, falling, carried in with care.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.
Her *tendants* saw her fal'n upon her sword. *Ibid*

TENDER-HEFTED, *a.* Moved, or heaving with tenderness. See HEFT. Both the quartos read *tender-hested*, which might be defended, "giving tender *hests*, or commands." A modern poet would have been contented with *tender-hearted*.

TENENT, *s.* A maxim, or opinion; now disused, *tenet* being substituted for it. The third person singular, for the third plural, of *teneo*.

His *tenent* is always singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can. *Earle's Microc.*, repr., p. 33.
For he holds that *tenent*, that we ought not to care for the morrow. *Pictures, by Wye Saltonstall*, E 5

Tenents is the word used by sir T. Brown in the title to his Pseudodoxia Epidemica. See T. J.

To TENT. To search, as a wound; from *tent*, a roll of lint employed in examining or purifying a deep wound. The verb, I believe, is not now in use; the substantive probably is, in the art of surgery.

'Tis a sore upon us
You cannot *tent* yourself. *Coriol.*, iii, 2.
I'll observe his looks,
I'll *tent* him to the quick, if he but blench,
I know my course. *Haml.*, ii, 2

The substantive is rather obscurely used in the following passage:

Mine ear
Therein false struck, can take no greater wound,
Nor *tent* to bottom that. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.

That is, cannot receive a *tent* sufficient to reach the bottom of the wound.

†A *tent* to be put within the sore to keepe it open, penicillus. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 304.

TENT, TO TAKE. See to TAKE TENT.

†TENTATION. Temptation.

Thus lived this vertuous couple untill their deaths, onely esteeming the service of God, and the avoiding of worldly *tentations*, for their chiefe pleasure.
Westward for Smelts, 1620.

TERCEL, *s.* The male of the goshawk. See TASSEL. In the following passage, the *falcon* seems to be put for the female of the same species.

The faulcon, as the *tercel*, for all the ducks in the river. *Tro. & Cress.*, ii, 2.

Meaning to say, that the female will be equal to the male.

TERLERIE-WHISKIN. Mere colloquial jargon, not worth inquiry. See B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, v, 3. Also WHISKIN.

TERM. The law terms were formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business, but pleasure. They were the harvest times of various dealers, particularly booksellers and authors, many of whom made it a rule to have some new work ready for every *term*. Decker disclaims this fashion:

It is not my ambition to be a man to print thus every *term*. *Ad prælum tanquam ad prælium*. We should come to the press as we come to the field, seldom.
Gull's Hornb., to the Reader.

So Greene calls one of his pamphlets, among other titles, "A Peale of New Villanies rung out, being Musicall to all Gentlemen, Lawyers, Farmers, and all sorts of People *that come up to the Tearme.*" *Theeves falling out, Harl. Misc.*, viii, 382.

So important was the *term* to the trade of London and Westminster,

that an old pamphlet of 1608 bears this title: "Dead *Tearme*, or Westminster's Complaint for Long Vacations and Short *Termes*. Written in manner of a Dialogue, between the two Cityes, London and Westminster."

In fact, books were seldom published except in *term* time, witness these lines:

It is a frequent fashion in this nation,
To publish books in *term*-time, not vacation:
But I would have my reader thus much learne,
That Westminster's vacation is my *terme*.
Now some will say, the *terme* doth wondrous well,
To vend such fly-blown works as will not sell.
But mine's none such, with confidence I tell it,
'Twill vend itself, it needs no *terme* to sell it.
Honest Ghost; Verses prefixed.

TERMAGANT. Surely not derived from Saxon words, as Junius conjectured, and Percy, as well as Johnson after him, has said; but merely corrupted from the *Trivigante* of the Italians, or *Tervagant* of the French romancers. This *Trivigante* is derived, by a learned Italian, from Diana *Trivia*, whose lunar sacrifices, he says, were always preserved among the Scythians. *Quar. Rev.*, vol. xxi, p. 515. The crusaders, and those who celebrated them, confounded Mahometans with Pagans, and supposed Mahomet, or Mahound, to be one of their deities, and *Tervagant*, or *Termagant*, another. See Todd's note on the following passage of Spenser, and Ritson's on his Metrical Romances, vol. iii, p. 257, &c.

And often times by *Termagaunt* and Mahound swore.
F. Q., VI, vii, 47.

So in other old authors:

Mars or Minerva, Mahound, *Termagant*,
Or whosoe'er you are that fight against me.
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, C 4 b.

So help me Mahoun of might,
And *Termagant*, my god so bright.
Guy of Warw., P 3 b.

This imaginary personage was introduced into our old plays and moralities, and represented as of a most violent character, so that a ranting actor might always appear to advantage in it. Hence Hamlet says, of one too extravagant,

I would have such a fellow whipt for o'erdoing *Termagant*. *Haml.*, iii, 2.

By gradual use the word came, as an adjective, to mean fiery and violent; as, "this hot *Termagant* Scot" (1 *Hen. IV*, v, 4), and at last subsided, as a substantive, into the signification of a scolding woman; in which sense it still remains in use. A mighty change! See TRIVIGANT.

TERMER, *s.* A person, whether male or female, who resorted to London in term time only, for the sake of tricks to be practised, or intrigues to be carried on at that period.

Some of these boothalers are called *termers*, and they ply Westminster hall; Michaelmas term is their harvest, and they sweat in it harder than reapers or haymakers doe at their works in the heat of summer.
Decker's Belman, H 3.

Single plots, &c.—those are fit for the times and the *termers*. *Middlet. Roaring Girl*, Preface, O. Pl., vi, 5.

Court ladies, eight; of which two great ones
Country ladies, twelve; *termers* all.
Goblins, O. Pl., x, 152.

A punning poet has this epigram:

On Old Trudge, the Termer.
Thy practice hath small reason to expect
Good *termes*, that doth faire honesty neglect.
Bancroft's Epigrams, i, 176.

To TERRE. To strike to the earth; from *terra*. I have only found it in the following instance:

Lo heer my gage (he *terr'd* his glove) thou knowest the victor's need. *Warner, Alb. Eng.*, p. 73.

†TESHE.

But return we to Misacmos' *teshe*, I long to hear his conclusion. *Ulysses upon Ajax*, 1596.

†TESSELED. Tesselated.

For the wals glistered with red marble, and pargeting of divers colours, yea all the house was paved with checker and *tesseled* worke.
Knolles's Hist. of Turks, 1603.

TESTED, admits of three senses; and, as the word very rarely occurs, it is not easy to determine which is to be preferred, in reference to the following example. 1. Pure, brought to the test, assayed. 2. Stamped with a head (as *tester* is supposed to mean). 3. Left in legacies, by testators. The last interpretation seems to me the worst; the first, on the contrary, the best.

Not with fond shekels of the *tested* gold.
Meas. for Meas., ii, 2.

TESTERNE, TESTORN, TESTON, *s.* All equivalent to *tester*, which is still used for the coin, sixpence; and all equally derived from *teste*, the old French for a head, from having a head stamped on it. *Teston*, from which all the rest are corrupted, was in fact originally a French silver coin, worth at first eighteen pence, but afterwards reduced to sixpence.

Takes up single *testons* upon oaths till dooms-day, falls under executions of three shillings, and enters into five-groat bonds.
B. Jons. Every M. out of H.; Characters prefixed.
Tales, at some tables, are as good as *testerns*.
Cobler's Prophecy, sign. C, 4to, 1594.
Ipocras, there then, here's a *teston* for you, you snake.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 283.
Lo, what it is that makes white rags so deare,
That men must give a *teston* for a queare.
Hall, Sat., ii, 1.
I think truely all the town would come and celebrate the communion to get a *testorne*; but will not come to receive the body and blood of Christ.
Latimer's Serm., fol. 179 b.

To TESTERNE, from the noun. A verb formed apparently in jest.
To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me, in requital whereof, henceforth carry your letter yourself. *Two Gent. of Verona*, i, 1.

TETHER. The royal name *Tudor*. Intended, probably, to imitate the Welsh pronunciation.
And grafting of the white and red rose firm together,
Was first that to the throne advanc'd the name of *Tether*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvii, p. 977.
He is speaking of Henry the Seventh. Selden, in his notes on this book, writes the name *Tyddour*. Mr. Yorke spells it *Tewdwr*. *Royal Geneal. of Wales*, p. 30.

TETTISH, *a*. See TEATISH.

TEW, or TEWGH, *s*. A rope or chain by which vessels were drawn along.
D. The fool shall fish now for himself.
A. Be sure then
His *tewgh* be tith and strong, and next no swearing,
He'll catch no fish else. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thom.*, i, 3.
Robertson's and Coles's Dictionaries give "*Tew*, catena ferrea." The spelling *tewgh* is quite arbitrary and unnecessary; and the word seems only another form of *tow*, flax, or hemp, which is exactly the Saxon *tow*.
†So when your plots be closely thus convey'd,
And all your traines and *tew* in order laid.
Scots Philomythie, 1616.

To TEW. The same; to tow, or draw along a vessel.
The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies *tew'd*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, S. xii, p. 893.
To *tew*, or *taw*, also meant to beat or dress hemp, with an engine for the purpose. See UNTEW'D, and TAW.

TEWKSBURY MUSTARD was famous very early. Shakespeare speaks only of its thickness, but others have celebrated its pungency.
His wit is as thick as *Tewksbury mustard*.
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.
If he be of the right stamp, and a true *Tewxbury* man, he is a choleric gentleman, and will bear no coals.
Allegorical Account of Mustard, in *Cens. Lit.*, vii, 288.

TH'. As an abbreviation of the article *the*, was, in earlier times, often joined to the following word, beginning with a vowel, without any mark of elision; as *thend*, for the end. In the reign of Elizabeth it was gradually disused; but we find it occasionally. In the Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, as printed from the MS., we read,
My restless mind to laste exploit did haste,
Voide of regarde what might be *thevente*. St. 158.
There, however, it must be a fault of the copyist, for the verse requires the separation of the syllables. So also in the following:
Guise, who did lay *theigs* [the eggs] which I should hatche. St. 159.
The scribe was so used to these junctions, that he supposed them in places where they were not admissible. This legend was first published from a MS. in 1810, by Mr. Fry.

THAMPION, *s*. A corruption of tampion, means the wooden plug by which the mouth of a cannon is closed when it is not in use. *Tampon*, French. Lambard speaks of a piece charged with a stone instead of a *tampion*. *Diction. Topog. and Hist.* He should have said stopped, instead of *charged*.

THAN and THEN were often interchanged, as might happen to suit the poet's convenience, for rhyme, or through mere inadvertence.
P. Can prince's powre dispence with nature *than?*
C. To be a prince is more than be a man.
S. Daniel, p. 440
Whom by his name saluting, thus he gan;
"Haile, good sir Sergis, truest knight alive,
Well tride in all thy ladies troubles *than*,
When her that tyrant did of crown deprive."
Spens. F. Q., V, xi, 38.
Tha, or *than*, then, and *thonne*, for than, were also interchangeable in Saxon.

THARBOROUGH, *s*. A corruption of *third-borough*, a constable; an officer under the head-borough.
All the wise o' th' hundred,
Old Rasi Clench of Hampsted, petty constable,
In-and-In Medlay, cooper, of Islington,
And head-borough; with loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1.
I myself reprehend his own person, for I am his grace's *tharborough*. *Love's L. L.*, i, 1.
The quarto corrupts it still further into *farborough*. But the language of the speaker, Costard, is intended to be full of ignorant mistakes; as

reprehend, for represent, in the same sentence. Minshew has it *thridborough*, and derives it accordingly.

THATCH'D-HEAD. One wearing the hair matted together, as the native Irish in times past. See GLIBB.

Ere ye go, sirrah *Thatch'd-head*, would'st not thou
Be whipp'd, and think it justice.
B. and Fl. Coxcomb, act ii.

Said to a person who is taken for an Irishman. Soon after, he is called, "hobby-headed rascal," with the same allusion.

THEATRE. The theatres existing in London, at the time when *Randolph* wrote, are enumerated in the following whimsical passage of the Muse's Looking Glass. It is supposed to be the wish of a zealous puritan concerning them,

That the *Globe*,
Wherein, quoth he, reigns a whole world of vice,
Had been consum'd: the *Phœnix* burnt to ashes:
The *Fortune* whipt for a blind whore: *Black-fryars*,
He wonders how it scap'd demolishing
I' th' time of reformation: lastly, he wished
The *Bull* might cross the Thames, to the *Bear-garden*,
And there be soundly baited.

See O. Pl., ix, 175.

The *Globe* was on the Bankside, Southwark, where Shakespeare and his brethren performed; the *Phœnix* was in Drury-lane; the *Fortune* stood near Whitecross-street, and had been the property of Edw. Alleyn, who rebuilt it; *Black-friars* is supposed to have been in the same hands as the Globe; the *Red Bull* was at the upper end of St. John-street; the *Bear-Garden*, also called *Paris-Garden*, was in Southwark, near to the Globe. The *Hope* is here omitted.

†THEAVE. In the north of England this term is applied to a sheep three years old, but in Essex to an ewe of one year old. The latter is probably its meaning here.

Seaventy fower barren sheepe, ewes, and *theaves*.
MS. Inventory, 1658.

To THEE, or THE. To thrive; *thean*, proficere, Saxon.

But you, fair sir, whose pageant next ensues,
Well mote ye *thee*, as well can wish your thought.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 33.

Thys lyketh me well, so mot I *the*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 68.

Fye on him wretch.
An evil mought he *thee* for it, our Lord I beseech.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 61.

Learn you that will *thee*,
This lesson of me.
Tusser's Huswifely Admonitions, p. 115, 4to, 1573

It occurs often in the old English ballads; particularly in the phrase "so mote I *thee*." See Percy, ii, p. 88.

THEIR, *pron*. This is sometimes used separately, instead of theirs; as before observed in OUR.

My clothing keeps me full as warm as *their*,
My meates unto my taste as pleasing are.
Wither's Motto, C 3 b. repr.

Again:

And my esteeme I will not change for *their*,
Whose fortunes are ten thousand more a year.
Ibid., C 4

Yet elsewhere he uses *theirs*:

And flung defiance against them and *theirs*.
In spite of all their gawdy serviters. *Ibid.*, E 6

†THEORBO. A sort of lute.

You have put the *theorbo* into my hand, and I have played: you gave the musician the first encouragement; the musick returneth to you for patronage.
Quarles, Embl.

THEORIQUE, or THEORICK. Theory; opposed to *practique*, or practice.

The art and practic part of life
Must be the mistress to this *theorique*. *Hen. V*, i, 1.
He had the whole *theorique* of war in the knot of his scarf. *All's Well*, iv, 3.
Nor the division of a battle knows
More than a spinster; unless the bookish *theorick*,
Wherein the tongued consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i, 1.

Theorick was used as late as by the Tatler. See T. J.

†THEREFORE. On that account, for that purpose.

Yet being condemned to death, and being kepte *therefore*. *Sir T. More's Works*, 1557

†THEREHENCE. For thence.

For thither I doe resolve to goe once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage by land into Christendome over renounned Greece.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THERMES, or THARMES. The intestines of bullocks, or other animals; *thearm*, Saxon.

In oulde time, they made theyr bowe-stringes of bullox *thermes*. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 140.

THEWED, *part*. Educated, instructed in behaviour.

But he was wise, and weary of his will,
And ever held his hand upon his heart;
Yet would not seem so rude and *thewed* ill,
As to despise so courteous seeming part.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 26

THEWES, in Shakespeare, seems to mean bulk, strength of limb, and the like.

Care I for the limb, the *thewes*, the stature, bulk, and big assemblance of a man? Give me the spirit, master Shallow. *2 Hen. IV*, iii, 4.

Romans now
Have *thews*, and limbs, like to their ancestors.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3

So also in Hamlet, i, 3.

Only one passage has been pointed out, which employs the word at all in the sense of these passages of Shakespeare, as describing corporeal qualities, and that is in Turbervile's translation of Ovid's Epistles:

What doost thou thinke indeede,
That doltish silly man
The *thewes* of Helen's passing forme
May judge or throughly scan. *Paris to Helen.*

The third and fourth folio of Shakespeare read "*sinews* and limbs," in the passage of Julius Cæsar; but, as that is only one passage out of three, it does not much assist the matter, nor can it be supposed the right reading.

In Spenser it means manners, qualities, dispositions. Johnson derives it, in this sense, from *theaw*, Saxon; in the former from *theow*, a thigh.

And straight delivered to a fairy knight,
To be up-brought in gentle *thewes* and martial might.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 3.

In this sense Ben Jonson evidently uses it:

This is no great man by his timber (as we say i' the forest), by his *thewes* he may.
Underwoods, vol. vii, p. 51.

Also Browne:

To whom the lady courteous semblance shewes,
And, pittying his estate, in sacred *thewes*
And leeters, worthily ycleep'd divine,
Resolv'd t' instruct him. *Brit. Past.*, i, p. 136.

Also Higins:

For never liv'd the matches of them twaine
In manhood, power, and martiall policie,
In vertuous *thewes*, and friendly constancie.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 384.

So also Thomas Heywood:

No lady living this good dame excels
In vertuous *thewes*, good graces, every thing.
Britain's Troy, B. i, 61.

It seems, therefore, that Shakespeare is somewhat peculiar in his use of it.

THICK, *s.* A thicket, or close bush.

No other service, satyr, but thy watch
About these *thicks*, lest harmless people catch
Mischief or sad mischance. *Fl. Faithful Shep.*, v, 5.
Which when that warrior heard, dismounting straight
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*,
And soon arrived where that sad pourtraict
Of death and dolours lay, halfe dead, halfe quick.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 39.

Spenser has it in other places. It is common with Drayton too:

And through the cumb'rous *thicks* as fearfully he makes,
He with his branched head the tender saplings shakes.
Polyolb., xiii, p. 917.

THICK-SKIN. Implied coarse, vulgar, unpolished.

What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thick-skin?*
Merry W. W., iv, 5.
The shallowest *thick-skin* of that barren sort.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.

That he, so foul a *thick-skin*, should so fair lady catch.
Warner, Alb. Engl., vi, 30

So *thick-skin'd*:

What, are these *thick-skin'd*, heavy-purs'd, gorbellied churles mad? *The Weakest goeth to the W.*, B 3.

Mr. Steevens quotes a passage from Holland's Pliny, which accounts for the usage:

Men also who are *thick-skinned*, be more grosse of sense and understanding. Vol. i, p. 346.

A THING DONE, &c., &c. A game of society, exemplified at length in all but the quarto edition of Jonson's Cynthia's Revels. It consisted in supposing *something* done, without knowing what. Then, one person was to say who did it; a 2d, with what; 3, where; 4, when; 5, why; 6, what was the consequence; 7, who would have done it better. Then, after all, another person named the thing done. Thus the sport consisted in the unexpected and ridiculous combinations which it occasioned. A more modern sport, called *Consequences*, bears the greatest resemblance to it. See Cynthia's Revels, act iv.

A THING OF NOTHING, or OF NOUGHT. A common phrase to express anything very worthless.

The king is *a thing of nothing*. *Haml.*, iv, 2.

This has been thought worthy of notice, as the reading had been doubted.

Shall then that thing that honours thee,
How miserable a thing soever, yet a thing still,
And though *a thing of nothing*, thy thing ever.
B. & Fl. Hum. Lieut., iv, 6.
Even so I thought,
I wist that it was some such *thing of nought*.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 267.

Other examples are given in the notes on the passage of Hamlet.

To THINK SCORN. To disdain; to feel an offence, mixed with contempt. It was once considered as an expression of great force, especially when heightened by the epithet *foul*; as in queen Elizabeth's celebrated and magnanimous speech at Tilbury:

And *I think foul scorn*, that Spain, or Parma, or any prince in Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm.

See Hume's Hist., ch. xlii, note (BB).

Their blood *thinks scorn*,
Till it fly out, and shew them princes born.
Cymb., iv, 4.

Esteeming myselfe born to rule, and *thinking foule scorne*, willingly to submit myselfe to be ruled.
Pemb. Arc., p. 37

THIRD, or THRID, for thread, occurs not uncommonly in old writers. This is the origin of the old readings in the following passage:

For I
Have given you here a *third* of my own l fe,
Or that for which I live. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Taking *third* in the common meaning, of a *third* part, it would be no great compliment from Prospero to his daughter; not so much as Horace paid to his friend Mecænas, "animæ *dimidium* meæ;" and it has been remarked, that Desdemona is called the *half* of Brabantio's soul, which was a similar case of father and daughter. But take it for *thread*, or constituent fibre, all is right. Thus:

And when the sisters shall decree
To cut in twaine the twisted *third* of life.
Muce lorus, sig. c 3.

For as a subtle spider, closely sitting
In centre of her web that spreadeth round,
If the least fly but touch the smallest *third*,
She feels it instantly. *Lingua*, iv, 6.

In the reprint, O. Pl., v, p. 206, it is *thread;* in the first edition of 1607, it is *thred;* but in that of 1617, it is *third*, as quoted by Mr. Steevens. In that of 1622, it is *threed*. *Thrid* also occurs still later, and Pope has used to *thrid*, for to thread, in Rape of Lock, ii, 139.

THIRD-BOROUGH, *s.* An under constable. The term is not obsolete, though used only in few places.

I know my remedy, I must go fetch the *third-borough*.
Induct. to Tam. of Shrew.
With loud To-pan, the tinker,
And metal man of Belsize, the *third-borough*.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, i, 1.

The office of *third-borough* is the same with that of constable, except in places where are both; in which case the former is little more than the constable's assistant. *Ritson.*

See THAR-BOROUGH.

To THIRL, *v.* The same as *thrill;* to pierce, or penetrate. "To *thirl*, terebro." *Coles*. It is the right form, as the Saxon word is *thirlian*.

The foul desire, that we in glorie set,
Hath *thirle* our hearts to hope in slipper hap.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 495.

In the following passage it seems rather to be put for hurl:

These ——
—— who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell,
She [Fortune] *thirleth* down to dread the gulfes of gastly hell. *Ibid.*, p. 477.
†As also that the forcible and violent push of the ram had *thirled* an hole through a corner-tower.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609

THIRTEEN PENCE HALFPENNY was considered as the hangman's wages very early in the 17th century. How much sooner, I have not noticed.

'Sfoot, what a witty rogue was this to leave this fair *thirteen pence halfpenny*, and this old halter, intimating aptly,
Had the hangman met us there, by these presages,
Here had been his work, and here *his wages*.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 357.

If I shold, he could not hang me for't; 'tis not worth *thirteen pence halfpenny*.
J. Day's Humour out of Breath, sign. F 3

Hanging is, perhaps, the only thing that has not risen in price in this long period.

THIRTY-ONE. The trifling game so called, was known in old times.

Well, was it fit for a servant to use his master so; being perhaps (for ought I see) *two and thirty*—a pip out. *Tam. of Shrew*, i, 2.

Brought him thirty apples in a dish, and gave them to his man to carry to his master, it is like he gave one to his man for his labour, *to make up the game*, and so there was *thirty-one*. *Latim. Serm.*, fol. 65.

He is discarded for a gamester, at all games but *one and thirty*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 62, Bliss's ed.

The game was familiar within my memory, but chiefly among children; it was very like the French game of *vingt-un*, only a longer reckoning.

THIRTY-POUND KNIGHTS. James I became the subject of much ridicule, not quite unmerited, for putting honours to sale. He created the order of baronet, which he disposed of for a sum of money; and it seems that he sold common knighthood as low as *thirty pounds*, or at least it was so reported.

Farewell, farewell; we will not know you for shaming of you. I ken the man well; he is one of my *thirty-pound knights*. *Eastward Hoe*, O. Pl., iv, 261.

Hence, a historian says,

At this time, *knights* swarmed in every corner; the sword ranged about, and men bowed in obedience to it, more in peace than in war.
A. Wilson, Hist. of Gr. Br., p. 5 (1653).

THO, for than. A remnant of the older language.

Tho, wrapping up her wreathed stern around,
Lept fierce upon his shield, and her huge train
All suddenly about his body wound
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 18

It occurs in this author very frequently.

For rest, and peace, and wealth abounding *thoe*,
Made me forget my justice, late well used.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 78

But his young soldiers were much daunted *tho*,
To see the tearfull engins of the foe.
Sylv. Du Bart., p. 400, ed. 1621

THOLE, *s.* Not properly an old word, but an affected Latinism; the dome, cupola, or keystone, of a vaulted roof.

Let altars smoke, and *tholes* expect our spoils,
Cæsar returns in triumph.
Fuimus Troes, O. Pl., vii, 482.

Si qua ipse meis venalibus auxi,
Suspendive *tholo*, aut sacra ad fastigia fixi.
Virg. Æn., ix, 406.

THONG, *s.* A leathern strap; an implement used by sharpers, in the cheating game of fast and loose.

A short knife, and a *thong*. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

See FAST AND LOOSE.

But the reading of *thong* is only a conjectural substitution; the original editions have *throng*, which is doubtless right; meaning "a short knife to cut purses, and a *throng*, or a crowd, to give an opportunity for using it." So in Lear, when the fool is satirically reciting things not likely to happen, he says, among others,

When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, nor no poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cutpurses come not to *throngs*. *Lear*, iii, 2.

Shakespeare often uses *throng*, for crowd.

THONG, or **TONG CASTLE**, in Kent. The origin of its name, as derived from *thwang*, Saxon, is thus told by Lambarde:

Hengist and Horsa, the Saxon captaines, among other devises (practised for their owne establishment and securitie) begged of king Vortigern so muche land to fortifie upon, as the hyde of a beast (cut into *thonges*) might incompasse.
Perambulation, p. 243 (ed. 1596).

It is thus alluded to in the Mayor of Quinborough:

A fair and fortunate constellation reign'd
When we set foot here, for from his first gift,
(Which to a king's unbounded eyes seem'd nothing)
The compass of a hide, I have erected
A strong and spacious castle. O. Pl., xi, p. 126.

Vortigern afterwards names the castle, from this circumstance:

And now, my lord,
You that have so conceitedly gone beyond me,
And made so large use of a slender gift,
Which we ne'er minded; I commend your thrift,
And that your building may, to all ages,
Carry the stamp and impress of your wit,
It shall be called *Thong* Castle. O. Pl., xi, 138.

The remains of this castle are, or were, near Bapchild, on the London road, and near Tenham. There is another *Thong*, near Gravesend. The same story had been told of Doncaster, falsely deriving that name from *Tongcaster;* but this fable Lambarde rejects, and maintains that it belongs to *Tong* Castle, in Kent. Some applied it to *Thong* Castle, near Grimsby, Lincolnshire; but the whole tale seems a fabrication from the old history of Dido, Virg. Æn., i, 369. See Hasted's Kent, vol. ii, p. 601.

†**THOROUGH-GATE.** A thoroughfare.

D. That corner is no *thorow gate*.
Terence in English, 1614.

THORP, *s.* A village. See Coles From *thorp*, or *throp*, Saxon.

Such were the shepherds, to all goodnesse bent,
About whose *thorps*, that night, curs'd Limos went
Brit. Past., ii, p. 86

Within a little *thorp* I stayd at last.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 32.

See DORP, which is either a corruption of this, or formed from some kindred dialect. *Dorp* is the old Teutonic, and *dorf*, the modern German.

†*To* **THRAG.** To cut down timber.

Fell, or cutte downe, or to *thragge*. Succido.
Huloet's Abecedarium, 1552.

THRAVE, *s.* Twelve or twenty-four sheaves of corn, now more commonly called a *shock*, except in the northern counties, where the old word remains. *Thraf*, Saxon. Metaphorically, for an indefinite number of anything.

He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

See THREAVE.

THREAD AND THRUM. An expression borrowed from weaving, the *thread* being the substance of the warp; the *thrum*, the small tuft beyond, where it is tied. Hence, metaphorically, the good and bad together.

Cut *thread and thrum*,
Quail, crush, conclude, and quell.
Mids. N. Dream, v, 1.

Thou who wilt not love, doe this,
Learne of me what woman is,
Something made of *thred and thrumme*,
A meere botch of all and some.
Herrick's Poems, p. 84.

THREAVE, *s.* The same as THRAVE; a number of sheaves set up together. Saxon. The number, it seems, varies from 12 to 24; but it has been often used, metaphorically, for an indefinite number or collection of any objects. Of people,

Gallants, men and women,
And of all sorts, tag, rag, been seen to flock here
In *threaves*, these ten weeks, as to a second Hogsden.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Of very various things:

Thou art now free, my sweet Ab., come, gi' me a *threave of kisses*. *Jones's Adrasta*, 1635, sign. G 1.

Of pansy, pink, and primrose leaves,
Most curiously laid on in *threaves*.
Drayt. Muse's Elys., p. 1508.

As when from heards of neate,
Whole *threaves* of bores and mungrils chace.
Chapman, Hom. Il., xi, p. 152.

†THREE-CORNERED-TREE. The gallows.

And from the fruit of the *three corner'd tree*,
Vertue and goodness still deliver me.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

THREE CRANES IN THE VINTRY. A house of resort, in the lower part of Queen-street, Cheapside, used by costermongers (*i. e.*, dealers in apples) and some lower persons. See CRANES.

†THREE-FARTHINGS. The three-farthing pieces in the reign of Elizabeth were made of silver and very thin, and these often became cracked in circulation.

My face so thin
That in mine ear I durst not stick a rose,
Lest men should say, "Look where *three-farthings* goes."
K. John, ii. 2.
He values me at a *crackt three-farthings*, for aught I see
B. Jons. Every Man in his H., ii, 1.

THREE-MAN SONG. A song for three voices; as a catch, glee, madrigal, &c. Shakespeare calls the persons who could bear a part in such music, "three-man-song men,"

The shearers, *three-man-song* men all, and very good ones, but they are most of them means and basses.
Winter's T., iv, 2.
When those triumvirs set that *three-man's song*,
Which stablished in Rome that hellish trinity,
That all the towne and all the world did wrong.
Hur. Epig., iii, 35.
The merriments that passed in Eyre's house—with two merry *three-men's songs*.
Shoemaker's Holiday, 4to, Pref.

A ***six-man song*** occurs in the Tournament of Tottenham; meaning a song in six parts:

In every corner of the house
Was melody delicious,
For to here precious,
Of *six men's song*.
Percy's Reliq., ii, p. 24, 3d ed.

It is as a kind of parody on this phrase, that Shakespeare uses the term "*three-man* beetle." See BEETLE.

†THREEPENNY-PLANET. An unpropitious planet.

Some ships run through many a storme with much danger, and yet are so unlucky, that they never make a good voyage; some men (being borne under a *threepeny planet*) can neither by paines, watching, labour, or any industry, be worth a groat.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

THREE PIGEONS AT BRENTFORD. An inn, formerly the resort of low people, sharpers, &c.

Thou'rt admirably suited for the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*; I'll swear, I knew thee not.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 51.

He knew her not, because she was so well disguised; a thing much practised by those who frequented that house.

We will turn our course
To Brainford, westward. * *
My bird o' the night, we'll tickle it at the *Three Pigeons*.
When we have all, and may unlock the trunks.
And say, this 's mine, and thine, &c.
B. Jons. Alchem., v. 4.

This house, after the dispersion of the players, by the civil wars, was kept by Lowin the original Falstaff, then grown old, and, like many of his brethren, very poor:

Lowin, in his latter days, kept an inn, the *Three Pigeons at Brentford*, where he died very old—and his poverty was as great as his age.
Dialogue of Plays, &c., O. Pl., xii, 346.

See LOWIN.

THREE-PILE. The finest and most costly kind of velvet; worn, therefore, only by persons of wealth and consequence. It alludes to something in the construction of the velvet.

I have serv'd prince Florizel, and in my time wore *three-pile*.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

It seems to have been thought that there was a threefold accumulation of the outer substance, or pile:

I'll wear
My wits to the *third pile*, but all shall be clear.
Mad World, O. Pl., v, 323.

Hence Shakespeare gives the name of *Three-pile* to a mercer (Meas. for Meas., iv, 3), as dealing in that commodity.

THREE-PIL'D, *a.* Refined, approaching or pretending to perfection; metaphorically, from the *three-pile* velvet.

Thou art a *three-pil'd* piece, I'll warrant thee.
Meas. for Meas., i, 2.

Or exaggerated, high-flown:

Three-pil'd hyperboles, spruce affectation.
Love's L. L., v. 2.

More literally, persons who wear fine velvet:

And for you, sir, who tender gentle blood
Runs in your note, and makes you snuff at all
But *three-pil'd* people. *B. & Fl. Scornful Lady*, iii, 1.
Three hundred *three-pil'ds* more,—
The better haft o' th' town live gloriously.
Ibid., Wit without Money, act ii.

THRENE, *s.* Complaint, lamentation; from θρῆνος, Gr.

Whereupon it made this *threne*,
To the phœnix and the dove,
Co-supremes and stars of love,
As chorus to their tragic scene.
Shakesp. Pass. Pilgr., xx.

Then follows an ode inscribed *Threnos*. Dr. Farmer discovered a publication by J. Heywood, entitled *David's*

Threanes. These lines also are quoted:

Of verses, *threnes*, and epitaphs,
Full fraught with tears of teene.
Kendal's Poems, 1577.

Mr. Todd has introduced the word into Johnson, and given several examples from bishops King and Taylor.

To THREPE, *v.* To chide, or censure; from *threapian*, for *threagian*, Saxon. See Lye. In the Glossary to Chaucer, it is interpreted to call.

My fooes they bray so lowde,
And eke *threpe* on so fast,
Buckeled to do me scath,
So is their malice bent.
Ps. 55, *by Lord Surrey*, *Nug. Ant.*, ii, 368, ed. Park.

It seems to have been used by bishop Fisher in the sense of to complain:

Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hathe forgoten them. *Sermons*, cited by Todd.

In the Cheshire dialect it means to maintain with violence. *Wilbraham's Chesh. Gloss.* But in the more northern dialects it still signifies to blame, or rebuke. *Ray* and *Grose.* In the Scottish it seems to resemble the Cheshire. See Jamieson.

THRID. See THIRD.

THRILL, *s.* A hole, or cavity. See NOSE-THRILL. See also T. J.

THRIST, *s.* Put for *thirst* by Spenser; Chaucer has *thrust*, in which he has found imitators; but *thrist* is peculiar to Spenser:

Who shall him rew, that swimming in the maine,
Will die for *thrist*, and water doth refuse?
F. Q., II, vi, 17.

THRISTY, for thirsty. By the same author.

With greedy eye
He sought all round about, his *thristy* blade
To bathe in blood of faithless enimy. *F. Q.*, I, v, 15.

So in other places. See THRUST.

†THROATY. Guttural.

The conclusion of this rambling letter shall be a rime of certain hard *throaty* words which I was taught lately, and they are accounted the difficulst in all the whole Castilian language, insomuch that he who is able to pronounce them, is accounted Buen Romancista, a good speaker of Spanish.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

To THRONG. To press, or crowd; still used in Staffordshire, &c.

Here one being *throng'd* bears back.
Shakesp. Poems, Suppl., i, p. 553.

It occurs several times in the authorised version of the New Testament; as, "much people followed him, and *thronged* him." *Mark*, v, 24; *Luke*, viii, 45, &c.

THROSTLE, *s.* A thrush; properly the missel-thrush, but often used with latitude for any of the genus.

The *throstle* with his note so true,
The wren with little quill. *Mids. N. Dr.*, iii, 1.
He is every man in no man; if a *throstle* sing, he falls straight a capering. *Merch. Ven.*, i, 2.

THROSTLE-COCK. The male thrush.

The *throstle-cock*, by breaking of the day,
Chants to his sweet full many a lovely laey.
Drayt. Sheph. Garl.
The ousel and the *throstle-cock*, chief musicke of our Maye. *Ibid.*

These names are still current in some counties.

†*To go* THROUGH-STITCH. To go through with. A phrase taken from the work of the tailor, and in very common use.

Achever. To atchieve; to end, finish, conclude (fully); to dispatch, effect, performe (throughly); to perfect, consummat, accomplish, go *through-stitch* with. *Cotgrave.*
O. Stilt. Mas he saies true son; but what's the remedy?
Stilt. None at all father, now wee are in, wee must goe *through stitch*. *Tragedy of Hoffman*, 1631.
The taylers hell, who indeed are accounted the best bread men in the ship, and such as goe *through stitch* with what they take in hand.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

If any taylor have the itch,
Your black-smith's water, as black as pitch,
Will make his fingers go *thorough-stitch*.
Which nobody can deny
Rump Songs

For when a man has once undertaken a business, let him go *thorow stitch* with it.
The Pagan Prince, 1690

†THROUGHLY, for thoroughly. "Abruve: watered, wet *throughly*." *Cotgrave.*

THRUM, *s.* The tufted part beyond the tie, at the end of the warp, in weaving; or any collection or tuft of short thread.

O fates, come, come,
Cut thread and *thrum*. *Mids. N. Dr.*, v, 1
†A child and dead? alas! how could it come?
Surely thy thread of life was but a *thrum*.
Witts Recreations, 1654

To THRUM. To cover with small tufts, like the *thrum* of the loom.

Brave Thespian maidens, at whose charming layes
Each moss-*thrumb'd* mountain bends, each current playes. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, ii, 2.

THRUM'D-HAT. A hat, composed of the weaver's tufts or *thrums*, or of very coarse cloth. See Minshew.

There's her *thrum-hat*, and her muffler too.
Merry W. W., iv, 2.

So also *thrum'd-cap*:

Every head, when it stood bare and uncovered, looked like a butter-box's [Dutchman's] noul, having his *thrumd cap* on. *Decker's Gull's Hornb.*, chap. iii.

THRUMMING OF CAPS. Setting on the tufts or thrums upon a coarse cap. In the following instance, it is

applied to a man setting his beard in order :

Bel. Let me set my beard up.
How has Pinac perform'd ?
Mir. He has won already.
He stands not *thrumming of caps* thus.
Fletch. Wild-Goose Chase, ii, 3.

Or it might mean playing with his hat or cap like a person *thrumming* an instrument; which is a theatrical symptom of irresolution. But the former explanation is confirmed by this line of Quarles :

Are we born to *thrum caps*, or pick strawe?
Judgm. & Mercy.

We meet also with *thrummed* hosen and stockings. See T. J.

†And on her head a *thrummy cap* she had.
Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearchus, p. 82.

THRUST, for thirst. So used by Chaucer; though the Saxon is *thyrst*. So also lord Surrey :

My soul in God hath more desirous trust
Than hath the watchman looking for the day,
By the relief to quench of sleep the *thrust*.
Version of Psalm. 130.

So Higins :

If needs in twaine you part this empire must,
I see what discord after may betide.
How empire makes men guiltlesse blood to *thrust*
Mirr. Mag., p. 176

See THRIST.

THUMB-NAIL. The custom of draining the glass upon the *thumb-nail*, after drinking off the liquor, is explained in SUPERNACULUM. Sometimes also the glass was made to ring against the nail.

THUMB-RING. Grave personages used to wear a plain broad gold ring on the thumb ; as aldermen, &c.

I could have crept into an alderman's *thumb-ring*.
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

He wears a hoop-*ring* on his *thumb* ; he has
Of *gravidad* a dose, full in his face.
Wits Recreat., Epig. 623.

An alderman—I may say to you, he has no more wit than the rest of the bench, and that lies in his *thumb-ring*. *Glapthorne's Wit in a Constable*, 1639.

†THUMB. *A thumb under the girdle*, indicated gravity of demeanour.

Of all men wee count a melancholicke man the very sponge of all sad humours, the aqua-fortis of merry company, *a thumbe under the girdle*, the contemplative slumberer, that sleepes waking, &c.
Optick Glasse of Humors, 1639.

They admire their old customs even to the eating of red herring and going wet shod. They call the *thumb under the girdle* gravity, and because they can hardly smell at all, their posy's are under their girdles.
Overbury's Characters.

THUNDER-CRACK, *s.*, for a clap of thunder.

Nor is he mov'd with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrant's threats.
Daniel, to the Countess of Cumb., p. 62.

Not a very dignified or poetical term, certainly ; but I think it occurs elsewhere.

†Yet every reall heav'nly *thundercracke*
This caitife in such feare and terror strake.
Taylor's Workes, 163[illegible]

THUNDER STONE, *s.* The same a thunder-bolt ; both formed upon an erroneous fancy, that the destruction occasioned by lightning, was effected by some solid body. The fossils called *belemnites*, were supposed to be the stones in question, and were named accordingly :

And thus unbraced, Casca, as you see,
Have bar'd my bosom to the *thunder-stone*.
Jul. Cæs., i, 3.

So in the beautiful dirge in *Cymbeline*, so beautifully set by a loved and revered relation of mine :

Fear no more the lightning-flash,
Nor th' all-dreaded *thunder-stone*. *Cymb.*, iv, 2.

Chapman has :

Though I sink beneath
The fate of being shot to hell, by Jove's fell *thunder-stone*. *Iliad*, xv.

†THURLEPOLE. Some large fish, perhaps only another name for the porpoise.

Abstaine from daily eating of much olde beefe, or olde mutton, hard cheese, hares flesh, bores flesh, venison, salt fish, coleworts, beanes, and peason, very course bread, great fishes of the sea, as *thurlepole*, or porpise, and stourgion, and other of like natures. *Castell of Health*, 1595

THUSSOCK, TUSSOCK, and TUSSUCK, *s.* A tuft of loose hair ; or a tuft of any sort. Johnson, on the latter word, supposes it a diminutive of *tuz ;* but that is hardly an acknowledged word.

Though we have not expresse mention in Scripture against such laying out of the haire in *thussockes* and tufts, yet we have in Scripture expresse mention *de tortis crinibus*, of writhen haire that is for the nonce forced to curle. *Latimer, Serm.*, 107 b.

Todd conjectures the word *tuz*, which he exemplifies from Dryden, to be made from the French *tasse ;* and he produces the word *tussy*, from Donne. The words clearly existed, but from what source they came, may be doubted.

†THWART. Cross ; transverse. *Thartover*, contrary.

Longurii. . . . . Perches longues. Long and *thwart* peeces of timber layd or nailed acrosse.
Nomenclator, 1585.

And for fifteene long dayes and nights, the *thwart-over* and crosse north and easterly winde blew us nothing but lengthening of our sorrowes and delaying of our comforts. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TIAL, *s.* A tie. This word stands in the following passage, though *tie* might do as well. It has been thought corrupt, being no where else found.

Nor to contract with such can be a *tial*.
Fletch. W. Goose Ch., ii, 1

TIB. The ace of trumps, in the game of gleek; as *Tom* was the knave, &c. "Monas triumphatrix." *Cambridge Dict.*, 1693.

The welcomest thing to Mrs. Abigail, except *Tib* and Tom in the stock. *Parson's Wedding*, O. Pl., xi, 390.
The ace is called *Tib*, the knave Tom, the four of trumps Tiddy, &c. *Compl. Gamester*, p. 76

See GLEEK. Also Wit's Interp., p. 365, ed. 1671.

Tib was also a common name for a low or ordinary woman. So the Cambridge Dictionary, above cited: "*Tib*, a poor sorry woman; mulierecula impura." See *Tib's rush*, in RUSH-RINGS.

Tib and *Tom* were usually joined in familiar poetry:

Kitt and Kate
There will waite,
Tibb and *Tom* will take their pleasure.
Old Song, Tixall Poetry, p. 180.

So in Poor Robin for 1689:

A great destruction at Islington, Newington, and the parts adjacent, made of custards, cheese-cakes, flawns, fools, plumb-cakes, stew'd prunes, and bottle-ale.
When *Tib* and *Tom*, upon a holy-day,
Make fair assault on such good things as they.
Descr. of Summer.

Hence, doubtless, these familiar names were transferred to those two cards at gleek.

TIBERT, or TYBERT. A name for a cat. Shakespeare considers *Tybalt* as the same; whence some of the insulting jests of Mercutio, who calls Tybalt "ratcatcher," and "king of cats." *Romeo and Jul.*, iii, 1.

Cats there lay divers — —
* * * *
But 'mongst those *tiberts*, who do you think there was? *B. Jons. Epigr.*, vol. vi, 288.
Then the king called for *sir Tibert*, the cat, and said to him, *Sir Tibert*, you shall go to Reynard, and summon him the second time. *Reyn. the Fox*, ch. vi.

TICK. A game, classed among the rural sports.

At hood-wink, barley break, at *tick*, or prison-base.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxx, p. 1225.

†**TICK**, for credit, is a word at least as old as the seventeenth century. See TICKET.

I confess my *tick* is not good, and I never desire to game for more than I have about me.
Sedley, The Mulberry Garden, 1668.
Reduc'd to want, he in due time fell sick,
Was fain to die, and be interr'd on *tick*.
Oldham's Poems, 1683, p. 174.

†*To* **TICK.** To fondle?

Unto her repaire
Where her flocks are feeding.
Sit and *tick* and toy,
Till set be the sunne.
England's Helicon, 1614

TICKET, among other things, a tradesman's bill; hence taking things to be put into a bill, was taking them on *ticket*, since corrupted into *tick*.

No matter whether in landing you have money or no; you may swim in twentie of their boates over the river *upon ticket*.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., ch. vi, p. 145.
Yon courtier is mad to take up silks and velvets
On ticket for his mistresse, and your citizen
Is mad to trust him. *Cotgr. English Treasury*, p. 184.

TICKLE, *a.* Tottering, slight, easily overthrown, inconstant. Hence our modern *ticklish*.

Thy head stands so *tickle* on thy shoulders, that a milk-maid, if she be in love, may sigh it off.
Meas. for Meas., i, 3.
The state of Normandy
Stands on a *tickle* point. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
The wide world's accidents are apt to change,
And *tickle* Fortune stays not in a place.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 249.
My only comfort left, my only joy,
I will not hazard on so *tickle* ground.
Sylvester's Maiden's Blush, p. 840, ed. 1621.
Otherwise how *tickle* their state is that now triumph, upon what a twist they hang, that are now in honour.
Euph. & his Engl., I i 2.
†Of *tickle credit* ne had bin the mischiefe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 421.

TICK-TACK, *s.* A game in the tables; by the description the same, or nearly so, as *trick-trac*.

By certain bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at *tick-take*).
Sir J. Har. on Bp. Barlow, Nugæ Ant., ii, 144, ed. Park.

Sir John intends a pun upon the word; which is in some degree authorised by the following example:

This is the plain game of *tick-tack*, which is so called from *touch and take*, for if you touch a man you must play him, though to your loss. *Compl. Gamest.*, p. 113.

Where is a detailed account of the game. But it is clearly derived from *tric-trac*, which Menage says was anciently pronounced *tic-tac*; and still is, according to him, by the Germans. *Origines in voc.*

TIDDY. The four of trumps at the game of gleek. *Compl. Gamester*. See in TIB.

TIDE, for time.

He keeps his *tides* well. *Timon Ath.*, , 2.
And far much better feare had bin than malice at that *tyde*. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, ii, 11, p. 54.

Tide was also scrupulously used by the Puritans, in composition, instead of the popish word *mass*, of which they had a nervous abhorrence. Thus,

for Christmas, Hallowmas, Lammas, they said Christ-*tide*, Hallow-*tide*, Lamb-*tide*. Luckily Whitsuntide was rightly named to their hands. Thus the sanctified Ananias corrects Subtle for saying Christmas:

Christ-tide, I pray you. *Alchemist*, iii, 1.

They had other modes of avoiding the abomination of popish words. Thus, a *Christmas pie* they termed "a nativity pie." *B. Jons. Fox*, i, 1.

TIDY, or TYDY, *s.* A sort of singing bird.

And of these chaunting fowls, the goldfinch not behind.
That hath so many sorts descending from her kind.
The *tydy* for her notes as delicate as they.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 915.

The delicacy of its notes being mentioned, it is probable that the bird intended is the golden-crested wren, or *motacilla regulus*, which Montague says is called in Devonshire the *Tidley* goldfinch. Now, as there is no place named Tidley, it is probable that he should have said *tidy*. Its song is said to be peculiarly melodious. [It is usually considered to be the titmouse.]

†TIE-DOG. A fierce dog, which it was necessary to tie up.

I know the villain is both rough and grim;
But as a *tie-dog* I will muzzle him.
Death of R. Earl of Huntingdon, 1601.

†TIFF. Poor beer.

Weep O ye barrels, let your drippings fall
In trickling streams, make wast more prodigal.
Then when our beer was good, that John may float
To Stix in beer, and lift up Charons boat.
With wholesom waves; and as the conduits ran
With claret, at the coronation,
So let your channels flow with single *tiff*.
Wits Recreations, 1654.

†TIGH. A chain for dragging.

A chaine called a *tigh* to drawe with, catena tractoria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 80.

TIHY, TIHEE, or TEHEE. An imitative expression for the act of laughing, or tittering; such as the rhetoricians call *onomatopœia*.

Sigh no more, aye me I die,
But dance and sing and *tihy* cry.
Old Madrig. v. in *Cens. Lit.*, x, 367.
But when the hobby-horse did wihy,
Then all the wenches gave a *tihy*.
Cobbe, in *Br. Pop. Antiq.*, vol. i, 207.

When Mr. Mason wrote in the epistle to sir W. Chambers,

And all the maids of honour cry'd *tehee*,

it was generally thought a new coinage of the then unknown author; but, to *te-hee* is used in Hudibras for to laugh, and occurs even in Chaucer as an interjection. See T. J.

TIKE, or TYKE. A northern word for a common sort of dog. *Great tike!* is still a frequent term of reproach in Lancashire and Yorkshire. "Properly one of a larger or common breed, as a mastiff, shepherd's dog, &c." *Jamieson, Scott. Dict.*

Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bob-tail *tike*, or trundle-tail,
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Lear*, iii, 6.
Base *tike*, calls thou me host? *Hen. V*, ii, 1.

Kersey, Bailey, and others, explain *tike* to mean a small bullock, or heifer; but I never found it so used. They also put it for what we now call a *tick;* a small insect that infests sheep, dogs, &c. It has been derived from *tijk*, Runic.

TILLER, *s.* A steel bow, or cross bow. It appears commonly to have had this name among sportsmen. "Arcûs cornu; præsertim arcus brachio chalybeo instructus." *Skinner, Etymol.* He adds a conjecture that it may be *quasi, steeler;* but qu.?

Let no game,
Or anything that tendeth to the same,
Be ever more remember'd, thou fair killer,
For whom I sat me down, and brake my *tiller*.
B. & Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, i, 1.
Use exercise, and keep a sparrow-hawk; you can shoot in a *tiller*. *Fletch. Philaster*, ii, 1.
Bring out the cat-hounds; I'll make you take a tree, then with my *tiller* bring down your gib-ship.
B. & Fl. Scornf. L., v, 1.

Theobald mentioned another sense, which belonged indeed to the word, but not in these passages; that of "a stand; a small tree left in a wood for growth, till it is fellable." This sense of it is found in Evelyn on Forest Trees. See T. J.

TILLY-VALLY. A sort of exclamation of contempt, the origin of which is not very clear. Mr. Steevens derives it from *titivilitium*, Latin, which is possible. Mr. Douce gives a French derivation, which even his authority does not reconcile to my mind.

Tilly vally, by Crise, tapster, Ile fese you anone.
6 Pl., vol. i, p. 161.
Am I not consanguinious? am I not of her blood?
Tilly valley, lady. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

The Hostess corrupts it to *tilly-fally*, in 2 Hen. IV:

Tilly-fally, Sir John! never tell me; your ancient swaggerer comes not in my doors. Act ii, sc. 5.

We read, in the life of sir Thomas More, that his wife, who was a loquacious troublesome woman, was much addicted to the use of this expression; of which two remarkable instances are given. One when sir T. had resigned the seals, when she said,

Tillie vallie, tillie vallie, what will you do, Mr. More, will you sit and make goslings in the ashes?
Life of M., 4to, p. 127.

The other, when he was in prison in the Tower, where, when he asked, "Is not this house as near heaven as mine own?" she answered, after her custom, "*Tillie vallie, tillie vallie.*" Both these are inserted in the introductory papers to Dibdin's edition of the Utopia, p. xv, xvi.

In an old song by Skelton, inserted by sir John Hawkins, and beginning "Ah, beshrew you, by my fay," we find,

Avent, avent, [avaunt] my popinjay,
What will you do? nothing but play?
Tully vally, straw. *Hist. Mus.*, iii, p. 3.

TIMBER-WAITS. A corruption of *timbrel-waits*, players on timbrels. *Popul. Antiq.* vol. i, p. 340, n. See WAITS.

TIME OF DAY, to give the, to salute at meeting. To give good wishes according to the time of day, whether morning or evening.

While our's was blurted at, and held a malkin
Not worth *the time of day*. *Pericl. Suppl.*, ii, 115.

That is, not worth a good-morrow, or common salutation; or good den, if it was evening.

TIMELESS, *a.* Untimely.

Who wrought it with the king, and who performed
The bloody office of his *timeless* end. *Rich. II*, iv, 1.
Poison I see has been his *timeless* end.
Rom. & Jul., v, 5.
After earle Robert's *timeless* buriall.
Death of Rob. Earl of Huntingdon, sign. D 2.
Whose *timeless* death,
At sea, left her a virgin and a widow.
Shirley, Card., i, p. 1.

†TIMIST. A time-server.

A *timist* is a noune adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience then feare, and his religion is not his but the princes. Hee reverenceth a courtiers servants servant. Is first his owne slave, and then whosoever looketh big; when he gives he curseth, and when he selles he worships.
Overbury's New and Choise Characters, 1615.

TINCT, abbreviation of tincture. Stain, or dye; *tint* seems now entirely to have superseded it, though *tinct* is found in Milton and Dryden. Johnson quotes several instances of the verb also. From *teinct*, old French.

Thou turn'st mine eyes into my very soul,
And there I see such black and grained spots
As will not leave their *tinct*. *Hamt.*, iii, 4.

That is, "as will not leave their stain or colour." In the following passage, it seems to be used for *tincture*, or elixir, a chemical preparation capable of transmuting metals. Shakespeare supposes Plutus, the god of wealth, to be possessed of it, and certainly he was the likeliest person to have it:

Plutus himself,
That knows the *tinct*, and multiplying medicine,
Hath not in nature's mystery more science,
Than I have in this ring. *All's Well*, v, 3.

To TINE, or TIND. To kindle, or burn. This word, though employed by Milton and Dryden, is now out of use. Tinan, Saxon. See Johnson. *Tinder* manifestly comes from this.

Strifefull Atin, in their stubborn mind,
Coals of contention and hot vengeance *tin'd*.
Spens. F. Q.

I do not see why any other sense should be given to the word in the following passage, though commentators have explained it by *smart*, &c. The inward pain and inflammation of a wound is naturally and commonly called burning.

Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tine*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 21.

In the following it is used metaphorically, for raged, or burned with wrath:

Yet often stain'd with blood, of many a band
Of Scots and English both, that *tined* on his strand.
Ibid., IV, xi, 36.

Unless it means that the blood *tined*, *i. e.*, burned or smoked upon the strand.

†If my puft life be out, give leave to *tine*
My shameless snuff at that bright lamp of thine.
Quarles's Emblems.

†TINE. A moment, or brief space of time.

Freendes, I perceyve the ants tale (more false then fine),
Makth you your owne shadowes to dread, as it weare,
To prosede in war: but stey a litle *tine*;
Lift up your hartes all, and each one lend one eare.
Heywood's Spider and Flie 1556.

†TINKARD. The name of a particular class of beggars.

A *tinkard* leaveth his bag a-sweating at the ale-house, which they terme their bowsing in, and in the meane season goeth abrode a begging.
The Fraternitye of Vacabondes, 1575.

†TINTAMAR. A great noise, a confusion. Fr.

This kingdom, since the young king hath taken the scepter into his own hands, doth flourish very much with quietnes and commerce; nor is there any motion

or the least *tintamar* of trouble in any part of the countrey, which is rare in France.

Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

This made them word it high, and raise such a *tintamarre*, as invited me to descend to know the cause of that disorder. *History of Francion*, 1655.

TIP-CAT. A game something like trap-ball, only played with an instrument called a *cat*, instead of a ball. See CAT. The game is fully described, and the different modes of playing it, by Strutt, in his Sports and Pastimes, p. 101. The *cat-stick* was also called *trap-stick*. [The game under this name is still in use.]

TIP-TOE. One of the affected customs, ridiculed by our old dramatists, is that of walking *tip-toe* in the streets, &c., as if afraid of picking up dirt, even when the ways were quite clean. Palamon, passing a general ridicule upon such affectations, says,

What canon is there,
That does command my rapier from my hip,
To dangle 't in my hand; or to go *tip-toe*
Before the street be full?

B. & Fl. Two Noble Kins., i, 2.

With the ball of his foot the ground he may not feel,
But he must tread upon his *toe on heel*.

Dragt. Mooncalf, p. 484

TIPPET; TO TURN TIPPET. To make a complete change; but what is the origin of the phrase is not clear. Often used to a maid becoming a wife.

A saint,
Another Bridget, one that for a face
Would put down Vesta; . . . .
You *to turn tippet!* *B. Jons. Case is Altered*, Act iii.

But here it is said to a man:

Ye stand now
As if y' had worried sheep. You must *turn tippet*,
And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly,
Put on the shape of order and humanity.

B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night *turn tippet*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly of the nunnery, she is my own.

Merry D. of Edm., O. Pl., v, 283.

This is, doubtless, the right reading; of which I was not aware at the word LIPPIT. It is, however, *lippit*, in two old editions of this play, that of 1631 and 1655. But see Mr. Gifford's note on the passage of Jonson.

TIPVAES. Probably only a misprint for *tiptoes*.

If my man be trusty,
My spightful dames, I'll pipe ye such a hunts-up,
Shall make ye dance a *tipvaes*.

B. and Fl. Mons. Thomas, iii, 1.

To TIRE. A term in falconry; from *tirer*, French, to drag or pull. The hawk was said to tire on her prey, when it was thrown to her, and she began to pull at it, and tear it. It was applied also to other birds of prey; to seize eagerly with the beak.

And like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of me and of my son.

3 *Hen. VI*, i, 1.

And th' eagle *tyering* on Prometheus.

Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 299.

Even as an emptie eagle, sharpe by fast,
Tires with her beake on feather, flesh, and bone.

Shakesp. Venus and Adonis, Suppl., i, 406

Most erroneously explained by conjecture, in Heliconia, vol. iii, p. 624, on the above passage as cited by Allot.

And let
His own [Jove's] gaunt eagle fly at him to *tire*.

B. Jons. Cataline, iii, 3.

Ye dregs of baseness, vultures among men,
That *tire* upon the hearts of generous spirits.

B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., Act ii.

Hence, metaphorically, for being eagerly engaged upon any object:

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her
Whom now thou *tir'st* on, how thy memory
Will then be pang'd by me. *Cymb.*, iii, 4.
Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*, when we encountered. *Timon of Ath.*, iii, 6.

The usage here seems rather affected: but it evidently means that his thoughts were tossing the subject about with eagerness.

TIRE, *s.* was formerly used, as *tier* at present, for row, or rank, of things or persons.

The shaking palsey and St. Fraunce's fire,
Such one was wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire*.

Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 35.

See Johnson, who exemplifies the same from Raleigh, Milton, and Arbuthnot.

TIRE was also employed in the sense of head-dress; probably contracted from attire: whence a milliner, or cap-maker, was called a *tire-woman*. Hence too sir John Falstaff, speaking of the various head-dresses that would become Mrs. Ford, says,

Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow, that would become the *ship-tire*, the *tire-valiant*, or any other *tire* of Venetian admittance.

Merry W. W., iii, 3.

That is, any fanciful head-dress worn by the celebrated beauties of Venice, or approved by them.

In the sense of head-dress, it occurs in Beaumont's translation of Ovid's Remedy of Love:

Such a confusion of disordered things,
In boddice, jewels, *tires*, wires, lawns, and rings.

A few lines before he uses *tiring*, for dress:

And men are even as mad in their desiring,
That often times love women for their *tiring*.

Tire when written instead of *tier*, in the sense of rank, line, or arrangement, was also pronounced *teer*. See T. J.

†TIR'D, for attir'd.

She speakes as she goes *tir'd*, in cobweb lawne, light, thin. *B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H.*, ii, 3.

Not I, with one so mad, so basely *tir'd*.
Tam. of Shr., 6 pl., i, 183.

†TIRE-WOMAN. A woman who arranged ladies' head-dresses; a milliner. See TIRE.

Æm. For the rest, Ile spend it upon my selfe in bravery: there shall not be a new fashion, but Ile have it. Ile looke after nothing else; your house shall be a mart for all trades. Ile keepe twenty continually at worke for me; as taylors, perfumers, painters, apothecaries, coach-makers, sempsters, and *tire-woomen*. Besides embroyderers, and pensions for intelligencers. *Marmyon's Fine Companion*, 1633.

†TIRING-ROOM. A retiring room.

Up, 'tis the golden jubilee of the year.
The stars are all withdrawn from each glad sphear
Within the *tyring-rooms* of heaven, unlesse
Some few that peep to spy our happinesse,
Whiles Phœbus, tugging up Olympus craw,
Smoaks his bright teem along on the Gran Paw.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 208.

TIRRA-LIRRA. A fanciful combination of sounds, intended to imitate the note of the lark; borrowed from the French *tire-lire*, meaning the same.

The lark, that *tirra lirra* chants. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.

Browne makes it *teery-lerry*:

The larke that many mornes herself makes merry,
With the shrill chanting of her *teery lerry*.
Brit. Past., B. I, song iv, p. 140.

It occurs in Dubartas:

La gentille aloüette, avec son *tire lire*,
Tire lire, a liré, et tire-lirant tire. 1 Week, B. 5.

This is childish enough; but Sylvester has preferred a jargon of his own, which is too foolish to quote.

This also has been referred to:

Let Philomela sing, let Progne chide,
Let *tyry-tyry-leerers* upward flie.
Cited by Malone, in loc.

TIRRIT. A fanciful word, perhaps corrupted from *terror*, put into the mouth of the Hostess in Henry IV.

Here's a goodly tumult; I'll forswear keeping house, before I'll be in these *tirrits* and frights.
2 Hen IV, ii, 4.

It was clearly meant as a ridiculous word, by being given to Mrs. Quickly.

TITH, *a.* Seemingly put for tight, or strong.

This is n't so strongly built; but she's good mettle, of a good stirring strain too: she goes *tith*, sir.
B. & Fl. Loyal Subj., iii, 4.

Then take a widow,
A good stanch wench, that's *tith*.
Ibid., Mons. Thomas, ii, 2.

It appears, from the allusions, to be a nautical term. We find it here applied directly to a ship:

H'as a ship to venture
His fame and credit in, which if he man not
With more continual labour than a gally
To make her *tith*; either she grows a tumbrel,
Not worth the cloth she wears; or springs more leaks
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can ever stop again. *Ibid., Woman's Pr.*, iii, 5.

Here, to an iron chain used for drawing a boat:

Be sure then
His tewgh be *tith* and strong.
Ibid., Mons. Thomas, i, 3.

See TEW.

†*To* TITUBATE. To stumble. *Downfall of R. Earl of Huntington*, 1601.

†TITTERY-TU. A cant term for some description of riotous people, like the roaring-boys. No doubt a corruption of *Tityre, tu*.

There were many other sorts of ling sent to the navy, which (to avoyd prolixitie) I will but name, as quarrelling, was for the dyet of some of the noble science, some for roaring boyes, and rough-hewd *tittery-tues*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TITTIMOUSE. The titmouse.

The ringdove, redbrest, and the *tittimouse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TO, the particle, was sometimes used for "compared with."

There is no woe *to* his correction,
Nor *to* his service, no such joy on earth.
Two Gent. Verona, ii, 4.

There is no comfort in the world
To women that are kind. *Malone's Note.*

Often it was omitted, where we should now insert it as a sign of the infinitive:

Being mechanical, you ought not [*to*] walk
Upon a labouring day, without the sign
Of your profession. *Jul. Cæsar*, i, 1.

Also after some verbs:

And now, Octavius,
Listen great things. *Ibid.*, iv, 2.
That this infernal brand that *turns me cinders*.
Mass. Unnat. Comb., iv, 1, beg.

To had sometimes an augmentative sense when prefixed; something as *be* has since had. Thus, instead of all *be-torne*, or all *be-pinched*, they said all *to-torne*, and all *to-pinched*. *All* was generally prefixed. See ALL. But sometimes *all* is omitted.

Then let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like, *to-pinch* the unclean knight.
Merry W. W., iv, 4

See Mr. Tyrwhitt on *to*, in his Glossary to Chaucer.

Sometimes it was *all-to-be*:

She has been with my lady,
Who kist her, *all-to-be-kist* her, twice or thrice.
B. Jons. Magn. Lady., v, 2.

And at last come home lame,
And *all-to-be-laden* with miracles
Ibid., act i. Chorus.

Done her villainie, and after *all-to-be-scratched* her face. *Ferrex and Porr. to Reader*, O. Pl., i. 105

TOAD-STONE. It was currently supposed, in the time of Shakespeare, that every toad had a stone contained within its head, which was a sovereign remedy for many disorders. This was called the toad-stone, of which we have the following account: "A toad-stone, called crapandina, [probably *crapaudina*] touching any part envenomed, hurt, or stung, with rat, spider, waspe, or any other venomous beast, ceases the paine or swelling thereof." *Lupton's* 1000 *Notable Things*. He quotes Læv. Lemnius. Johnstone relates a long and marvellous tale of the finding a toad-stone, and its virtues, from an author called Grateriano. *Wonderful Things*, iv, 25.

Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the *toad*, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious *jewel* in his head.
As you like it, ii, 1.

Were you enamour'd on his copper rings,
His saffron jewel, with the *toad-stone* in't?
B. Jons. Fox, ii, 5

The foule *toad* hath a faire *stone* in his head.
Lyly's Euphues, D 4 b

So venomous was the *toad* imagined, that Thomas Lupton tells a tale, for which he quotes Mizaldus, (whoever he was) of two lovers who both died suddenly from rubbing their teeth with the leaves of sage, at the root of which "was a great *toade* found, which infected the same with his venomous breath." 1000 *Notable Things*, No. 1. Yet the poor toad is just as harmless as the frog. Newts and slow-worms were equally slandered.

†TOATING. Prominent, said of a nose. See TOTING.

The *toating* nose is a monstrous thing;
That's he that did the bottle bring.
Wit Restor'd, 1658.

TOBACCO. It has been thought worthy of remark, that Shakespeare never once mentions this plant, the use of which was become so prevalent in his time (see Steevens's Note on 2 Hen. IV, iii, 2), and which is so often introduced by Ben Jonson, and his other contemporaries. The great adversary of *tobacco*, Sylvester, (next to the king, whom he probably wished to conciliate by it,) enumerates the four principal forms of tobacco then used, and suggests that they should be heavily taxed, to check the consumption.

Or at the least impose so deep a taxe
On all these *ball*, *leaf*, *cane*, and *pudding* packs.
On seller, or on buyer, or on both,
That from henceforth the commons shall be loath,
(Unwilling wise) with that grave Greeke, to buy
Smoak and repentance, at a price so hie.
Tobacco Batter'd, near the end.

Tobacco, however, had those who sung its praises with great zeal. One ballad-maker celebrated its supposed triumph over both ale and sack:

Though many men crack,
Some of ale, some of sack,
And think they have reason to do it;
Tobacco hath more,
That will never give o'er,
The honour they do unto it.
Tobacco engages,
Both sexes, all ages,
The poor as well as the wealthy;
From the court to the cottage,
From childhood to dotage,
Both those that are sick, and the healthy.

With much more to the same tune. See Wit's Recreations, Fancies and Fantasticks, p. 422, repr.

TOD, *s.*, means a fox in the following passage.

Or strew *Tod's* hairs, or with their tails do sweep
The dewy grass, to doff the simpler sheep.
B. Jons. Sad Shepherd, i, 4.

So in his masque of Pan's Anniversary:

Driv'st hence the wolf, the *tod*, the brock,
And other vermin from the flock. *Sub fin.*

It is Scotch, and the only name there generally current for the animal:

Birds hae their nests, and *tods* hae their den.
Sir D. Lyndsay.

Mr. G. Chalmers thinks it is from their bushy tail. See Jamieson.

TOD OF WOOL. A certain quantity, viz., twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; the price of wool is, therefore, ascertained by the Clown in the Winter's Tale:

Every *tod* yields a pound and one odd shilling.
Act iv, sc. 2.

Minshew (1617) derives it from *todderen*, Flemish, to knit together. It has been said also to come from *tod*, Saxon, which would be more probable; but that no such word occurs in the best dictionaries and vocabularies.

It seems that hay was also reckoned

by *tods*, unless the following passage is only a license of the author:

A hundred crowns for a good *tod of hay*,
Or a fine hollow tree that would contain me.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, iii, 4.

Possibly the authors wrote "tod of *ivy*," which would make the speaker compare himself to an owl. The clouds are here compared to wool:

By those soft *tods of wool*,
With which the air is full:
By all those tinctures there,
That paint the hemisphere. *Herrick*, p. 303.

Tod of ivy, which is often mentioned, means a thick tuft or bush of it. *Tod*, seems to have signified generally a bush. Gouldman's Latin Dictionary says, "*Tod*, see *bush*." So also Holioke.

At length within the *ivie todde*
(There shrowded was the little god)
I heard a busie bustling.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, v. 67

There valiant and approved men of Britain,
Like boading owls, creep into *tods of ivy*,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly.
B. & Fl. Bonduca. i, 1

The owle, till then, 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring,
But when she heard these plaints, then forth she yode
Out of the covert of an *ivy tod*.
Browne, Brit. P., i, 87

Ivie tod is also in Spenser. See Johnson.

Michael van Owle, how dost thou?
In what dark barn, or *tod* of aged ivy,
Hast thou lyen hid? *B. & Fl. Rule a Wife*, iv, 3.

It was the usual term for the haunt of an owl:

The bat then serv'd the owle—
—that in her *todd* did stand.
Warn. Alb. Engl., vii, 37.

So, soon after,

Your ladiship, dame Owle,
Did call me to your *todd*. P. 183.

In the following lines, *rod* is erroneously put for *tod*, in the edition of Browne's Pastorals, published in 1627:

The owle till then 'tis thought full well could sing,
And tune her voyce to every bubling spring;
But when she heard those plaints, then forth she yode
Out of the covert of an ivy *tod*,
And hollowing for aide, so strain'd her throat,
That since she cleane forgot her former note.
Brit. Past., i, 4, p. 87.

The error is repeated in the English Poets, 8vo, vol. vi, p. 256.

Mr. Weber quotes the following lines as still popular; but I never met with them elsewhere:

How Cain in the land of Nod,
When the rascal was all alone,
Like *an owl in an ivy tod*,
Built a city as big as Roan. Vol. ii, p. 495.

To TOD, *v.* To make up the quantity of a tod of wool. Evidently a rustic word, and said, by Dr. Farmer, to be still in use.

Let me see, every eleventh weather *tods*—fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to?
Winter's Tale, iv, 2.

TODDER, *s.* Probably, for the haunt of a toad, *quasi* toader; but I know not any instance of the word, except this:

The soil, that late the owner did enrich,
* * * * *
Lies now a leystall or a common ditch,
Where in their *todder* loathly paddocks breed.
Drayt. Moses, p. 1583.

TODERER, *s.* Possibly, a dealer in wool, or mutton; from the *tod* of wool: but this is only a conjecture.

I'll come among you, you goatish blooded *toderers*, as gum into taffeta, to fret, to fret.
Marston's Malc., O. Pl., iv, 17.

TOFORE, for before. Exactly from the Saxon. Heretofore is, therefore, before what is here.

Farewell Lavinia, my noble sister.
O that thou wert as thou *tofore* hast been.
Titus Andr., iii, 1.

Some obscure precedence that hath *tofore* been sain.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Tofore great men were glad of poets, now
I, not the worst, am covetous of thee.
B. Jons. Epigr., 43.

And better teach tyrant's deserved hate,
Than any tyrant's death *tofore* or late.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 442.

Some editors have printed it, in Jonson, &c., as if it was an abbreviation of heretofore ('tofore), but this is not proper.

It meant also, in the presence of:

With jolly plumes their crests adorn'd they have,
And all *tofore* their chieftain muster'd been.
Fairf. Tasso, i.

And stood *tofore* my face. *Turberv. Ovid, Ep.*, L 5 b.

See above, GOD TO FORE.

†*To* TO-FRUSCHE. To dash to pieces.

The monstrous king that resculesse to flying people cride.
Who, lying all *to-frusshed* thus.
Warner's Albions England, 1592.

TOGE, *s* A gown; from the Latin *toga*. This, as well as TOGED, is given to Shakespeare on modern conjecture only. The first folio makes Coriolanus say,

Why in this woolvish *tongue* should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, &c. Act ii, sc. 2.

This is nonsense; but standing *in* it, seems to imply that it was something worn. The second folio, to make sense, reads,

Why in this wolvish gowne.

Hence it has been conjectured, that the original expression of Shakespeare was *woolvish toge;* which the first edition corrupted into *tongue*,

the second translated into *gown*. That this is probable, cannot be denied; but still, the words *toge*, and *toged*, do not ever decidedly appear in Shakespeare. See WOLVISH.

TOGED, *part.* Gowned; from the Latin word *toga*. A word, I believe, peculiar to Shakespeare.

Wherein the *toged* consuls can propose
As masterly as he. *Othello*, i, 1.

All the old folios, however, read *tongued;* which, after all, *may* be right. So the word rests on conjecture only.

TOKEN, *s.* A small coin, struck by private individuals, to pass for a farthing, before the government struck such pieces. We, who have lately seen local and private tokens, as substitutes for silver coins, and before that in copper for pence and two-pences, cannot wonder at the practice. "A *token* [farthing] quadrans. Nobody now will trust you for a token; *quadrantem nemo jam tibi credet.*" *Coles' Dict.*

See a fine hobby-horse for your young master; cost you but a *token* a week, his provender.
B. Jons. Bart. Fair, iii, 1.

Afterwards, in the same play, we read of a *token's-worth*, the value of a token:

Buy a *token's-worth* of great pins, to fasten yourself to my shoulder. *Ibid.*, iii, 4.

2. A *token* signified also a spot on the body, denoting the infection of the plague. "A plague *token*, macula pestilens." *Coles' Dict.*

For the lord's *tokens* on you both I see.
Love's L. L., v, 2.

Like the fearful *tokens* of the plague,
Are mere forerunners of their ends.
B. & Fl. Valentin., iv, 4.

Hence Shakespeare speaks of "the *token'd* pestilence:"

Æn. How appears the fight?
Sc. On our side like the *token'd* pestilence
Where death is sure. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii, 8.

When the *tokens* had appeared on any of the inhabitants, the house was shut up, and *Lord have mercy upon us* written or printed upon the door:

Write *Lord have mercy on us* on those three;
They are infected, in their hearts it lies;
They have the plague, and caught it at your eyes.
Love's L. L., loc. cit

TOKIN, for the French word *tocsin*. An alarm bell; possibly a misprint for toksin.

The alarum is strucke up, the *tokin* rings out for life, and no voyce is heard but *tue, tue;* kill, kill.
Wonderful Yeare, 1603. *Morgan's Phœn.*, p. 39

To TOLE, or TOLL. To draw, or pull; *tol*, Saxon. Hence to *toll* a bell, meant no more originally than to *pull* it. Dr. Johnson, who gave but one example of *tole*, and that from Locke, considered it as a provincial word; but it occurs, not unfrequently, in earlier authors. It is, however, chiefly in the metaphorical sense of *drawing on* by enticement; and so it was used by Locke. See Todd on this word, and in *toll. T. J.* The example from Locke is this:

Whatever you observe him to be more frighted at than he should, you be sure to *tole* him on by insensible degrees, till he at last, quitting his fears, masters the difficulty, and comes off with applause.
Of Education, § 115.

That same old humble-bee *toles* the young one forth
To sweetmeats after kind.
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. W., act iv.

A dog is *toll'd* with a bone.
Jos. Mede, Disc., 36, p. 191, fol.

Seeks out the bull, and planted face to face,
Curvets, runs, whistles, waves, and *toles* him *on*.
Fanshaw's Lusiad, i, 88.

Here dwelt Orandra, so the witch was hight,
And hither had she *toal'd* him by a slight.
Chalkhill's Thealma & Clearchus, p. 99.

So Coles: "*Tolled on*, illectus, pellectus." *Lat. Dict.* See also the examples in T. J.

To TOLL. To take toll, to collect.

When like the bee, *tolling* from every flower
The virtuous sweets;
Our thighs are pack'd with wax, our mouth with honey. 2 *Hen. IV*, iv, 4.

†TOLL-DISH. The bowl in which the miller took his toll or fee for grinding people's corn.

The millers *tolle-dish* also must be according to the standard.
Now millers are to take for the tolle but the twentieth part, or 24 part, according to the strength of their water, and custome of the realm.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

Before we could take sight of the city, our sight was taken from us, by the vesperian fforerunners, so as we were mufled, and had neere lost our selves in a mill poole (for there lay our way), had not that miraculously-honest *toll-dishing* miller directed us over that deep swift current. *MS. Lansd.*, 213.

TOM. The knave of trumps, at the game of gleek. See TIB, and TIDDY, *supra*.

Tom, the knave, is nine, and tidie, the four of trumps is four; that is to say, you are to have two apiece o the other two gamesters. *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 365.

Here let me add, that much the completest account of *gleek* is found in that whimsical book; to which I had long ago made references, but had not at my command when I printed the articles on TIB, and TIDDY. I

now use Mr. Freeling's copy, through his kindness.

TOM PIPER. One of the personages making up a morris dance.

So have I seene
Tom Piper stand upon our village greene,
Backt with the Maypole, while a gentle crew,
In gentle motion, circularly threw
Themselves about him.
Browne, Brit. Past., Part ii, p. 42

Myself above *Tom Piper* to advance,
Which so bestirs him at the morrice dance
For penny wage. *Drayt. Ecl.*, iii, p. 1393

TONCOMBER, Saint. Mentioned with a saint Tronion, in the old mystery of the Four Ps, but neither saint has been further traced.

At saynt *Toncomber*, and saynt Tronion.
At saynt Bothulph, and saynt Anne of Buckston.
O. Pl., i, 50.

TONE, for the one. A contraction; but often used with the article *the*, as if it meant *one* only.

And that with force, with cunning, nor with paine,
The *tone* of them could make the other yield.
Har. Ariost., i, 18.

And where the *tone* gives place.
There still the other presseth in his place. *Ibid.*, ii, 9.

So was Licaon made a woolfe; and Jove became a bull,
The *tone* for using crueltie, the tother for his trull.
Golding's Ovid, Pref., sign. A 7.

As far from want, as far from vaine expence;
Tone doth en orce, the other doth entice.
Sir Ph. Sidney, in the Notes to *Har. Ariosto*, B. xi.

Its frequent correlative is *tother*, a word of similar origin, which is still in use.

†TONGUE. *To put one's tongue in his purse*, to silence him.

So muche the bettyr, and yow so muche the wurs,
That ye may now put *your toong in your purs*.
Heywood's Wit and Folly, p. 11.

†TONGUE-POWDER. Phrase.

Lingua bellat: hee layes it on with *tong-powder*.
Withals' Dictionary, ed. 1634. p. 562.

TONSWORD, *s.* Perhaps, a single-handed sword; from *ton*, for the one. I have found it only in the fantastic letter of Laneham, where he describes captain Cox, as being,

Very cunning in fens, and az hardy az Gawin, for his *tonsword* hangs at his tablz eend.
Kenilw. Illustr., p. 22.

It is repeated in the next page, where the captain is described as "floorishing with hiz *tonswoord*."

TOO BLAME. Merely an incorrectness in orthography, for *to blame*. I doubted, for some time, whether it had not some peculiar force; but finding *too* written for *to*, in various modes of application, I was satisfied that this composition had no more meaning.

But these weak wither'd saplins are *too blame*.
Dut. of Suff., G 3 b.

In faith, my lord, you are *too* wilful *blame*.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

"Too wilful blame," is, however, anomalous, and is not easily resolved into "wilfully to blame;" which it appears to signify.

Blush and confess that you be *too too blame*.
Har. Ep., i, 84.

This may mean, "too much to blame."

Not spared *too* report. *Gasc. Epist.*, ii.

Too is sometimes doubled for the sake of emphasis alone:

Adding further, that he was *too too* evill, that coulde not speake well.
Holinsh. Hist. of Irel., F 6 b, col. 2 b.

A lesson *too too* hard for living clay.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 26.

This is common. [The true character of the phrase *too-too* was first pointed out by Mr. Halliwell, in a communication to the Shakespeare Society's Papers, vol. i, p. 39.]

To TOOT. To pry, or search, [to spy]; of uncertain origin. For the conjectures on it, see T. J.

Nor *toot* in cheap-side baskets earne and late.
Hall, Sat., iv 2.

For birds in bushes *tooting*
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 66.

Marking, spying, looking, *tooting*, watching, like subtile, crafty, and sleight fellowes.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 88.

In the older authors, contemporary with Chaucer, it was *tote*, and Fairfax copies them:

Nor durst Orcano view the soldan's face,
But still upon the ground did pore and *tote*.
Fairf. Tasso, x, 56.

Scorns to let Hippocrates himself stand *tooting* on his urinal. *Decker's Gul's Hornb.*, p. 59, Dr. Nott's ed.

The learned editor says, he is not clear that this is not the sense. It seems to me quite clear that it is. The tradesmen of Tunbridge Wells were used formerly to hunt out customers on the road, at their arrival, and hence they were called *tooters*. They are now, I believe, above such practices. It was a cant term with other persons, as with *sumners*. See Harl. Misc., v, 409.

To *toot* was also used, and still is, as an imitative word, to express the sound made upon a musical instrument:

That foule musicke which a horne maketh, being *touted* in. *Chalon. Moriæ Enc.*, H b.

Hence the "*tooting* horne," quoted by Johnson from Howell, but not explained.

How fair Narcissus, *tooting* on his shade,
Reproves disdain, and tells how form doth vade.
The Arraignment of Paris, i, 5.

†TOOTH-BLANCH. Tooth-powder.

Dentifricium, tooth-powder, tooth sope, or *tooth-blanch*. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

TOOTHPICKS appear to have been first brought into use in Italy; whence the travellers who had visited that country, particularly wished to exhibit that symbol of gentility.

Now your traveller.
He, and his *tooth-pick*, at my worship's mess.
K. John, i, 1.

To have all *tooth-picks* brought unto an office.
There sealed; and such as counterfeit them mulcted.
B. Jons. Dev. an Ass, iv, 2.

The equipment of a fine gentleman is thus described by Massinger:

I have all that's requisite
To the making up of a signior. My spruce ruff,
My hooded cloak, long stocking, and pained hose,
My case of *tooth-picks*, and my silver fork,
To convey an olive neatly to my mouth.
Gr. Duke of Flor., act iii.

They were even worn, at one time, as an ornament in the hat:

Richly suited, but unsuitable; just like the brooch and *tooth-pick*, which wear not now.
All's Well that Ends, &c., i, 1.

See PICK-TOOTH, which was sometimes used.

†TOOTH-RAKE. A toothpick.

Dentiscalpium, Martiali. Instrumentum exesis dentibus eradendis nitidandisque accommodum, ὀδοντοξίστης, Polluci, ὀδοντόγλυφον, ὀδοντογλυφὶς, fit autem vel e metallo, vel lentisci ligno, vel præcuspidatis calamis. Curedent. A tooth-scraper. or *tooth-rake*. *Nomenclator*.

†TOOTHSOME. Tasty.

Dulce, Cicer. Amaro contrarium, quod manifesta voluptate linguam imbuit. γλυκὺ, γλυκερὸν. Homero. Doux. Sweete: delicious: *toothsome*: not bitter.
Nomenclator.

†TOP. A method of cheating at dice, called *the top*, was in vogue about the year 1709. It is mentioned and described in an advertisement prefixed to the Tatler, No. 68. See TOPPING.

†TOP. Chief.

His brother soveraign was his *top* murder; nothing remain'd after that unless it were his lady mother.
Rymer on Tragedies, 1678, p. 38.

†*To* TOP. To dress the head.

Always pruning, always cropping?
Is her brightness still obscur'd?
Ever dressing, ever *topping*?
Always curing, never cur'd?
Quarles's Emblems.

†*To* TOP OFF. To drink at a draught.

Its no heinous offence (beleeve me) for a young man to hunt harlots, to *toppe of* a canne roundly: its no great fault to breake open dores.
Terence in English, 1614

TOPLESS, *a.* Supreme, having no superior; originally, having no top.

Sometimes, great Agamemnon,
Thy *topless* deputation he puts on.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3

Who did betwixt them hoise
Shrill tumult to a *topless* height.
Chapman's Iliad, cited by Johnson.

Loud fame calls ye,
Pitch'd on the *topless* Apenine.
B. & Fl. Bonduca, iii, 2.

The first folio reads, very absurdly, *Perinine*, for *Apenine*, or *Apennine*, as it should be.

Other examples are given by the commentators.

To TOPPICE, or TAPPICE. To hide, or take shelter. An old term in hunting; said to be from the French, but, on inquiry, I cannot find such a word. See TAPISHED.

Like a ranger,
May *toppice* where he likes. *Lady Alimony*, F 1 b.

The word receives some further change in the Scottish dialect, where it becomes *tapis*:

Are the actions of the most part of men much differing from the exercise of the spider, that pitcheth toyls and is *tapist*, to prey on the smaller creatures?
Drummond's Cypress Grove, p. 119.

See also Jamieson.

TOPPING THE DICE. An art practised by sharpers at ordinaries, and thus described:

That is, when they take up both dice, and seem to put them in the box, and shaking the box, you would think them both there, by reason of the ratling occasioned with the screwing of the box, whereas one of them is at the top of the box, between his two forefingers, or secured by thrusting a forefinger into the box. *Complete Gamester* (1681), p. 11.

To TOPPLE, *v. n.* To fall by being top-heavy; or, actively, to throw down head-foremost. Shakespeare uses it both ways.

1. Neutrally:

Though castles *topple* on their warder's heads.
Mach., iv, 1.

2. Actively:

And *topples* down
Steeples, and moss-grown tow'rs. 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

I have not found it in other authors; but Mr. Todd has given an example of it, as an active verb, from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TOPSIDE-TURVEY. I find this in an old play, and it seems to afford a better origin of the still common expression *topsy-turvy*, than Skinner's conjecture of *top in turf*. *Turvey*, indeed, still wants explanation. See Johnson.

When thwarting destiny, at Africk walls,
Did *topside-turvey* turn their common-wealth.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, p. 301.

Examples of *topsy-turvy* are common enough.

†*To* TOPWRITE. To proclaim.

Mot. Nad be, none pleasaunce is me ylaft,
This white *topwriteth* my much years, I wis
My fire yreken is in ashen cold,
I can no whit of daliance.
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

TOR, *s.* A tower, or a steep hill; the Saxon word *tor*, had both those senses.

This Camalet, some time a famous towre or castle, standeth at the south end of the church of South Gadbury, the same is situate on a very high *tor*, or hil. *Stowe's Annals* (1592), sign. D 6.

The name still remains in very remote parts of the country; as Glastonbury *Tor*, in Somersetshire, and Mam *Tor*, in Derbyshire; both spoken of by Fuller, under *Maim*, or *Mam Tor*:

Tor is a hill ascending steep, as Glassenbury *Tor*.
Worthies, Derbyshire.

Mam Tor is generally supposed to mean the mother-hill, as being superior to the rest; but Fuller derives it in a more fanciful way. It has been celebrated as the fifth wonder of the Peak, and in that capacity is sung by the Peakish poet, C. Cotton:

This haughty mountain by indulgent fame
Preferr'd t' a wonder, *Mam-Tor* has to name.
Tor in that country jargon's uncouth sense
Expressing any craggy eminence,
From *tower*; but then why *Mam*, I can't surmise,
Unless because, mother to that [which] does rise
Out of her ruins. *Wonders of Peake.*

This conjecture agrees with that suggested by Fuller. This mountain is one mile and a half north-east of Elden Hole, and one mile west of Castleton.

TORCH-BEARER. As masking was practised chiefly by night, *torch-bearers* appear to have been constant attendants upon it.

We have not made good preparation.
S. We have not spoke as yet of *torchbearers*.
Merch. Ven., ii, 4.

This was for a mask.

He is just like a *torch-bearer* to maskers; he wears good cloaths, and is ranked in good company, but he doth nothing. *Decker & Webst. Westw. Ho.*
Yes, he may slip in for a *torch-bearer*, so he melt not too fast, that he will last till the masque be done.
B. Jons. Masque of Christm., vi, p. 4.

They are mentioned also in the stage-directions to another masque, p. 132.

TORPENT, *a.*, instead of torpid. Exemplified in T. J. from H. More's Song of the Soul; and from Evelyn. I have not met with other examples.

TORT, *s.* Wrong. A French word.

'Gainst him that had them long oppress'd with *tort*,
And fast imprisoned in sieged fort.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 4.
Spring of sedition, strife, oppression, *tort*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 30.

Exemplified also from bishop Hall. See T. J.

TORTIOUS, *a.* Injurious; from *tort*.

Ne ought he car'd whom he endamaged
By *tortious* wrong, or whom bereaved of right.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 18.

TORTIVE, *a.* Twisted, turned aside.

And divert his grain
Tortive, and errant from his course of growth.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.

Peculiar to this passage, as far as we at present know.

TORUPPE. Probably a blunder, for *interrupt*. The speaker is in liquor, and says, "This wine so intoxicate my braine, that to be hanged by and bye I cannot speake plaine."

When there were not so many captious fellows as now,
That would *toruppe* men for every trifell, I wot not how. *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, p. 221.

TOSSING. Very obscurely used in the two following passages.

My goodly *tossing* sporiar's neele chave lost ich wot not where. *Gammer Gurton*, O. Pl., ii, 36.
Dart ladles, *tossing* irons,
And tongs like thunder-bolts.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, ii, 5.

From these two passages united, Mr. Reed was inclined to think (O. Pl., xii, 377) that *tossing* sometimes meant *sharp*; but I know not of any authority for it. Being here joined with ladles and tongs, perhaps *tossing irons* may mean pokers; but the *tossing needle* is still obscure.

†TOTER. Apparently, a long and outstanding nose. *Shirley's Duke's Mistress*, iv, 1.

TOTTER'D, for tattered. The word appears to have been so pronounced for a long time.

And wound our *totter'd* colours clearly up.
K. John, v, 5.

So the old editions read, where the moderns have *tattered*.

O, would my blood drop out from every vein,
As doth this water from my *totterd* robes.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 409.
Whose garment was so *tottered*, that it was easie to number every thred. *Lyly's Endimion*, v, 1.

Many other examples are cited by the commentators.

TOTTY, *a.* Tottering, unsteady. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser.

For yet his noule was *totte* of the must
Which he was treading in the wine-fat's tea.
Spens. F. Q., VII. *on Mutabilities*, Stanz. 39.

So also in his Shepherd's Kal. for February.

TOUCH, *s.*, was often used for any costly marble; but was properly the *basanites* of the Greeks, a very hard black granite, such as that on which the Adulitic inscription, and that from Rosetta, now in the British Museum are inscribed. See a note on the *basanite*, or *touch*, in dean Vincent's Commerce of the Ancients, vol. ii, p. 534, note 17. It obtained its name from being used as a test for gold, thence called *touch-stone*.

Thou art not, Penshurst, built to envious show
Of *touch* or marble. *B. Jons. Forest.*, B. ii. 2.
With alabaster, *tuch*, and porphyry adorn'd.
Drayt. Polyolb., xvi, p. 954.
He built this house of *tutch* and alabaster.
Har. Ariost., xliii, 14.

Harington describes a lady with a straw hat, in these magnificent metaphors:

Ambitious straw that so high placed is.
What architect this work so strangely matcht?
An yvory house, doores, wals, and windowes *tuch*,
A gilded roof, with straw all over-thatcht.
Where shall pearl bide when place of straw is such?
Epigr., iv. 91.

Allot, in England's Parnassus, cites these lines from Harington's Ariosto:

The porch was all of porphyrie and *tutch*,
In which the sumptuous building raised was.
Ariost., xliii, 68.

On this the editor of the reprint, my friend Park, says in a note, "a misprint perhaps for *such*." He will now see that the reading was very correct. It was often written *tuch*, or *tutch*, as above.

Touch, was therefore used also for test, meaning touch-stone.

Ah, Buckingham, now do I play the *touch*,
To try if you be current gold again.

Not now used. See Johnson, *Touch*, Nos. 5 and 6. Hence, probably, the phrase *true as touch*, completely true:

Though *true as touch*, though daughter of a king.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 2.

To *keep touch*, to be steady to appointment. *Johnson*, No. 16. Both are now disused. See under KEEP.

It being impossible to make satisfaction
To my so many creditors, all deserving,
I can *keep touch* with none. *Mass. Bashf. Lover*, v, 3.
But will the dainty domine, the schoolmaster,
Keep touch, d' ye think? *B. & Fl. Two Noble K.*, ii, 3.

†TOUCHER. A skilful archer; one who always touches the mark.

Mammon well follow'd; Cupid bravely led;
Both *touchers*; equal fortune makes a dead:
No reed can measure where the conquest lies;
Take my advice; compound, and share the prize.
Quarles's Emblems

†TOUCH-BOX. A tar-box?

Then with a *tuchbox* of transalpine tarre,
Turning thrice round, and stirring not a jot.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUGHT. Tight.

In which extremity I thought it fit
To put in use a stratagem of wit,
Which was, eight bullocks bladders we had bought
Puft stiffly full with wind, bound fast and *tought*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

†TOURNEY. A tournament.

In revels, justs, and *turnies* he spent more,
Then five of his fore-fathers did before.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TOUZE. Some article of dress worn by the Irish.

There are other fashion boores, who weare white linnen breeches as close as Irish *touzes*, but so long, that they are turned up at the shooe in a role like a maides sleeves at the hand, but what these fellowes want in the bignesse of their hose, they have in dublets, for their sleeves are as big as breeches, and the bodies great enough to hold a kinderkin of beere and a barrell of butter. *Taylor's Workes*, 1680

TOWARD, or TOWARDS. In a state of preparation, going towards a conclusion.

What might be *toward*, that this sweaty haste,
Doth make the night joint-labourer with the day?
Haml., i, 1.
We have a trifling foolish banquet *towards*.
Rom. & Jul., i, 5.
Here's a voyage *towards* that will make us all.
Middleton's Phœnix.

†TOWER. The lofty dressing of the ladies' hair which came into fashion late in the 17th century.

Should I adorn my head with curles and *towers*,
When a poor skipper's cap does cover yours?
Ovid Travestie, 1681, p. 63.
Good. Thou talk'st high, Jack.
Tru. Not so high as the ladies *toors*. I tell thee, Ned Goodfeild, 'tis a frightful thing to see some women, that pass for beauties in due time and place, undress'd; I do not mean naked; but only their face without the *toor*, shades, locks, hollows, bullies, and some transitory patches. *Woman turn'd Bully*, 1675.
Lov. D' you mean her, madam, with the great black *toor*, and face all spotted, with the flowr'd-sattin petticoat laced up almost as high as——. *Ibid.*

†TOWN. *To come to town*, to become common.

This first was court-like, nowe 'tis *come to towne*;
'Tis comon growne with every country clowne.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600, MS.

†TOWN-BULL. It was formerly the custom to keep a bull for the common use of the town.

This piece of officer, this nasty patch,
(Whose understanding sleepes out many a watch)
Ran like a *towne bull*, roaring up and downe,
Saying that we had meant to fire the towne.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TOWN-TOP. See PARISH-TOP.

†TOWZER. A sort of ship.

And now the Belgians, having lost their Archithalassus, and some three or four more of their biggest *towzers*, made all the sail they could to their own coasts, and the palatine was glad he was rid of 'em so. *The Pagan Prince*, 1690.

†TOXED. This word occurs twice in Heywood's Philocothonista, 1635, in the sense of *intoxicated*. We also find *toxing*, p. 29, intoxicating.

To TOZE, or TOSE. To pull, or pluck. "To loosen by pulling." *Wilkins, Univ. Lang.* Coles renders it by *carpo, vellico.* A term used in the dressing of wool, equivalent to *tease*, and made like it from *tæsan*, Saxon. Capell says, "A word proper to carders, signifying to pull or draw out their wool." He adds a conjecture, that it might come from *tozzare*, Italian, to pull or break in pieces; which would be probable, were it not much more so that the word is originally English, or rather Saxon, and *tease*, *tose*, and *towse*, only different forms of it.

Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?
Winter's Tale, iv, 3.

To *touse* is doubtless the same word, a little more changed:

For still impetuous vicissitude
Towseth the world.
Marst. Malc., act iv, O. Pl., iv, 86.

To TRACT, for to trace, or track.

Well did he *tract* his steps, as he did ryde,
Yet would not neare approch in danger's eye.
Spens. F. Q., VI, vii, 3.

He saw the way all dyde
With streames of bloud, which *tracting* by the traile,
Ere long they came. *Ibid.*, VI, vii, 17.

†Neither may any man *tract* his waies, or trie his secrets. *The Devil Conjur'd*, 1596.

†TRACTIVE. An attractive.

Acad. This is a subtle *tractive* when thanks may be felt and seene. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606.

†TRADE.

The utter part of the wheele, called the *trade*.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 79.

TRADE, *s.* Current use, frequency of resort; as traffic sometimes, at present. A road of much traffic, *i. e.*, frequent resort.

Or I'll be buried in the king's highway,
Some way of common *trade*. *Rich II*, iii, 3.

Labour, employment:

Long did I serve this lady,
Long was my travel, long my *trade* to win her.
Massing. Very Wom.

In Spenser, for tread, or footstep; perhaps, only for the rhyme:

As shephearde's curre that in darke evening's shade,
Hath tracted forth some salvage beaste's *trade*.
F. Q., II, vi, 39.

†TRADUCT. A translation.

It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by transfusion use to take wind from one vessell to another, so things translated into another tongue lose of their primative vigor and strength, unles' a paraphrasticall version be permitted, and then the *traduct* may exceed the originall.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TRAIN, *s.* Artifice, stratagem.

Devilish Macbeth
By many of these *trains* hath sought to win me
Into his power. *Macb.*, iii, 4.

But subtil Archimag, that Una sought
By *traynes* into new troubles to have toste.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 24.

And more perchance, by treason and by *train*,
To murder us they secretly consent.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 86.

Because thou entrappest ladies by *traines*.
Lyly's Galathea, iv, 2.

TRAMMEL. A contrivance by which horses were taught to pace or amble, that is, to move the legs on the same side together, which is not natural to them. The word is still common in metaphorical use; as, to move in *trammels*, to be confined and embarrassed.

To TRAMMEL. To confine, and tie up.

If th' assassination
Could *trammel* up the consequence. *Macb.*, i, 7.

The mode of *tramelling* a horse to teach him to amble, is exactly described in G. Markham's Way to Wealth, p. 48, the amount of which is this, that having strong pieces of girth web, and proper straps and buckles, you are to fasten them.

One to his neer fore-leg, and his neer hinder-leg, the other to his farre fore-leg and his farre hinder leg, which is call'd among horsemen *trameling*: with these you shall let him walk in some inclosed piece of ground, till he can so perfectly go in the same, that when at any time you offer to chase him, you may see him amble swiftly and truly; then you shall take him backe and ride him with the same *trammels*, at least three or foure times a day, till you find that he is so perfect, that no way can be so rough and uneven as to compel him to alter his stroke, [or] to go unnimbly.

This, he says, is the only certain and true way to make a horse amble, though many others are pretended. *Trammel* is the name also for a peculiar kind of net. Spenser uses it in this sense, F. Q., II, ii, 15. See Todd's edition.

†Nay, Cupid, pitch thy *trammel* where thou please,
Thou canst not fail to take such fish as these?
Thy thriving sport will ne'er be spent; no need
To fear, when ev'ry cork's a world, thou'lt speed.
Quarles's Emblems.

†TRAMMELET. A snare, applied to a woman's hair.

Or like Aurora when with pearl she sc's
Her long dischevel'd rose-crown'd *trammelets*.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

TRAMELLER, *s.* A person who used a trammel-net.

The net is love's right worthily supported,
Bacchus one end, the other Ceres guideth,
Like *tramellers* this god and goddess sported,
To take each foule that in their walkes abideth.
An Old-fashioned Love, 1594, E b.

†TRAMPLER. A lawyer.

The *trampler* is in hast, O cleere the way,
Takes fees with both hands cause he cannot stay,
No matter wheth'r the cause be right or wrong,
So hee be payd for letting out his tongue.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TRANECT, *s.* A word occurring only once, and that in a speech relating to the passage between Padua and Venice. It seems to imply some place from which the public boat was used to set out. There are four sluices leading from the Brenta into the Laguno of Venice, at the last of which there might be *traino*, or *tranetto*, a machine to draw the boat through the pass, and this might be rendered by some English writer *tranect*.

Bring them, I pray thee, with imagin'd speed,
Unto the *tranect*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice. *Merch. Ven.*, iii, 4.

There is no pretence to change the word, which is found in all the old copies; but Rowe substituted *traject*, which was long followed by other editors. Some old book of travels may perhaps elucidate the subject, but I have not succeeded in the search.

To TRANSMEW, from *transmuer*, French. To change, or metamorphose; to transmute.

Men into stones therewith he could *transmew*,
And stones to dust, and dust to nought at all.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 35.

Spenser often uses it.

†*To* TRANSMISS. To transmit.

Bag. Any reversions yet? nothing *transmiss'd*?
Rime. No gleanings, James? no trencher analects?
Cartwright's Ordinary, 1651.

†*To* TRANSMUTATE. To change.

Here fortune her faire face first *transmutated*.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†TRANSPORTATION. Transport.

She did bite her lips in pronouncing the words softly to herself, sometimes she would smile, and her eyes would sparkle with a sudden *transportation*.
History of Francion, 1655

†TRAPPING. One of the methods of cheating practised among the London thieves.

And last for their art of *trapping*. This is mystery that they commonly manage either by the assistance of a pregnant whore, or by the help of some letters, or papers, that they pick out of your pocket, that gives them an inlet into your affairs.
Countrey Gentleman's Vade Mecum.

To TRASH. A word formerly obscure, from the extreme rareness of its known examples. We had, in fact, only two passages, in which we could be certain of the reading; one in the Tempest, and another in Beaumont and Fletcher's Bonduca: for in Othello the reading is merely conjectural, as the oldest editions have *trace*. In the Tempest, from being joined with *overtopping*, it has been supposed to allude to lopping of trees; but if we examine the context, no such violent measure seems there suggested. Prospero says that his brother, having the care of government deputed to him, became

Perfected how to grant suits,
How to deny them; whom to advance, and whom
To *trash* for overtopping. *Temp.*, i, 2.

It stands, therefore, opposed only to *advance*, and seems to mean no more than that those who were too forward, he *kept back*,—did not advance. To cut them off, would have been a measure to create alarm. Now this is exactly what it means in Bonduca. I did not fly so fast, says Caratach, because the boy Hengo *trashed*, or stopped, me:

I fled too,
But not so fast; your jewel had been lost then, [*i. e.* if I had done so.]
Young Hengo there, he *trasht* me, Nennius.
Bonduca, i, 1.

That is, he checked or stopped my flight. I conceive, therefore, that it is a hunting term, for checking or stopping the dogs, when too forward; but the only confirmation of it which I have yet found, is in Markham's Country Contentments; where, speaking of the huntsman's implements, he mentions *trashes*, with couples, liams, and collars; whence we may suppose *trash* to have been some kind of strap, or implement to restrain them:

Above this lower room shall be your huntsman's lodgings, wherein he shall also keep his couples,

hams, collars, *trashes*, boxes, and pots, with salves, and oyntments. B I, ch. i, p. 16.

Warton says, that to *trash* is a hunting term in the north, and perhaps elsewhere, and signifies to correct, or rate. He claims also *overtopping* for the hunters; which, if proved, would have great force. See his note on the passage of Othello. His proof is, perhaps, rather slight: but if it should happen to be right, we shall then understand clearly the two passages where the word certainly occurs. In the one case the overforward were checked; in the other, the flight of the brave soldier was restrained: and the probability of the conjecture in Othello is strengthened; for there it is actually joined with "quick-hunting," or *overtopping*, getting before the pack:

If this poor trash of Venice [Roderigo] whom I *trash*
For his quick-hunting, bear the putting on.
Othello, ii, 1.

Trace, the old reading, has no apparent sense; and the unusual repetition of *trash*, in different senses, may have been the very thing which led to the alteration; the scribe, or printer, thinking that it could not be right. The difficulty arising from the want of examples is now removed; for in Todd's edition of Johnson, four examples are given from prose writers, in which to *trash* undeniably means to check the pace or progress of any one. "To *trash*, or overslow." *Hammond.* "Foreslowed and *trashed*." *Id.* These passages afford a full confirmation of the sense here asserted. See T. J.

TRASHING, in the following passage, seems to mean dashing, or making a flourish:

A guarded lacky to run before it, and py'd liveries to come *trashing after it*. *Puritan*, iv, 1, *Suppl.*, ii, 603.

†TRAVERS. A barrier, or a sliding door, or moveable screen.

At the approach of the countesse into the greate chamber, the hoboyes played untill the roome was marshaled, which once ordered, a *travers* slyded away.
Marston's Masque at Ashby Castle, MS.

Item. We will that our said son be in his chamber, and for all night livery to be set, the *travers* drawn anon upon eight of the clock, and all persons from thence then to be avoided, except such as shall be deputed and appointed to give their attendance upon him all night; and that they enforce themselves to make him merry and joyous towards his bed.
Letters and Ordinances, 1473.

Then the heraulte proclaymed that the *traverses* and chayers of the champions should bee removed. *Hall.*

†TRAVERSE. Cross, athwart.

Thine's the right mettall, thine's still big with sense,
And stands as square as a good conscience.
No *traverse* lines, all written like a man.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TRAVESSE. Perhaps for *traverse*.

The fabricke was a mountaine with two descents, and severed with two *travesses*.
The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne, 1612.

To TRAUNT, or TRANT. To traffic in an itinerary manner, like a pedlar. Bailey, and some others, confine it to the carrying of fish; but it is alleged to have been general.

And had some *traunting* merchant to his sire,
That traffick'd both by water and by fire.
Hall's Satires, IV, ii.

TRAUNTERS, *s.* Persons who so traffic; from the verb. Blount describes them thus:

Riparii,—those that bring fish from the sea-side in Wales to the midland. Elsewhere called *ripiers*.
Glossographia.

TRAY-TRIP, or TREA-TRIP. An old game, undoubtedly played with dice; and probably in the tables. Some commentators, however, have fancied that it resembled the game called *hop-scotch*, or *Scotch-hop;* but this seems to rest merely upon unauthorised conjecture.

Shall I play my freedom at *tra-trip*, and become thy bond-slave? *Twelfth N.*, ii, 5.

It is not likely that a great stake should be played for at a childish game of activity. In the Scornful Lady of Beaumont and Fletcher, the Chaplain complains that the Butler had broken his head, and being asked the reason, says, for

Reproving him at *tra-trip*, sir, for swearing
Act ii, sc. 1.

This clearly intimates the effect of adverse luck. It is joined with *mum-chance*, which was also a game at dice; though, perhaps, sometimes played with cards:

Nor play with costar-mongers at mum-chance, *tray-trip*. *B. Jons. Alch.*, v, 4.

The following is decisive, as to both games:

But, leaving cardes, let's go to dice awhile,
To passage, *treitrippe*, hazarde, or mumchance.
Machivell's Dogg, sign. B

Success in it depended upon throwing a trois:

And *trip* without a *treye* makes had-I-wist,
To sit and mourne among the sleeper's ranke. *Ibis.*

TREACHER, *s.* Traitor; hence the word treachery.

Fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves, and *treachers*, by spherical predominance. *Lear*, i, 2.

No knight, but *treachour*, full of false despight.
Spens. F. Q., I, iv, 41.

Your wife, an honest woman,
Is meat twice sod to you, sir; O, you *treachour*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in his H., v, 10.

Play not two parts,
Treacher and coward both. *B. and Fl. Rolls*, iii, 1.

TREACHETOUR, *s.* A traitor. In Chaucer, *tregetour* means a juggler, which Mr. Tyrwhitt derives from *treget*, deceit, or imposture, a word several times used by Chaucer, as well as its derivative, *tregetry*. See his note on C. T., v. 11453. Whence *treget* is derived, he doubts; but probably its real origin was *tresgier*, magic, or juggling: which we find in Roquefort, a work not published in Mr. Tyrwhitt's time.

Abide, ye caytive *treachetours* untrew.
Spens. F. Q., VI, viii, 7

He has it also elsewhere. See T. J.

†**TREACLE-WATER**. Triacle, corrupted into treacle, was a favorite name for a universal antidote, and many mixtures were announced for this purpose. The word was derived from the Greek θηριακὰ. *Treacle-waters* were in great repute in the seventeenth century, and were made variously, as will be seen from the following receipts. The addition of treacle probably arose from a misinterpretation of the name.

To distil treacle water.—Take one ounce of harts-horn shaved, and boil it in three pints of carduus water till it come to a quart, then take the roots of elecampane, gentian, cypress, tormentil, and of citron rinds, of each one ounce, borage, bugloss, rosemary flowers, of each two ounces, then take a pound of the best old treacle, and dissolve it in six pints of white-wine, and three pints of rose-water, so infuse all together, and distil it.

The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual, 1676, p. 12.

Treacle water.—Take three ounces of Venice treacle, and mingle it in a quart of spirits of wine, set it in horse-dung 4 or 5 daies, then still it in ashes or sand twice over; after take the bottom which is left in the still, and put to it a pint of spirit of wine, and set it in the dung till the tincture be clean out of it, and strain the clear tincture out of it, and set it on the fire till it become to be a thick consistence; it must be kept with a soft fire. And so the like with saffron.
Ibid.

To make treacle-water, good in surfeits, &c.—Take the husks of green-walnuts, four handfuls; of the juice of rue, carduus, marigolds and balm, of each a pint; green perasitis roots, one pound; angelica and masterwort, of each half a pound; the leaves of scordium four handfuls; old Venice-treacle and mithridate, of each eight ounces; six quarts of canary; of vinegar three quarts, and of lime-juice one quart: which being two days digested in a bath in a close vessel, distill them in sand, &c. *The Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

TREAGUE, *s.* A truce, or cessation of arms; *treuga*, German, or *tregua*, Italian.

She them besought, during their quiet *treague*,
Into her lodging to repaire awhile.
Spens. F. Q., II, ii, 38.

†**TREASE**. Perhaps only a corruption of *trees*.

It hedged was with honysuckles,
Or periclimenum:
Well myxed with small cornus *trease*,
Swete bryer, and ligustrum.
A Poesie in Forme of a Vision, 1563.

†*To* **TREASURE**. To enrich.

Heere every acre of mens lands were measur'd:
And by a heavy taxe the king was *treasur'd*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†**TREASUROUS**. To be treasured.

Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel t' all the human race.
Chapm., Hom. Hymn to Earth.

†*To* **TREAT**. To entreat.

Now here's a friend doth to thy fame confesse,
Thy wit were greater if thy worke were lesse.
He from thy labour *treats* thee to give o're,
And then thy ease and wit will be much more.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

At last he headlong made
To us to shore, with wofull *treats* and teares.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632

But none of all her *treats* or bitter teares
Remove his thoughts. *Ibid*

†**TREAT**. An entertainment; a party. Now applied only to a child's party.

Fine *treats* and balls she is invited to,
And he, good man, consents that she shall go.
The Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony, 1706.

TREE-GEESE. A name given to barnacles, from their supposed metamorphosis, which is nowhere more minutely described in verse than by Drayton:

Whereas those scatter'd trees, which naturally partake
The fatness of the soil, (in many a slimy lake,
Their roots so deeply soak'd,) send from their stocky bough
A soft and sappy gum, from which those *tree-geese* grow
Call'd barnacles by us, which like a jelly first
To the beholder seem, then, by the fluxure nurst,
Still great and greater thrive, until you well may see
Them turn'd to perfect fowls, when dropping from the tree
Into the merey pond, which under them doth lie,
Wax ripe, and taking wing, away in flocks do fly;
Which well our ancients did among our wonders place. *Polyolb.*, xxvii, p. 1190.

See BARNACLE.

TREEN. Trees; the old plural of *tree*.

The wrathfull winter, hastning on apace,
With blustring blasts had all ybar'd the *treene*.
Sackv. Induct., Mirr. Mag., 255.

The king's pavillion was the grassy green,
Under safe shelter of the shadie *treen*.
Hall, Satires, III, i.

Erminia's steed the while his mistress bore,
Through forests thick among the shady *treen*.
Fairf. Tasso, vii, 1.

TREEN, *a.* Wooden; made of the matter of a tree. "*Piscina*,—a great vat, or *treene* vessel, conteining hot

or colde water to bath in." *Ab. Fleming, Nomencl.*, p. 194, b.

So left her where she now is turned to *treen* mould.
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 39.

So likewise in I, vii, 26.

Well, after this bride cam thear by too and too, a dozen damzels for bride-maids: that for favor, attyre, for facion and cleanlines, were az meete for such a bride, az a *treen* ladl for a porige pot.
Lancham's Letter, Kenilw. Ill., p. 18.

After treating of birch wine, Evelyn says,

To shew our reader yet that these are no novel experiments, we are to know, that a large tract of the world almost altogether subsists on these *treen* liquors; especially that of the date, which, being grown to about seven or eight foot in height, they wound, as we have taught, for the sap, which they call Toddy, a very famous drink in the East Indies.
On Forest Trees, Chap. 16.

By *treen* liquors, he evidently means, such as are drawn from trees.

†At homely boorde his quiet foode, his drinkes in *treene* bee tane,
When oft the proude in cuppes of gold, with wine receive their bane.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

†TREMBLERS. The name of a religious sect.

As thus I strol'd along the street,
Such gangs and parcels did I meet
Of these quaint primitive dissemblers,
In old queen Bess's days call'd *Tremblers*;
For their sham shaking, and their shivering,
When the kind spirit was endeavouring,
With flint of faith, and steel of grace,
To strike a light. *Hudibras Redivivus.*

To TRENCH. To cut, or carve; *trancher*, French.

This weak impress of love is like a figure
Trenched in ice. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 2.

Safe in a ditch he bides,
With twenty *trenched* gashes on his head.
Macb., iii, 4.

The word is still used in its literal sense of "to cut a trench."

Also to entrench, or incroach:

I must once more make bold, sir,
To *trench* upon your patience.
Mass. Great D. of Flo., v, 1.

Madam, I am bold
To *trench* so far upon your privacy.
Id., Bashf. Lover, i, 1.

Perhaps this word is hardly yet disused, in any of its senses.

TRENCHANT, *a.* Cutting, sharp.

Let not the virgin's cheek
Make soft thy *trenchant* sword. *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.
And either champion drew his *trenchant* blade.
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 53.

Spenser uses the more antiquated form, *trenchand:*

And with his *trenchand* blade her boldly kept
From turning back. *F. Q.*, I, i, 17.

TRENCHER, *s.* A wooden platter, long used instead of metallic, china, or earthen plates. It was even considered as a stride of luxury, when trenchers were often changed in one meal. In the Saturnian age, it is said,

The Venetian carved not his meat with a silver pitch-fork, neither did the sweet-toothed Englishman shift a dozen of *trenchers* at one meal.
Decker's Gul's H. B., ch. i.

And with an humble chaplain it was expressly stipulated, says bishop Hall, "that he never change his *trencher* twice." The term, a good *trencher-man*, was then equivalent to a *hearty feeder.*

[*To lick the trencher*, to act the parasite.]

†A fellow that can licke his lordes or his ladies *trencher* in one smooth tale or merrie lye, and picke their purses in another.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 263.

TRENCHMORE, *s.* A kind of lively tune, in triple time, to which it was usual to dance in a rough and boisterous manner; in fact, a kind of romping dance, like the cushion-dance, with which it was classed: or the more modern country bumpkin. [It was properly the name of the dance, which was not always performed to one tune.] In the Rehearsal, the Sun, Moon, and the Earth are said to dance the hey to the tune of *trenchmore*. In the Appendix to sir John Hawkins's History of Music (No. 14), a tune of this name is given, from Playford's Dancing Master (1698).

All the windows i' the town dance a new *trenchmore*.
B. & Fl. Island Pr., v, p. 355.

I'll make him dance a *trenchmore* to my sword.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 454.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures, then the corantoes, and the galliards, and this kept up with ceremony; and at length to *trenchmore* and the cushion-dance. *Selden's Table-talk.*

Metaphorically, for the freaks of madmen:

Here lie such youths
Will make you start, if they but dance their *trenchmores*. *B. & Fl. Pilgrim*, iv, 3.

†Nimble-heel'd mariners (like so many dancers) capring in the pompes and vanities of this sinful world. sometimes a morisco, or *trenchmore* of forty miles long, to the tune of Dusty my deare, Dirty come thou to me, Dun out of the mire, or I waile in woe and plunge in paine: all these dances have no other musicke. *Taylor's Navy of Land Ships*, 1627.

To TRENCHMORE. To dance to the tune so called.

Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock,
Trenchmore with apes, play musick to an owle.
Marston, Satires, B. I, ii.

To TREND, *v. n.* To turn in an oblique direction; a nautical term, chiefly applied to the direction of a coast, which occurs still in the journals of

seamen. Dr. Johnson supposes it corrupted from *tend;* but this may be doubted. He quotes Dryden for it. But in the following passage it seems to mean merely flowing on:

As a stream descending
From his fair heads to sea, becomes in *trending*
More puissant. *G. Tooke's Belides*, p. 2.

To TREND, *v. a.* To bend, or cause to turn.

Not farre beneath, i' the valley as she *trends*
Her silver stream. *Browne, Brit. Past.*, II, iii, p. 110.

†TRENDLE. A hoop; the hoop of a wheel.

Whirls with a whiff the sails of swelling clout,
The sails do sway the winged shaft about.
Each shaft the wheel, the wheel the *trendle* turns,
And that the stone which grindes the flowry corns.
Du Bartas.

A cracknel or cake made like a *trendell*, or writhen like a rope *Nomenclator.*

TRENTALL, *s.* A collection of thirty masses, said on thirty different days, for the repose of a person deceased. A term common in popish times. From *trentel*, or *trantel*, old French. "*Trentel* pro officio triginta missarum dixerunt Galli." *Du Cange.*

Their diriges, their *trentalls*, and their shrifts.
S. Woman Hater, 453.

By dirges, *trentalls*, masses, pray'rs, and vows.
Har. Ariosto, xxxvii, 52.

And satisfy, with *trentals*, dirges, prayers,
Th' offended spirit of the wrouged king.
Marlow, Lust's Dom., act v; *Anc. Dr.*, i, 172.

The *trentals* were, in fact, the same as the MONTH'S-MINDS, as we learn on the authority of bishop Fleetwood:

Tricennalia were called *trentals*, from *trigintalia*, and in English a month's-mind; because the service lasted a month, or 30 days, in which they said so many masses. *Chron. Precosium*, p. 136, ed. 1707.

See also Du Cange, in *Tricenarium.* Herrick seems to use it for a mere dirge, or elegy:

I'll sing no more of death, or shall the grave
No more my dirges and my *trentals* have.
Herrick, p. 268.

†For legacyes, *trentalls*, with scalacely messys,
Whereby ye have made the people very assys.
Bale's Kynge Johan, p. 17.

†TRESK.

And send forth winter in her rustie weede,
To waile my bemoanings,
While Idis *tresk* doe tune my country reede
Unto my groanings.
England's Helicon, 1614.

†*To* TRESS. To curl.

No, otherwise love, if thou it doest behold in two faire eyes, or in the *tressed* lockes, oh, how it pleaseth, seemes, and doth allure.
Passenger of Benvenuto, 1612.

†TREST. Trusty.

So shall you finde me, in this love of new,
To be as faithfull, secret, *trest*, and trew. *Du Bartas.*

TRIBULATION. A name probably assumed by a puritanical society, meeting on Tower Hill.

Youths that no audience but the *tribulation* of Tower-hill, or the limbs of Lime-house, their dear brothers, are able to endure. *Hen. VIII*, v, 3.

Tribulation was sometimes taken as a Christian name, by those *wise* teachers:

Nor call yourselves
By names of *Tribulation*, Persecution,
Restraint, Long-patience, and such like, affected
By the whole family or wood of you.
B. Jons. Alch., iii, 2.

Tribulation is, indeed, the name given to the puritan in that play.

TRICE, *s.* A very small portion; probably from *tricæ*, trifles. Johnson conjectures from *trait*, French; but that is too remote. It is now only used in the familiar phrase "in a *trice;*" but not as in the following passage:

Should, in this *trice* of time,
Commit a thing so monstrous, to dismantle
So many folds of favour. *Lear*, i, 1.

Mr. Todd says, "I should rather suppose from *thrice*, or while one can count three;" a very good guess, which he corroborates from Gower. See T. J.

TRICK, *s.* Character, peculiarity.

In our heart's table; heart, too capable
Of every line and *trick* of his sweet favour.
All's W. that E. W., i, 1.

He hath a *trick* of Cœur-de-lion's face. *John*, i, 1.

Shakespeare applies it to peculiarity of sound:

The *trick* of that voice, I do well remember;
Is 't not the king? *Lear*, iv, 6.

To TRICK. To dress out, or adorn.

Which they *trick* up with new-tuned oaths.
Henry V, iii, 6.

Common in Shakespeare, and many other authors, and perhaps hardly worth notice here.

TRICKE, *a.* The same as *tricksy*, neat, elegant.

The same reason I finde true in two bowes that I have, whereof the one is quicke of caste, *tricke*, and trimme both for pleasure and profite: the other is a lugge, slow of caste, &c. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 6.

TRICKING, *s.* Dress, or ornament.

Go get us properties,
And *trickings* for our fairies. *Merry W. W.*, iv, 4.

Tricking is still used by heralds, to signify those delineations of arms, in which the colours are distinguished by their technical marks, without any colour laid on. So Jonson:

You can blazon the rest, signior?
O, ay, I have it in writing here, o' purpose, it
Cost me two shillings the *tricking*.

TRICKSEY. Neat, adroit, elegant.

My *tricksy* spirit. *Temp.*, v, 1.

And I do know
A many fools, that stand in better place,
Garnisht like him, that for a *tricksy* word
Defy the matter. *Merch. Ven.*, iii, 5.
Marry, indeed there is a *tricksey* girl.
Grim the Collier, O. Pl., xi, 239.

†TRICOTEE. A name of a dance.

Faith, if his dancing be no better then his singing, the dancing-bears shall dance the *tricotees* with him for a wager. *Flecknoe's Damoiselles à la Mode*, 1667.

†TRIDENTAL. One who carries a trident, applied to Neptune.

The white-mouth'd water now usurps the shore,
And scorns the pow'r of her *tridental* guide.
Quarles's Emblems

†*To* TRIDGE. To labour.

Besides the serjeants wife must have a stroake,
At the poore teate, some outside she must soake,
Although she *tridge* for't, whil'st good fortunes fall.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRIFOOT. A three-legged stool?

Every man is not borne to make a monument for the cuckoo; to send a *trifoote* home alone; to drive sheepe before they have them, or to trundle cheeses downe a hill. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRIG, *s.* A coxcomb, apparently. *Trig, adj.*, means, in Scotland, and the north of England, neat, fine.

It is my humour: you are a pimp and a *trig*,
And an Amadis de Gaul, or a don Quixote.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 1.

†*To* TRIG. To trudge; to go in a hurry.

Pant. And then to comfort him;
(Nay I'le tell all, because hee angers mee,)
After such fearefull apparitions
Hee *triggs* it to Romilia's.
A. Wilson's Inconstant Lady.

As they rode on the road,
And as fast as they could *trig*,
Strike up your hearts, says Johnston,
We'll have a merry jig.
The three Merry Butchers, a ballad.

†*To* TRIG. To stop.

Yet I have heard some serjeants have beene mild,
And us'd their prisoner like a Christians child;
Nip'd him in private, never *trig'd* his way,
As bandogs carrion, but faire went away,
Follow'd aloofe, shew'd himselfe kinde and meeke,
And lodg'd him in his owne house for a weeke.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He sweetly guides the nimble lyrick feet,
And makes the thundring epicks aptly meet,
Charm'd by his numbers waves forget to land,
Times wheels are *trig'd*, and brib'd to make a stand.
Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

TRIGON, or triangle. A term in the old judicial astrology. They called it a *fiery trigon*, when the three upper planets met in a fiery sign; which was thought to denote rage and contention.

P. Hen. Saturn and Venus this year in conjunction! What says the almanack to that?
Po. And look whether the *fiery trigon*, his man [Bardolph], be not lisping to his master's old tables!
2 Hen. IV, ii, 4.

Now the warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm.
G. Harvey, Pierce's Supererog.

Affirm'd the *trigons*, chopp'd and changed.
Hudib., II, iii, l. 905.

Dr. Nash, on this line, gives us more learning upon the subject: "The twelve signs in astrology," says he, "are divided into four *trigons*, or triplicities, each denominated from the connatural element: so they are three fiery, three airy, three watery, and three earthly. [He should rather have said, "So there are three fiery *signs*, three airy," &c.]

Fiery.—Aries, Leo, Sagittarius.
Airy.—Gemini, Libra, Aquarius.
Watery.—Cancer, Scorpio, Pisces.
Earthly.—Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus.

Thus, when the three superior planets met in Aries, Leo, or Sagittarius, they formed a *fiery trigon*; when in Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, a *watery* one:

The astronomers tell of a *watery trigon*; that great inundations of waters forshow insurrexion of people, and dounfal of princes: but as long as *Virgo* [Q. Eliz.] is in the ascendent with us, we need fear of nothing.
Sir J. Har. on the Church, Nug. Ant., ii, p. 38, ed. Park.

TRILLIBUB, *s.* A sort of cant expression for anything very trifling.

I hope my guts will hold, and that's e'en all
A gentleman can look for of such *trillibubs*.
Mass. Old Law, iii, 2.

Mr. Gifford also quotes Shirley for it:

But I forgive thee, and forget thy tricks
And *trillibubs*. *Hyde Park.*

As words of this low stamp are peculiarly liable to corruption, we meet with the variations of *trollibubs* and *trullibubs*; acknowledged by the *classical* capt. Grose, under the elegant phrase "tripes and *trullibubs*." To this form of the word, Fielding's Parson *Trulliber* doubtless owed his name.

To TRIM. To dress, metaphorically to beat; as we say a dressing for a beating. Sometimes indelicately applied to a female:

An she would be cool'd, sir, let the soldiers *trim* her.
B. & Fl. False One, ii, 3.

This is more fully illustrated in the reprint of Chapman's May-day, p. 95. *Ancient Drama*, vol. iv. See UNTRIMMED.

Used also adverbially; neatly:

Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so *trim*.
Rom. and Jul., ii, 1.

TRIM, *adj.* Neat, elegant.

What a loss our ladies will have of these *trim* vanities
Hen. VIII, i, 3.

†Their fronts or partes which are in sight, being smooth and *trim* on both sides, their naturall substance remaineth rough and unhewne, to stuffe and fill up the middest of a wall, &c. *Nomenclator.*

†TRIM, *s.* Order, disposition.

The horrid *trims* of war. *B. and Fl.*
And took them in the *trim*
Of an encounter. *Chapm., Il.*, v, 565.

TRINAL TRIPLICITIES. Another astrological term, sufficiently explained in a former article.

He sees
The pow'rful planets, how, in their degrees,
In their due seasons, they do fall and rise;
And how the signs, in their *triplicities*,
By sympathizing in their *trine* consents
With those inferior forming elements, &c.
Drayton, Man in the Moone, p. 1338.

So *trine*, &c. It was, however, employed by Spenser to express the Trinity, which Milton more accurately styled *trinal Unity*. See T. J.

TRINDLE-TAIL. A corruption of *trundle-tail*, or *curly-tail*.

She
Is not mad yet, she knows that *trindle-tail* too well.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., v, 3.
Faith, sir, he went away with a flea in 's ear,
Like a poor cur, clapping his *trindle tail*
Between his legs. *Id., Love's Cure*, iii, 3.

TRINE, *a.* Triangular.

Why I saw this, and could have told you too
That he beholds her with a *trine* aspect
Here out of Sagittary. *Id., Rollo*, iv, 2.

Where the curious in the old astrology may see many other terms, which I have not thought worth explaining.

†TRINE. A trio; the Trinity.

Salem his habitation was of yore,
In Sion men his glory did adore.
Th' Eternall *Trine*, and *Trine* Eternall One
In Jury then was called on alone.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRINIDADO. Tobacco.

Thine heire (perhaps) wil feast with his sweet punk,
And dice, and drabb, and ev'ry day be drunk,
Carowsing Indian *Trinidado* smoake.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TRIP, *s.* Tripping; skipping.

More fine in *trip*, then foote of running roe,
More pleasant then the field of flowring grasse.
England's Helicon, 1614.

TRIPLE. Oddly used by Shakespeare for a third, or one of three.

Chiefly one,
* * * *
He bad me store up, as a *triple* eye,
Safer than mine own two. *All's W.*, ii, 1.
The *triple* pillar of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's fool. *Ant. & Cleop.*, i, 1.

†TRIPLE-TRINE. Nine; the Muses.

The arts his actors, and the *triple-trine*;
Who his rich language gildes, and graceth fine.
Du Bartas.

TRIPOLY, TO COME FROM. To vault and tumble with activity. It was, I believe, first applied to the tricks of an ape, or monkey, which might be supposed to come from that part of the world. *To come aloft*, meant the same.

I protest, sir John, you *come as high from Tripoli* as I do every whit. *Ben Jons., Epicœne*, v, 1.
Can *come from Tripoly*, leap stools, and wink,
Do all that 'longs to th' anarchy of drink.
Ibid., Epigr., 115.
Get up to that window there, and presently ——
—— Like a most compleat gentleman, *come from Tripoly*. *B. & Fl. Mons. Thomas*, iv, 2.

†TRIST. A secret meeting.

George Douglas caused a *trist* to be set between him and the cardinal, and four lords; at the which *trist* he and the cardinal agreed finally, without the queen's advice, or any of the lords being with her.
Letter dated September, 1543.

TRIVANT, *s.*, for truant. An idler, a loiterer.

Thou art a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow.
Burton, Anat. Mel., Pref., p. 10.

No other instance of this word has been found.

TRIVIAL, *a.* Initiatory; pedantically used, in allusion to the *trivium*, or first three sciences taught in the schools, viz., grammar, rhetoric, and logic. The higher set, consisting of astrology, geometry, arithmetic, and music, constituted the *quadrivium*. Our common word *trivial* is not so derived; but comes from the classical sense of *trivialis*.

Whose deep-scene skill
Hath three times construed either Flaccus o'er,
And thrice rehears'd them in his *trivial floor*.
Hall, Satires, iv, 5.

TRIVIGANT. The same as Termagant; *Trivigante*, Italian. A supposed deity of the Mahometans, whom our early writers seem to have confounded with pagans. See TERMAGAUNT.

Then curst he as he had bin raging mad,
Blaspheming *Tryvigant* and Mahomet,
And all the gods ador'd in Turks profession.
Har. Ariost., xii, 44.

This is exactly from the Italian:

Bestemmiando Macone et *Trivigante*. *Ariost.*, xii, 59.

In the Jeu de S. Nicolas, by Jean Bodel, one of the personages is "*Tervagant*, l'un des dieux prétendus des Mahométans." *Fabliaux*, T. ii, p. 151. After much dispute about the origin of the word (see Ritson's Metr. Rom., iii, 257, &c.), it seems to be most probable, that the Italian *Trivigante* is the earliest word, and that the French *Tervagant*, and the English *Termagant*, are both corrupted from it. Percy thinks the French *Tervagaunt*, a corruption of our *Termagaunt* (Reliques, i, p. 78), which might be thought possible; but as the Italian *Trivigante* cannot be so

accounted for, we must look for the origin in that.

TRIUMPH, *s.* A trump at cards; *triomphe*, French, from which the present word, trump, is corrupted.

She, Eros, has
Pack'd cards with Cæsar, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's *triumph*. *Ant. & Cl.*, iv, 12.
Except the four knaves, entertain'd for the guards,
The kings and queens that *triumph* in the cards.
B. Jons. Masque of Fort. Isles, vol. vi, p. 194.

2. A *triumph* meant also a public show or exhibition; such as a masque, pageant, procession. Lord Bacon, describing the parts of a palace, says, of the different sides,

The one for feasts and *triumphs*, and the other for dwelling. *Essay* 45.

See T. J., and the notes on Two Gent. Ver., last scene.

Triumph is once mentioned, as if it had been the name of a theatre; but, no such being recorded, we must suppose it to mean only public spectacles. See T. J.

An you stage me, stinkard, your mansions shall sweat for 't; your tabernacles, varlets, your globes, and your *triumphs*. *B. Jons. Poetast.*, iii, 1.

TROJAN. Supposed to have been a cant term for a thief.

Tut! there are other *Trojans* that thou dreamst not of, the which, for sport's sake, are content to do the profession some grace. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.
Dost thou thirst, base *Trojan*,
To have me fold up Parca's fatal web. *Hen. V*, v, 1.

So in other passages.

It was, however, a familiar name for any equal, or inferior:

By your leave, gallants, I come to speak with a young lady, as they say, the old *Trojan's* daughter of this house. *Ford's Love's Melanch.*, iv, 2.
Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend *Trojan*.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, ii, 1.

TROL-MY-DAMES. The name of a game; a corruption of the French name *trou madame*. It had several familiar names in English, among which is *pigeon-holes*, being played with a board, at one end of which are a number of arches, like pigeon-holes, into which small balls are to be bowled. It was also called *trunks*, according to Cotgrave in *Trou*.

A fellow, sir, that I have known to go about with *trol-my-dames*. *Wint. Tale*, iv, 2.
The ladyes, gentle-women, wyves, maydes, if the weather be not agreeable, may have in the ende of a benche, eleven holes made—the pastime *troule in madame* is termed.
Jones on Buckstone Bathes, cited by Dr. Farmer.

Sometimes called pigeon-holes:

Three pence I lost at nine-pins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes*.
Antipodes, cited by Steevens.

I am sure you cannot but hear, what quicksands
He finds out; as dice, cards, *pigeon-holes*.
Rowley's New Wonder, i, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 238.

TRONAGE. A toll for the weighing of wool in the market; also the act of weighing it.

Next unto this stockes is the parish church of St. Mary Wollchurch, so called of a beame placed there, even in the churchyard (as it seemeth), for the same was thereof called Wooll church-haw, of the *tronage*, or weighing of woole there used.
Stowe's Survey, p. 178, ed. 1599.

The beam, above mentioned, was the *trone*, Du Cange explains *trona*: "Statera publica, seu trutina, apud Scotos et Anglos." It consisted, says Dr. Jamieson, of two horizontal bars, crossing each other, beaked at the extremities, and supported by a pillar, for weighing heavy wares. Such an instrument, he adds, "still remains in some towns;" probably of Scotland. See Jamieson.

Coles says, "*Tronage*, vectigal pro ponderatione mercium." The principal churches in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and some other towns, are called *tron-churches*, from being situated near the public weighing place for the market.

TROSSERS. Trowsers, long breeches. The word was corrupted to *strossers*, *strouces*, *trouses*, &c.

O you hobby-headed rascal! I'll have you flead, and *trossers* made of thy skin to tumble in.
B. & Fl. Coxc., act ii.

Strossers was the original reading in the following passage:

You rode like a kerne of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait *trossers*. *Hen. V*, iii, 7.

It is suggested, and I believe rightly, that "strait *trossers*," in this place, were merely figurative, meaning the bare legs. It appears also that the Irish trowsers were usually strait, or close-sitting.

Of the other garments of the Irish, namely, of their little coats and *strait breeches*, called *trouses*, I have little worth notice to deliver.
Ware's Antiq. of Irel., cit. by Malone.

So also, in a passage quoted from Bulwer's Pedigree of the English Gallant. In another place it is said of the Irish,

Their *trowses*, commonly spelt *trossers*, were long pantaloons, exactly fitted to the shape.

See Somers' Tracts, vol. i. They are mentioned also by Ford, Heywood, and others. It seems, therefore, that the modern word *trowsers* is a corruption.

"The *Italians'* close *strosser*," is in Gul's Horn. B., p. 40., repr.

TROT, AN OLD TROT. A name of ridicule and contempt for a decrepit old woman. The word, it seems, is originally German. See T. J.

Or an *old trot*, with ne'er a tooth in her head, though she have as many diseases as two and fifty horses.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.

The *old trot* syts groning, with alas and alas.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 8.

He got
Assurance to be wedded to the *old* deformed *trot*.
Warner, Alb. Engl., ii, p. 47.

TROTH. Truth, faith, fidelity. See Johnson. The same word, in fact, as truth.

Having sworn too hard a keeping oath,
Study to break it, and not break my *troth*.
Love's L. L., i, 1.

It is now so little known and understood, by the common people at least, that it is to be regretted that the words, "and thereto I plight thee my *troth*," in the ceremonial of marriage, are not changed for, "and to this I pledge thee my faith," or some other equivalent phrase, which the persons who repeat them might be sure to understand.

TROTH-PLIGHT, *s.* The passing of a solemn vow, whether of marriage, or friendship.

As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*.
Wint. Tale, i, 2.

Also the person so united:

Nay, and to him, my *troth-plight* and my friend.
Heywood, Engl. Trav., G 1.

Used also participially, for *troth-plighted;* united as above mentioned.

This your son-in-law,
And son unto the king, who, heav'n directing,
Is *troth-plight* to your daughter.
Wint. Tale, v, 3.

And certainly she did you wrong; for you were *troth-plight* to her.
Hen. V, ii, 1.

†TROUBLE-TOWNS. People, such as drunkards, who annoy the inhabitants of a town. This rare compound occurs in I Would and Would Not, 4to., 1614.

TROUBLOUS, *a.* Troublesome, full of troubles.

Then, masters, look to see a *troublous* world.
Rich. III, ii, 3.

The *troublous* storm yet therewith was not ceased.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 356.

To TROUL, TROWL, or TROLL. To push about a vessel in drinking.

Then doth she *trowle* to mee the bowle.
Gam. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 21.

When we were young, we could have *trold* it off;
Drunk down a Dutchman. *Marst. Parasitaster*, act v.

Also to put about the song, in a like jovial manner:

Let us be jocund; will you *troul* the catch
You taught me but whilere. *Tempest*, iii, 2.

If he read this with patience, I'll *troul* ballads.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H.

Faith, you shall hear me *troul* it, after my fashion.
Cobler's Prophecy, 1594.

†TROUNCHMAN. Perhaps for *trouchman*, an interpreter. Dyce, Peele's Works, ii, 201, thinks it may be an error for *truncheon man*.

To TROW. To think, to trust; longest used in the phrase *I trow*. Supposed to be derived from the Gothic.

'Twas no need, I *trow*, to bid me trudge.
Rom. & Jul., i, 3.

But it was otherwise used before:

Trow'st thou that e'er I look upon the world.
2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

It occurs in the authorised translation of St. Luke: "Doth he thank that servant? — I *trow* not." Chap. xvii, v. 9.

If thou be Tyb, as I *trow* sure thou be.
Gamm. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 11.

Is it not, *trow* ye, to assemble aid,
And levy arms against your lawful king.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 372.

TRUCHMAN, French. An interpreter; derived, by corruption, from *dragoman*. For various corruptions of the word (originally δραγουμανος in barbarous Greek), see Du Cange in *Dragumanus*. Our word is more immediately from the French, *trucheman*.

And after, by the tongue,
Her *truchman*, she reports the mind's each throw.
B. Jons. Art. Poetry, vii, 173.

The earle, though he could reasonably well speake French, would not speake one French word, but all English, whether he asked any question, or answered it, it was all done by *truchemen*.
Puttenh., III, xxiii, p. 227.

Seld speaketh love, but sighes his secret paines;
Teares are his *truch-men*, words do make him tremble.
R. Greene, in *Allot's Parn.*, Art. *Teares*.

In a quotation from king James, in the same work, *trunchman* is printed for *truchman*, which the worthy editor of Heliconia very unhappily explains, *trencher-man*.

†Whereby, through th' ocean, in the darkest night,
Our bigest caraques are conducted right:
Whereby w'are stor'd with *truch-man*, guide, and lamp
To search all corners of the watery camp.
Du Bartas.

†At length Marsault taking upon him the office of *trucheman*, saved us both a labour, and made us better understand each others meaning.
History of Francion, 1655.

†*Ari.* Our soules by that time (madam)
Will by long custome so acquainted be,
They will not need that duller *truch-man*, flesh,
But freely, and without those poorer helps,
Converse and mingle. *Suckling's Aglaura*, 1638.

TRUCKLE-BED. A small bed, made to run under a larger; *quasi*, troclebed, from *trochlea*, a low wheel, or

castor. It was generally appropriated to a servant or attendant of some kind. Thus, Hudibras, when preparing to rise from bed,

— first with knocking loud, and bawling,
He rous'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling. II, ii, 39.

Nor was it left off when the unsavoury tale of the Apple-pye was written:

In the best bed the squire must lie,
And John in *truckle-bed*, hard by.

See TRUNDLE-BED. One of the conditions prescribed to a humble chaplain and tutor, in an esquire's family, according to Hall, was

First, that he lie upon the *truckle-bed*,
While his young master lieth o'er his head.
Virg., B. ii, Sat. 6.

[In the universities, the student slept in the *truckle-bed* of his tutor. See Warton's Hist. of Engl. P., vol. iii, p. 419, ed. 1840.]

This bed was the station of the lady's maid, and of the page, or fool, to a nobleman, or man of fortune, and was drawn out at night to the feet of the principal bed:

Yea, and be so dear to his lordship for the excellence of his fooling, to be admitted both to ride in a coach with him, and to lie at his very feet on a *truckle-bed*.
Deck. Gul's H., Proœm.

Well, go thy ways, for as sweet a breasted [voiced] page, as ever lay at his master's feet in a *truckle-bed*.
Middl. More Diss., i, 1.

The high or principal bed was sometimes termed the standing-bed. Thus Falstaff is spoken of as having

His *standing-bed* and *truckle-bed*.
Merry W. W., iv, 5.

TRUE, for honest; thus opposing a true man to a thief.

Whither away so fast?
A *true* man, or a thief, that gallops thus?
Love's L. L., iv, 3.

The thieves have bound the *true* men. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 2.

Now, as I am a *true* woman, holland of eight shillings an ell.
Ibid., iii, 3.

We will not wrong thee so,
To make away a *true* man for a thief.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 362.

The *true* man we let hang some whiles, to save a thief.
Mirr. for Mag., p 277.

En. There is never a fair woman has a *true* face.
M. No slander. They steal hearts.
Ant. and Cleop., ii, 6.

TRUGGE, or TRUG; from *trog*, alveus, Saxon. The dictionaries explain it, a *hod*, or a *pail;* but it more commonly occurs as a trull or concubine.

A bowsie bawdie miser, goode for none but himself and his *trugge*. *Greene's Quip., Harl. Misc.*, v, 405.

And again, p. 406, "the *trug* his mistresse."

So Barnaby:

Steepy ways by which I waded,
And those *trugs* with which I traded. *Itin.*, Part 4.

It was used also in a worse sense:

Every other house keepes sale *trugges* or Ganymedes, all which pay a yearly stipen, for the licence they have to trade. *Healey's Disc. of a New World*, p. 194.

†Besides, I found a cursed catalogue of these veneriall caterpillars, who were suppresst with the monasteries in England, in the time of king Henry the eight, with the number of *trugs* which each of them kept in those daies. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

TRUGGING-HOUSE. A brothel, or house of ill fame.

One of those houses of good hospitallity whereunto persons resort, commonly called a *trugging-house*, or to be plain, a whore-house.
R. Greene's Theeves falling out, &c., Harl. Misc., viii, p. 401, ed. Park.

†TRULLIBUB. See TRILLIBUB.

A *trullybub*, aulicoria.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 195, under the head *Meate*.

TRUMP. A game at cards, called also *ruff*. Even now, to trump and to ruff a card are, in the use of some persons, synonymous.

We be fast set at *trump*, man, hard by the fyre.
Gamm. Gurton, O. Pl., ii, 29.

Deceipts practised, even in the fayrest and most civill companies, at primero, saint, maw, *trump*, and such like games. *Decker's Belman*, F 2.

See RUFF. The game was nearly the same as whist; the modern game being only improved from it. It was played, says Mr. Douce, by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. *Illustr.* vol. ii, p. 96. [*To be put to one's trumps*, to be driven to the last push. A figurative expression borrowed from playing-cards.]

†Upon this strange accident, and for feare of some greater mischiefe to ensue, he was put to his *trumpes*.
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†Now I am like to have a hard task of it, and to be so *put to my trumps*, that if I play not my cards sure, I shall lose the set. *Brian's Pisse-Prophet*, 1655, p. 27.

TRUMPET. In our early theatres, the Prologue was usually introduced by the sound of a trumpet; which instrument seems to have been used in many instances where bells are now substituted. The members of Queen's College, in Oxford, are still (or very lately were) summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet.

He (a trumpeter) is the common attendant of glittering folks, whether in the court or stage, where he is always the prologue's prologue.
Earle's Microc., p. 110, ed. Bliss.

Do you not know that I am the prologue?——have you not sounded thrice? *Heyw. Four Prentices.*

Present not yourself on the stage, especially at a new play, until the quaking prologue——is ready to give the *trumpets* their cue, that he is upon point to enter.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 143, ed. Nott.

TRUNCHEFICE. The name of a certain swift mare, of which the

exploits and pedigree were probably known to the turf gentry of bishop Hall's time.

Or say'st thou this same horse shall win the prize
Because his dam was swiftest *Trunchefice*,
Or Runcevall his sire. *Hall's Sat.*, iv, 3, p. 65.

Whether any memorial of her is preserved in the records of Newmarket, I have not had an opportunity to ascertain.

TRUNDLE, JOHN. An obscure printer, living in Barbican, at the sign of the "Nobody," but whose name has been immortalised by being introduced by Jonson:

Well, if he read this with patience, I'll —— troll ballads for master *John Trundle* yonder, the rest of my mortality. *Every Man in his H.*, i. 2.

Mr. Gifford mentions that he published Greene's Tu Quoque, Westward for Smelts, and other popular pieces of that day. *Note in loc.*

TRUNDLE-BED. The same as TRUCKLE-BED; a small, low bedstead, moving on wheels or castors, which ran in under the principal bed. Rendered in French, "un petit lit bas, qui se roule sous le lit." *Howell's Vocab.*, § 12.

With a chain and *trundle-bed* following at th' heels,
And will they not cry then the world runs a-wheels.
B. Jons. Mask of Vis. of Del., vi, p. 25.

It was drawn out at night, to the feet of the principal bed, and was the customary lodging of the lady's maid.

If she keepe a chambermaid, she lyes at her beddes feet. *W. Saltonstall, Char.* 19.
Make me thy maiden chamberman.
O that I might but lay my head
At thy bed's feet, ith' *trundle-bed*.
Song in Wit's Int., p. 259.

See TRUCKLE-BED.

TRUNDLE-TAIL. An animal, generally a dog, with a curling tail. A trundle was anything round; as a wheel, bowl, &c. *Trendl*, Saxon.

Hound or spaniel, brach or lym,
Or bob-tail tike, or *trundle-tail*. *Lear*, iii, 6.
And your dogs are *trundle-tails* and curs.
Wom. K. with Kindn.

Sometimes written *trindle-tail*. See T. J.

A TRUNK. What is now commonly called a pea-shooter, by children. A tube through which peas are driven by the force of the breath. "A trunk to shoot in; *syringa*, tubus ad colli-mandum, tubulus flatu jaculatorius." *E. Coles*,

While he shot sugar-plums at them out of a *trunk*, which they were to pick up. *Howell's Lett.*, 1st ed., 118.

I broke and did away all my store-house of tops, gigs, balls, cat and catsticks, pot-guns, key-guns, *trunks*, tillers, and all. *R. Brome, New Acad.*, iv, 1.

The TILLER apparently was the same which this promising youth elsewhere calls his STONE-BOW. See those words.

And yet, after all that, and for all I offered to teach her to shoot in my *trunk* and my stone-bow, do you think she would play with me at trou-madame? no, nor at anything else. *Ibid.*, act ii.

A *shooting trunk* is mentioned by Ray, and *parchment trunks* by Bacon; but the latter were only to convey sound, the other to shoot pellets, but hardly of any matter so heavy as clay, which Johnson names.

†TRUNK-BREECHES, or TRUNK-HOSE. Short, wide breeches, reaching a little above, or sometimes below the knees, stuffed with hair, and striped.

Hear. You shall have at least
Some twenty warrants serv'd upon you straight;
The *trunck-hose* justices will try all means
To bind you to the peace. *Cartwright's Ordinary*, 1651.
An everlasting bale, hell in *trunk-hose*. *Cleaveland.*
Hol. Indeed I'll put out the candle when you are here then, for I shall never endure to see other shape of man. O these *trunk hose* are a comely wearing.
Brome's Northern Lass.
There on the walls by Polynotus' hand,
The conquered Medians in *trunk-breeches* stand.
Dryden's Perseus.

TRUSS, *s.* A padded jacket, or dress, worn under armour, to protect the body from the effects of friction.

Puts off his palmer's weed unto his *truss*, which bore
The stains of ancient arms, but showd it had before
Been costly cloth of gold.
Drayton, Polyolb., xii, p. 898.

[The similar part of a woman's dress.]

†Strophium. Fascia pectoralis tumorem papillarum cohibens. . . . Un gorgias A woman's gorget, or doublet, her breast *trusse* or stomacher. *Nomenclator.*

†*To* TRUSS. To tie the tagged laces which fastened the breeches to the doublet.

†TRUSS-A-FAIL. A game.

How many queer-religions? Clear your throat,
May a man have a peny-worth? Four a groat?
Or do the Juncto leap at *truss-a-fail?* *Cleaveland.*

†TRUSS-DOG. Perhaps the same as a bandog.

Inge. Is not here a *trus dogge* that dare barke so boldly at the moone. *Returne from Pernassus*, 1606

TRUTCH SWORD. From the context, in the following passage, it means apparently a sort of sword of ceremony displayed at funerals; but it is somewhat extraordinary that the term has not been found, except in this humorous description of a gourmand's funeral:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust.

Manchets for stones, for others glorious shields
Give me a voider; and above my hearse
For a *trutch sword*, my naked knife stuck up.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, i, 3.

The whole speech is highly comic and characteristic.

I have been disappointed in seeking for an explanation of this word in that abundant treasury of obscure notices, Holme's Academy of Armoury. The concluding part of his fourth book, beginning at chapter 13, contains an ample and very curious account of funeral ceremonies, military and others; but I searched in vain for *trutch sword*. This part is not printed; but, with all the rest of his unpublished MS., is preserved in the Harleian Collection, No. 2035, and several preceding numbers.

†*To* TRUTINATE. To balance.

Madam, sayes he, be pleas'd to *trutinate*,
And wisely weigh your servants gracefull voyce.
Whiting's Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 10.

TUB. The discipline of sweating in a heated tub, for a considerable time, accompanied with strict abstinence, was formerly thought necessary for the cure of the venereal taint. In some places a cave, an oven, or any other very close situation, was used for the same purpose; but in England the *tub* seems to have prevailed, and is consequently often alluded to: and as beef was also usually salted down, or powdered in a tub, the one process was, by comic or satiric writers, jocularly compared to the other.

Troth, sir, she hath eaten up all her beef, and is herself in the *tub*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 2.
One ten times cur'd by sweating, and the *tub*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 377.

The discipline was long and severe, as is further described in the same farce:

And coming to this cave,
This beast us caught, and put us in a *tub*,
Where we these two months sweat, and should have done
Another month, if you had not reliev'd us. *Ibid.*

What seems perfectly ridiculous, part of the diet of these penitents was mutton roasted quite dry; and usually neck of mutton:

This bread and water hath our diet been,
Together with a rib, cut from the neck
Of burned mutton, hard hath been our fare. *Ibid.*
Trust me, you will wish
You had confess'd and suffer'd me in time,
When you shall come to dry-burnt racks of mutton,
The syringe, and the *tub*. *Ordinary*, O. Pl., x, 293.

The process is evidently alluded to in the remedies for sin described by Spenser in his F. Qu., B. I. x, 25 and 26.

It was out of use when Wiseman wrote:

Tub and chair were the old way of sweating, but if the patient swoons in either of them, it will be troublesome to get him out. *Surgery*, B. vii, ch. 2

What the process was with the *chair*, I have not seen described. See CORNELIUS.

TUB-FAST. By a ridiculous error of the press, this term was printed *fub-fast*, in the first folio, and the subsequent editions of Shakespeare, till corrected by Warburton. He sufficiently illustrated the accuracy of his correction, which indeed admits not of a doubt.

Season the slaves
For *tubs* and baths; bring down rose-cheeked youth
To the *tub-fast* and the diet. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

Capell, who was as sparing of praise to his brother editors, as they were in return to him, speaks of this correction in terms so absurdly enigmatical, that they are really worth preserving: "The easy change in l. 17 [namely this], appear'd first in the *third modern* [Warburton], who is profuse in maintaining it; but his terms, glossary explanation, which see, makes all defence needless." *Notes on Timon of Athens*, p. 88.

A barber, in his practice as a surgeon, disciplined his patients with the *tub*. Whence this burlesque allusion:

What ghastly noise is this? speak Barbaroso,
Or by this blazing steel thy head goes off.
Barb. Prisoners of mine, whom I in diet keep.
Send lower down into the cave,
And in a *tub* that's heated smoking hot
There may they find them.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pest, act iii.

The patients afterwards tell the extent and severity of the discipline they had undergone, as above noticed.

†TUB. *Throw out a tub for a whale*, give a sop to any one, a delicate method of bribing.

Tale of a tub. It is generally supposed that the title of Swift's *Tale of a Tub* was a jest originally levelled at the Puritan pulpit. The phrase, however, was certainly older. In Bale's Comedye concerning Three Laws, compiled in 1538, Infidelitas says:

Ye say they follow your law,
And vary not a shaw,
Which is *a tale of a tub*.

TUCK, *s.* A rapier, now usually termed a small sword. This word is still in some degree of use; and, therefore, does not require exemplifying. It occurs two or three times in Shakespeare; and is there explained by the commentators, as if it were an unknown word.

TUCK, FRIAR. One of the constant associates of Robin Hood, to whom Ben Jonson makes him chaplain and steward. See the *dramatis personæ* to his Sad Shepherd. He thus introduces himself:

And I the chaplain here am left to be
Steward to-day, and charge you all in fee
To d'on your liveries, see the bower drest,
And fit the fine devices for the feast. Act i, sc. 3.

Drayton also thus celebrates him, with other heroes of Robin's company:

And to the end of time the tales shall neer be done
Of Scarlock, George a Green, and Much the miller's son,
Of *Tuck*, the merry friar, which many a sermon made
In praise of Robin Hood, his outlaws, and their trade.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1174.

In the collection of ballads called Robin Hood's Garland, there is no direct mention of *Friar Tuck;* but it has been thought, not unreasonably, that the *curtall fryer*, of Fountains Dale, with whom Robin had a severe encounter, celebrated in one of the oldest of those songs, was the identical *Friar Tuck;* as he is engaged at the end to forsake Fountains Abbey, and receive clothing and wages from Robin Hood. He was properly a Cistercian monk, but friar was the common term after the Reformation. See the notes to Ritson's Robin Hood, particularly Note (G).

A lively and truly dramatic picture of *Friar Tuck*, has lately been given, in the delightful novel of Ivanhoe. Robin Hood, the Friar, and all their comrades, are there perfectly reanimated. *Friar Tuck* figures considerably in the two old plays on the story of Robert Earl of Huntingdon, formerly attributed to Th. Heywood, but now ascertained to be the production of Antony Munday and Henry Chettle.

The Friar was also a regular and indispensable personage in the usual set of morris dancers. See MORRIS.

†TUCKER. An old name for a fuller.

Fullo, Plauto. . . . Foulon. A fuller: a *tucker*.
Nomenclator, 1585.

To cappers, faulkners, plow-men, haberdashers,
To coopers, weavers, scullions, coblers, trashers,
To hunts-men, gunners, gravers, rhethoricians,
To coachmen, *tuckers*, potters, and musicians,
To reapers, spinners, carvers, and survayors,
To orators, to carriers, and purvayors.
Taylor's Workes, 1630

The arts and trades mentioned in the statute 5 Eliz. are these following, viz., arrow-head makers, bakers, brewers, butchers, bowyers, cappers, clothiers, clothworkers, cookes, cutlers, curriers, dyers, ferrors, feltmakers, fletchers, fullers, glovers, hat-makers, hosiers, millers, pewterers, sadlers, sheere-men, shoo-makers, smiths, spurriers, taylers, tanners, *tuckers*, turners, and woollen cloth weavers.
Dalton's Countrey Justice, 1620.

TUCKET, *s.* A particular set of notes on the trumpet, used as a signal for a march. See Grose's Military Antiq., vol. ii, p. 255. From *toccata*, Italian, which Florio defines, "A præludium that cunning musitions use to play as it were voluntary, before any set lesson." Shakespeare, more particularly to mark it as a regular signal, calls it the *tucket-sonance*.

Then let the trumpets sound
The *tucket-sonance*, and the note to mount.
Hen. V, iv, 2.

So, in another old play cited by Mr. Steevens, we have "2 *tuckets*, by two several trumpets." It has been, however, occasionally confounded with the trumpet itself. T. Heywood also used the word SONANCE, q. v.

†TUCKNER. A sort of fishing-boat formerly used by the English fishermen on the sea-coast. They were "used between Februarye and Aprill to goe to sea uppon the coaste for playce, of the burden of three ton or thereabouts." *MS. dated* 1580.

†TUFF. A turban.

Tiara, a Turkish *tuffe*, such as the Turkes weare at this day on their head. *Nomenclator*, 1585.

Antoninus being brought to the king where hee wintered, was gladly received, and graced with the promotion to weare a *tuffe* or turbant (which honour they enjoy that be allowed to sit at the kings boord, and who for good desert among the Persians may open their mouthes in solemne assemblies, to perswade and deliver their minds).
Ammianus Marcellinus, 1609.

†TUFF. A sort of stuff.

The mercer in his hat did weare some *tuffe*,
Or shred of silke, or gold, his trading stuffe;
Drapers a piece of list, weavers a quill,
Or shuttle, and the millers wore a mill.
And as men sundry callings did apply,
So they wore emblemes to be knowne thereby.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TUFF. For tuft.

And with an instrument like one of our prongs, they take the *tuffs* and put fire to them, and when the flame comes to the berries they melt, and dissolve into an azure liquor. *Howell's Familiar Letters*, 1650.

TUFT-MOCKADO. A mixed stuff, manufactured in imitation of tufted taffeta, or velvet.

To these I might wedge in Cornelius the Brabantine, who was feloniously suspected for penning a discourse of *tuft-mockados*.

Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 159.

Which mock discourse is also mentioned in the Epistle by N. W. prefixed to S. Daniell's translation of P. Jovius. Among a set of looms exhibited at Norwich on a festival occasion, the fourth was that "for weaving of *tuft mockado*." *Ibid.*, p. 154 n.

TUFT-TAFFETA. A sort of silk. I presume it was grown old fashioned, when Beaumont and Fletcher's comedy of the Coxcomb was written, since an old superannuated justice is metaphorically so called:

What a misery it is
To have an urgent business wait the justice
Of such an old *tuff-taffeta*, that knows not,
Nor can be brought to understand, &c. Act v, sc. 1.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet; but it was now, so much ground was seen,
Tuff-taffeta. *Donne*, apud Johnson.

†TUG-MUTTON. A MUTTON-MONGER, q. v.

For though he be chaste of his body, yet his minde is onely upon flesh, he is the onely *tugmutton*, or mutton-monger, betwixt Dover and Dunbarr.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†TULIPANT.

Hyd. There's not a woman left, man; all are vanish'd,
And fled upon the sudden.
Mas. What? I hope
They have not chang'd their sex all in a minute?
They are not leap'd into rough chins, and *tulipants*.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

TUMBLER, *s.* A sporting dog, a kind of greyhound; *canis vertagus*.

As I have seene
A nimble *tumbler* on a burrow'd greene,
Bend cleane awry his course, yet give a checke
And throw himself upon a rabbet's necke.

Browne, Brit. Past., II, iv, p. 130.

Away, setter, away. Yet stay, my little *tumbler*, this old boy shall supply now. *B. Jons. Poetaster*, i, 1.

The *tumbler* is thus defined and described in the Gentleman's Recreation:

The word *tumbler* undoubtedly had its derivation from the French word *tumbier* [tomber] which signifies to tumble; to which the Latine name agrees, *vertagus*, from *vertere*, to turn; and so they do: for in hunting they turn and tumble, winding their bodies about circularly, and then fiercely and violently venturing on the beast, do suddenly gripe it. Page 34, 8vo, 1697.

‡Vertagus, Martial. Canis qui sua sponte exit, dominique prædam reportat. Chien qui de sa nature chasse. A *tumbler*. *Nomenclator*.

†TUMBREL. 1. A sort of bum-boat, unfit for sailing.

Jacques. The tumbrel,
When she had got her ballast. *B. & Fl.*
Either she grows a *tumbrel*,
Not worth the cloth she wears, or springs more leaks
Than all the fame of his posterity
Can stop again. *Ibid.*

2. A sort of cart.

In the like nature, a bawd is the snuffers of the common-wealth, and the most wholesome or necessary wheelebarrow or *tumbrell*, for the close conveyance of mans luxurious nastinesse and sordid beastialitie.

Taylor's Workes, 1630.

3. An implement for punishment, apparently almost the same as a cucking-stool. At a court of the manor of Edgeware, anno 1552, the inhabitants were presented for not having a *tumbrel* and cucking-stool. See Lysons's Envir. of London, vol. ii, p. 244.

If need were, I could tell him of another, that thinks my letter wholly written against his filling the *tumbrel*, though there be some other things slily put in to disguise the business; and many more such stories I could tell you

Eachard's Observations, 1671, p. 109.

†*To* TUN UP. To put in a tun, or barrel.

The harvest in a cockleshell is put,
And the whole vintage *tunn'd up* in a nut.

Cartwright's Poems, 1651.

†TUN-BELLIED. Very corpulent; having a belly like a barrel.

Some drunken hymn I warrant you towards now, in the praise of their great huge, rowling, *tunbellyed* god Bacchus as they call him.

Cartwright's Royall Slave, 1651.

This. Every jocky will do as much, to win a tankard; but I must have no morning draughts, no qualms that keep off dinner till three a clock, no *tun-belly'd* rogues, that fright chair-men from the house.

Sedley's Bellamira, 1687.

A TUP. A ram. "Aries." *Coles.* Scotch. See Jamieson. It is the common name for a ram in Scotland, and in the north of England, including Shakespeare's county, Warwickshire. It is introduced as a verb, two or three times, in Othello. We have the *respectable* testimony of Tim Bobbin for the use of the word in Lancashire.

TURBOLT, for turbot, occurs in a foolish epigram in Witts Recreations; probably so changed for the sake of quibbling on a man's name.

†TURK. A term for a sword.

That he forthwith unsheathd his trusty *turke*,
Cald forth that blood which in his veines did lurk.

Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 108.

†TURK-A-TENPENCE. A term of contempt, which occurs in Decker's

Satiromastix, 1602. The "tenpenny infidel" is a term applied to the Turk in the play of Westward Hoe, 1607. Perhaps it may have some connection with the preceding word—"a tenpenny sword," *i. e.*, a poor tool.

Thou shew'st how wel thou setst thy wits to work,
In tickling of a misbeleeving Turke:
He call'd thee Giaur, but thou so well didst answer
(Being hot and fierie, like to crabbed Cancer)
That if he had a *Turke of ten pence* bin.
Thou toldst him plaine the errors he was in.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

TURLYGOOD. Seemingly a name for the sort of beggar described in the preceding lines, which Shakespeare calls a *bedlam-begger*:

Sometimes with lunatic bans, sometimes with prayers,
Inforce their charity. Poor *Turlygood*, poor Tom.
Lear, ii, 3.

I cannot persuade myself that this word, however similar in meaning, has any real connection with *turlupin*, notwithstanding the authority of Warburton and Douce. It seems to be an original English term, being too remote in form from the other, to be a corruption from it.

TURMOIL, both noun and verb, though but little used, can scarcely be called obsolete. They are sufficiently exemplified by Johnson.

†TURN. *To turn tail*, means here to change sides.

How brittle, fickle, wavering, false, and fraile,
Like to a wethercocke, still *turning taile*.
Pasquils Night Cap, 1612.

To turn tippet, to recant.

No doubt he would not onely *turne his tippet*, recant his hereticall opinion, and perswade others to honor beautie. *Greene's Morando*, 1587.

TURN-BROACH. A turnspit; *tourne-broche*, French.

Has not a deputy married his cook-maid?
An alderman's widow, one that was her *turn-broach?*
B. & Fl. Wit at sev. Weap., act iii.

TURNBULL-STREET, now, and indeed originally, *Turnmill-street*, near Clerkenwell, only corrupted into Turnbull. Anciently the resort of bullies, rogues, and other dissolute persons. Sometimes further corrupted to *Turnbal-street*.

This same starv'd justice hath done nothing but prate to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about *Turnbull-street*. 2 *Hen. IV*, iii, 2.
Such dismal drinking, swearing, and whoring, 't has almost made me mad: we have all liv'd in a continual *Turnbul street*. *B. & Fl. Scornf. Lady*, act iii.
Sir, get you gone,
You swaggering, cheating, *Turnbull-street* rogue!
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 462.

"Things proffered and easie to come by, diminish themselves in reputation and price; for how full of pangs and dotage is a wayling lover, for it may bee some browne Bessie? But let a beautie fall a weeping, overpressed with the sicke passion, she savours in our thoughts something *Turnbull*.
Done's Polydoron, 1631.

†TURNEY. A tournament. See TOURNEY.

Alwayes taking heede that those playes be not hurtfull or pernitious, and that it be not dangerous, either to themselves or to the beholders, as are the *turneys*, and such like, &c., such kinde of playes are forbidden
Northbrooke against Dicing, 1577.

†TURN-MERICK. Turmeric.

Is a yellow simple, of strong savour, to be bought at the apothecaries.
Markham's Cheap and Good Husbandry, 1676

†*To* TURN-OVER. To make over an apprentice from one master to another.

The chamberlain of London attends usually every forenoon to inroll and *turn-over* apprentices, to regulate differences 'twixt servants and masters, and to make free those that have duly served their times.
Lupton's Thousand Notables Things.

†TURN-PEG.

He hath such subtle turns and nooks,
Such *turn-pegs*, mazes, tenter-hooks;
A trap-door here, and there a vaun
Should you goe in, you'ld sure be caught.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

TURN-PIKE, originally meant what is now called a turnstile; that is, a post, with a moveable cross fixed at the top, to turn as the passenger went through.

I move upon my axle like a *turn-pike*;
Fit my face to the parties, and become
Straight one of them. *B. Jons. Staple of News*, iii, 1.

They seem originally to have belonged to fortifications, the points being made sharp to prevent the approach of horses; they were, therefore, *pikes* to *turn* back the assailants:

Love storms his lips, and takes the fortresse in,
For all the bristled *turn-pikes* of his chin.
F. Beaum. Antiplaton.

TURQUOISE, or TURKOISE, *s.* A stone formerly considered as a gem, but now known to consist chiefly of phosphate of lime, with some colouring materials. Among other fancies respecting its properties, it was fabled to have that of looking pale or bright, as the wearer was well or ill in health.

As a compassionate *turcoyse*, which doth tell,
By looking pale, the wearer is not well.
Donne, Anatomie of the World, an Elegy, l. 342.

So Ben Jonson:

And true as *turkoise* in the dear lord's ring,
Look well or ill with him. *Sejanus*, i, 1.

†TURVES. The usual plural of *turf*.

Litle cabbins or cottages of *turves*, strawe, leaves, &c.
Nomenclator.

†TUTELE. Guardianship.

For he was to have the *tutele* and ward of his children, that they were to marry with one of the Austrian family recommended by Spain, and in default of issue, and in case Albertus should survive the Infanta, he should be but governor only.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

†TUTS. An expression of contempt. *To make tuts for*, to make light of.

O hard hearts that we have, which make *tuts* for sin.
Bradford, Serm. on Repentance.

TUTTLE, THE MAZE IN; that is, the maze in Tothill Fields. Of these fields, let me speak with the respect which Dr. Johnson, in the first edition of his Dictionary, paid to Grub-street. They were the Gymnasium of my youth; but whereabouts the *maze* was once situated, I have not been able to discover. It was probably a garden for public resort, in that *rural* situation; and at the back of it, an unfrequented spot was used, as more lately the field at the back of Montague house (now the British Museum), as a place of appointment for duellists.

Sp. And I will meet thee in the field as fairly
As the best gentleman that wears a sword.
S. I accept it. The meeting place?
Sp. Beyond *the maze in Tuttle.*
Greene's Tu Quoque, O. Pl, vii, 53.

These fields were anciently in high estimation. In 1256, John Mansel, a priest and king's counsel, gave a great entertainment to the king (Henry III), queen, nobles, and others, at his house in Tothill; but of this great mansion, all traces have been long obliterated. Some years before, the same king had ordered an annual fair of fifteen days to be there held. But it does not seem to have been long observed. See the Histories of London.

†TUZZYMUZZY. A nosegay.

Un bouquet. A garland of flowers: a nosegay: a *tuzzienuzzie:* a sweete posie. *Nomenclator.*

TWANGLING, *a.* A ridiculous derivative from twang; noisy, jingling.

Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears, and sometimes voices.
Temp., iii, 2.

Hortensio, personating a musician, is called by the petulant Katharine, "rascal fidler, *twangling* Jack." *Tam. of Shr.*, ii, 1.

A TWEAKE, *s.* A jocular term, equivalent to punk.

Where now I'm more perplext than can be told,
If my *tweake* squeeze from me a peece of gold;
For to my lure she is so kindely brought,
I look'd that she for nought should play the nought.
Honest Ghost, Farew. to Poetry, p. 110.

It is very common in that author, but not much used by others; which affords an additional presumption, if it were wanted, that Barnaby's Itinerary has been rightly assigned to him. For at Wetherby he meets a paramour, whom he calls "an apt one, to be *tweake* unto a captain;" which he expresses in Latin by

Clari ducis *meretricem.* *Itin.*, Part i.

It occurs again afterwards.

TWEER. See TWIRE.

†TWEESE.

I have sent you by Vacandary the post, the French bever and *tweeses* you writ for; bever-hats are grown dearer o' late, because the Jesuits have got the monopoly of them from the king.
Howell's Familiar Letters, 1650.

TWELVE-PENNY ROOM. The best box in the theatre in Decker's time, and apparently the stage-box. See ROOM.

When, at a new play, you take up the *twelve-penny room*, next the stage. *Gul's Hornbook, Procem.*

He afterwards speaks of it under the name of

The lord's *room*, which is now but the stage's suburbs.
Chap. vi.

TWELVE-SCORE. A common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word *yards*, which is implied, being generally omitted.

I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot; and I know his death will be a march of *twelve-score.*
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

And made the general voice to echo your's,
That look'd for salutations *twelve-score* off.
B. Jons. Sejanus, act v, p. 256.

Drayton attributes to Robin Hood and his men the power of shooting *forty score;* but that is hardly credible:

At marks full *forty score*, they us'd to prick and rove.
Polyolb., S. xxvi, p. 1175.

See SCORE.

†TWIBILL. See TWYBILL.

†*To* TWICH. To snatch, or squeeze.

The ducall gallowes there I heard you saw,
Which *twich* him up when he offends their law.
Coryat's Crudities, 1611.

†TWICH, *s.* Tweezers.

Take therefore a *twich* of silver, and therewith lift up subtilly the ungle from the tunicle, proceeding to the lachrimall where it grew, and there cut it away.
Barrough's Method of Physick, 1624.

TWIGGEN. Covered with twigs; made of, or encompassed with wicker work.

I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle.
Othello, ii, 3.

The sides and rim sew'd together, after the manner of *twiggen* work. *Grew*, apud Johnson.

†TWIGGER. A wencher.

Now, Benedicite, her mother said;
And hast thou beene already such a *twinger*.
Pasquil's Night Cap, 1612.

To TWIGHT, for to twitch, or bind. Baldwin, describing a genuine poet, and comparing him to a Pegasus, says:

No bit nor rein his tender jawes may *twight*;
He must be armde with strength of wit and sprite,
To dash the rocks, darke causes and obscure,
Till he attaine the springs of truth most pure.
Mirr. Mag., 460.

Spenser puts it for to *twit*, or reproach:

And evermore she did him sharpely *twight*,
For breach of faith to her, which he had firmely plight.
F. Q., V, vi, 12.

TWILLED. I find no proposed explanation of this word. In weaving, a stuff or silk is said to be *twilled*, when the woof is twisted obliquely with the warp, instead of crossing each other at right angles. It may mean, therefore, in the following passage, much the same as twisted, that is, matted and interwoven:

Thy banks with pionied and *twilled* brims,
Which spungy April at thy best betrims.
Temp., iv, 1.

†TWINDLE-PIPPIN.

I dream'd my husband, when he came first a woing,
came i'th' liknes of a Kentish *twindle-pippen*.
Sampson's Vow Breaker, 1636.

†TWINES. Embraces.

Abr. Open the door, I must and will have entrance
Unto the prince my brother; as you love
Your life and safety and that ladies honor.
Whom you are lodg'd in amorous *twines* with, do not
Deny me entrance to you.
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.

TWINK, *s.* The wink, or sudden motion of an eye, or eyelid. *Twinkling* is now substituted for it.

That in a *twink* she won me to her love.
Tam. Shr., ii, 1.

Of him, a pereless prince,
Sonne to a king, and in the flower of youth,
Even with a *twinke*, a senselesse stocke I saw.
Ferrex & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 148.

†Some turne the whites up, some looke to the foote,
Some winke, some *twinke*, some blinke, some stare as fast. *Lane's Tom Tel-Troths Message*, 1600.

†*To* TWINK. To twitter, as a swallow.

As a swallow in the air doth sing
With no continued song, but, pausing still,
Twinks out her scattered voice in accents shrill.
Chapm., Odyss., xxi.

To TWIRE, or TWEER, sometimes means to peep out. In Ben Jonson, maids are said to *twire*, when they peep through their fingers, thinking not to be observed. In one of Shakespeare's Sonnets, it is applied to the stars:

So flatter I the swart-complexiond night;
When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gildst the even.
Sh. Sonn., 28.

I saw the wench that *twir'd* and twinkled at thee
The other day. *B. & Fl. Woman Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

In older authors, to *twire* sometimes means to sing; and to this *twire-pipe* seems to allude, in Beaumont and Fletcher's Mons. Thomas, iii, 1. Here we find it *tweer*:

In good sadness, I would have sworn I had seen Mellida even now; for I saw a thing stir under a hedge, and I peep'd, and I spied a thing, and I peer'd and I *tweer'd* underneath.
Marston's Antonio & Mellida, act iv.

Mr. Todd accuses Tyrwhitt, Steevens, and Mason, of mistaking the sense of *twire*, in a passage of Chaucer's Boethius, when they explain it, "to sing, or murmur with a gentle sound." But they were surely right. The Latin original is,

Silvas tantum mœsta requirit,
Silvas dulci voce susurrat.

Chaucer's translation:

She seeketh on morning [mourning] onely the woode,
And *twireth*, desiring the woode with her sweete voice.

Where nothing can be clearer than that *twireth* answers to *susurrat*.

I cannot exactly make out what is intended by *twyring* in the following lines:

Who [the sun] with a fervent eye looks through the *twyring* glades,
And his dispersed rays commixeth with the shades.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 918.

It seems to be used for *peeping*, in the sense of "through which one peeps." Properly it is the sun that *twires*, or peeps, through the glades.

†*To* TWIRE. To simper. According to Garrick, Steele used the word in this sense in the Conscious Lovers. See Waldron's notes to the Sad Shepherd, p. 129.

TWISSEL, *s.* A double fruit, or two of a sort growing together.

As from a tree we sundry times espy
A *twissel* grow by nature's subtle might,
And, being two, for cause they grow so nigh,
For one are ta'en and so appear in sight.
Turbervile, in English Poets, ii, 599, a.

†TWIST. The fourchure.

Typhon makes play, Jhove catcht him by the *twist*,
Heaves him aloft, and in his armes he brings him
To a high rocke, and in the sea he flings him.
Heywood's Troia Britanica, 1609.

The TWISTED TREE, or WITH, brought in, the week before Easter, was the usual substitute for palm branches, borne on *Palm Sunday*, and used to decorate churches and houses. It is thus mentioned by Stowe:

In the weeke before Easter had yee great shewes made for the fetching in of a *twisted tree*, or *with*, as they termed it, out of the woodes into the king's house, and the like into every man's house of honor or worship. *Stowe's London*, p. 72.

It was, in fact, a branch or branches of the common *with*, or *withy*, a species of willow, which blossoms usually about that time, before the leaves come out; it was called *palm*, on the same occasion, within my memory, and doubtless is so still, in some places. The *withy* is the first of its genus spoken of by Evelyn, Sylva, Chap. xx.

The blossoms [of willow] come forth before any leaves appear, and are in their most flourishing estate usually before Easter; divers gathering them to deck up their houses on Palm Sunday, and therefore the said flowers are called *palme*. *Coles. Adam in Eden.*

The species of willow are so numerous, that which kind is our *withy* may not be easily ascertained; but Gerard reckons the *common withy* to be the Salix *perticalis*, a large species. *Herbal*, p. 1392.

TWITCHE-BOX, *s.* A corruption of touch-box, the box of tinder at which the match was lighted, in the use of the match-lock gun.

I sayde so, indeede he is but a tame ruffian,
That can swere by his flaske and *twiche-box*, and God's precious lady,
And yet will be beaten with a faggot stick.
Damon & Pithias, O. Pl., i, 215.

TWITTER-LIGHT, *s.* Twilight; so used in the following instance, but I know no other:

Then cast she up
Her pretty eye, and wink'd; the word methought was then,
"Come not 'till *twitter-light*."
Middleton's More Diss., iii, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 371.

†TWITTLE-TWAT. A chatterer; one who talks nonsense.

Next come those idle *twittle-twats*,
Which calls me many God-knows-whats.
Rump Songs.

TWO FACES IN A HOOD. A proverbial expression of duplicity. Alluding to this, Mowbray says of Henry Bolingbroke,

Wherefore to me, *two-faced in one hood*,
As touching this, he fully brake his mind.
Mirr. Mag., p. 290.

It was also a name for some flower, I forget what. The *viola tricolor*, or heart's-ease, was called three faces in a hood. See Gerard, p. 855.

TWO FOOLS, TWO KNAVES, &c., were used for doubly foolish, knavish, &c.

I am *two fools*, I know,
For loving, and for saying so
In whining poetry.
Donne, vol. ii, p. 16, Bell's ed.

I am but a fool, look you; and yet I have the wit to think my master is a kind of knave; but that's all one, if he be but *one knave*. *Two Gent. Ver.*, iii, 1.

A varlet died in graine,
You lose money by him, if you sell him for one knave,
For he *serves for twaine*. *Dam. & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 176.

I grieve to find
You are a fool, and an old fool, and *that's two*.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., ii, 1.

TWO-HAND, or TWO-HANDED SWORD. A sword wielded with both hands. Such swords are now exhibited, among ancient arms, at Westminster Abbey, and elsewhere, but they have been long out of use.

Come—with thy *two-hand sword*. *2 Hen. VI*, ii, 1
Should cast a speare on foot, with a target on his arme, and after to fight with a *two-hand sword*. *Ibid*

†TWOPENNY-WARD. A division of a prison formerly so called.

TWYBILL, or TWIBILL. A double axe; *bipennis*, or an halbert.

She learn'd the churlish axe, and *twybill* to prepare,
To steel the coulter's edge, and sharp the furrowing share. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xviii, p. 1001.

†A *twybill*, which is a toole wherewith carpenters make mortaises. *Nomenclator.*

†'Twill make a good ship-anchor when he lacks,
It is his gimlet, and his *twibill* axe.
Witts Recreations, 1654.

†TWYTTY-TWATTY. Seems to have been the name of a tune.

S. Rad. pag. And I my old maister sir Raderick: fiddlers play: He reward you, fayth I will.—*Amor pag.* Good fayth, this pleaseth my sweete mistres admirably: cannot you play *twytty-twatty*, foole, or to be at her, to be at her? *The Returne from Pernassus.*

†TWYVEL. A flail. It is still used in this sense in Northamptonshire.

But if, in this raign, a halberdly train
Or a constable chance to revel,
And would with his *twyvels* maliciously swell.
The Loyal Garland, 1686.

†TY-ALL. Some part of the machinery of the church-bell.

The great belles clapper was fallen downe, the *ty-all* was broken, so that the bishop could not be rung into the towne. *Latimer's Sermons.*

TYBURN TIPPET. A halter; alluding to the executions formerly performed at Tyburn.

Of malecontents of vaine or doting wits
Who posting are with *Tiborne tippets* gone
To be canonized as saints befits.
Legend of M. Q. of Scots, St. 160.

There lacks a fourth thing to make up the messe [see MESSE], which, so God help me, if I were judge, should be *hangum tuum*, a *Tyburne tippit* to take with him. *Latimer, Serm.* 5, f. 63, b.

†The bishop of Rome sent him a cardinalles hatte. He should have had a *Tiburne tippet*, a halfepenny halter, and all such proud prelates. *Latimer's Sermons.*

[*Tiburn-tiffany* is used in the same sense.]

Another closely picking lockes,
Never regarding hang-man's feare,
Till *Tyburne-tiffany* he weare.
Rowlands, Knave of Harts, 48.

To TYE. There would be no occasion to introduce this word, but on account of the attempts made to introduce *tythe* for it, in the following passage of Shakespeare, where Wolsey is characterised:

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
Himself with princes; one who, by suggestion,
Ty'd all the kingdom. *Hen. VIII*, iv, 2.

Dr. Farmer, who yet prefers *tyth'd*, has shown that this character is almost verbally transferred from Holinshed:

This cardinal was of a great stomach, for he compted himself equal with princes, and by craftie suggestion got into his hands innumerable treasure.

Ty'de is the reading of the first and second folio of Shakespeare, nor is there any sufficient reason for altering it. *Ty'd*, or *tied* the kingdom, held it in bonds, the natural consequence of "innumerable treasure." A very long and wordy article in the Censura Literaria, vol. vii, p. 1—7, throws no real light on the subject; and two lines there quoted, to show that *tie* meant entice, prove directly the contrary. The writer has not attended to *lines*, immediately preceding; which word proves that *tying*, in the usual sense, was there meant:

Making lewd Venus, *with eternal lines*,
To *tie* Adonis to her lewd designs.
Shakes. Venus & Adonis.

Mr. Tollet afterwards showed, that *tied* might well bear such a sense as it here requires, by quoting this passage from D'Ewes:

Far be it from me that the state and prerogative of the prince should be *tied* by me, or by the act of any subject. *Journal*, p. 644.

TYLTHE, *s.* A place for tilting in.

Most wisely valiant are those men, that back their armed steedes,
In beaten paths, or boorded *tylthes*, to break their staff-like reeds. *Warn. Alb. Eng.*, B. ii, p. 39.

TYNE. The same as *teen;* pain, sorrow, &c.

From that day forth, I cast in carefull mynd
To seeke her out, with labour and long *tyne*.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 15.

To TYNE. To perish, to die. It is still Scotch in the sense of to kill, as well as to lose. See Jamieson.

Yet often stainde with blood of many a band
Of Scots and English both that *tyned* on his strand.
Spens. F. Q., IV. xi, 36.

Tint, for lost, has been made familiar, of late years, by the legend of the Goblin Page, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel. See Note 17, on Canto ii.

TYRELING, *a.* Worn out, tired.

His *tyreling* jade he fiersly forth did push
Thro' thick and thin, both over bank and bush.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 17.

V & U.

V. This letter, from its forked appearance, seems to have been printed occasionally as a symbol of horns. In Chapman's May-Day, the following passage stands thus, in the old editions:

As often as he turns his back to me, I shall be here V with him. Act iv, near the end

This, says the modern editor, I can in no other way understand, than as I have expressed it in the stage-direction, *i. e.*, "makes horns." See Anc. Drama, vol. iv, p. 98.

If this be not the right interpretation, it seems not easy to suggest anything more probable.

To VADE. Often used for to fade.

In the full moone they are in best strength, decaieing in the wane, and in the conjunction doo utterlie wither and *vade*. *Scot's Disc. of Witchcr.*, N 5
Upon her head a chaplet stood of never *vading* greene
Niccols's Induction, Mirr. Mag., p. 559

Also for to go; from *vado*, which is perhaps the origin of both senses:

Would teach him that his strength must *rade*.
Niccols, ut supr., p. 556
When spring of youth is spent will *vade* as it had never beene,
The barren fields which whilom flower'd as they would never fade. *Ibid.*

Here both words are used, and it is difficult to distinguish them.

And how, in the *vading* of our daies, when we most should, we have least desire to remember our end.
Euphues, sign. X 1 b.

Spenser also uses it, making it rhyme to *fade*. *Ruins of Rome.* They are, however, most probably, the same word; as the derivation from *vado*, is more probable than that from the French word *fade: v* and *f* being interchangeable letters. See Johnson, in *Fade*.

†Color evanidus, fugax. . . . , Colour passée. A *vading:* a decaying, or a dead colour.
Nomenclator, 1585

To VAGABOND. To wander.

On every part my *vagabonding* sight
Did cast. *Drummond's Poems, Lond.*, p. 15.

To VAIL. To lower, or let fall; generally in token of submission. From the French *avaller*, or *avaler*, in the

same sense. This word is exemplified by Johnson, and from some authorities as late as Addison; but it seems now to be disused, except, perhaps, in such poetry as delights to revive old words. Mr. Douce has suggested another derivation of it, from "mont et *val*."

'Gan *vail* his stomach, and did grace the shame
Of those that turn'd their backs. 2 *Hen. IV*, i, 1.
Vailing her high top lower than her ribs.
Merch. of Ven., i, 1.
And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes,
For *vailing* of his bonnet, one good look.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 321.
Doe speake high words, when all the coast is clear,
Yet to a passenger will bonnet *vaile*.
Pembr. Arc., 224.

Menage derives *avaller* itself from *ad* and *vallis*, as *monter* from *montem*.

VAIL FULL. Though printed as two words, in the old editions of Shakespeare (*vaile full*), meant, beyond all doubt, *availful*, that is, useful, advantageous.

Yet I'm advis'd to do it,
He says to *vail-full* purposes. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 6.

To VALANCE. To adorn with drapery like the valance of a bed. Applied, by a bold metaphor, to the decoration of a man's face with a beard:

Thy face is *valanc'd*, since I saw thee last.
Haml., ii, 2.

Supposing that the invention of *valance* came from *Valentia*, it is rightly observed by Mr. Todd, that we ought to write it *valence;* but in the example which he brings from Wolsey's Life, by Cavendish, *valence* is explained by *cloak-bag*, and therefore comes, in that sense, from *valise*, French. The derivation from *Valentia* seems, in fact, a mere conjecture; and the word comes much more probably from *vallare*, Italian, to surround, as those hangings surround a canopy; which would regularly make *vallanza*.

VALENTINE, ST. Of St. Valentine, whose day (Feb. 14) is here more observed than that of any other saint, in the old or new calendar, the history is that he was a martyr; but the origin of the custom of choosing mates on his day, was the endeavour of zealous pastors to substitute something sacred, in the place of certain heathen rites celebrated about that time. *Butler's Lives of Saints*, *Feb.* xiv, and *Jan.* xxix. The observation of St. Valentine's day is very ancient in this country. See Bourne's Pop. Ant., i, 48, quarto ed. Shakespeare makes Ophelia sing,

To-morrow is *St. Valentine's* day,
All in the morning betime;
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine* *Haml.*, iv, 5.

But, according to the old customs of France, the *Valantin* was a moveable feast, namely the first Sunday in Lent, called also "Dominica de *Brandonibus*," because, says Du Cange, boys used to carry about lighted torches (or *brandons*) on that day. See him in *Brando*. Roquefort thus speaks of the custom: "*Valantin; futur époux;* celui qu'on designoit à une fille le jour des *brandons*, ou premier dimanche de carême; qui dès qu'elle étoit promise se nommoit *valantine;* et si son *valantin* ne lui faisoit point un présent, ou ne la regaloit avant la dimanche de la mi-carême, elle le brûloit sous l'effigie d'un paquet de paille ou de sarment, et alors les promesses de mariage étoient rompues et annulées." Here, then, we have the male and female *Valantin* and *Valantine*, without any reference to the saint; and this seems better to account for our customs of that day; but, unfortunately, Roquefort gives no proof or authority for his report. Misson, however, gives a very similar account, in his travels in England, p. 480, Fr. ed. *Valant* may be for *gallant*. Here, *Valentines* were at one time chosen blindfold:

Tell me not of choice; if I stood affected that way [*i. e.*, to marriage] I would choose my wife as men do *Valentines*, blindfold; or draw cuts for them, for so I shall be sure not to be deceived in choosing.
Chapman's Mons. D'Olive, act i

It is a curious fact, that the number of letters sent on *Valentine's day*, makes several additional sorters necessary at the Post Office in London.

VALIANCE, and VALIANCY. Valour, valiantness.

And with stiffe force, shaking his mortall launce,
To let him weet his doughtie *valiaunce*.
Spens. F. Q., II, iii, 14.
Both joyned *valiancy* with government.
North's Plut. Lives, 2 B.
Hubert de Burgh, a man of notable prowes and *valiancie*. *Holinsh.*, vol. ii, sign. P 4, &c.

VALIDITY, *s.* Several times used by Shakespeare for value, in which sense it does not appear elsewhere.

O, behold this ring,
Whose high respect, and rich *validity*,
Did lack a parallel. *All's Well*, v, 3.
Nought enters there,
Of what *validity* and pitch soever,
But falls into abatement and low price.
Twelfth N., i, 1.

VALUE, or **VALEW**, *s.*, for valour; from old French, in which the word was valor, vallour, valour, *value*, *valur*, and *valure*. See Roquefort, in *Valor*.

His sword forth drew,
And him with equal *valew* countervayld.
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 29.
'Till with her *valew* she did them rebuke,
Supplying place of captaine and of duke.
Haringt. Ariost, xiii, 39.
Beatrice, the mother of Bradamant, would never be wonne to accept Rogero for her sonne-in-law, neither for his gentrie, nor his personage, nor his *valew*, nor his wit. *Id., Notes to Ariost.*, B 45

VALURE, *s.* Value, worth; from the same.

More worth than gold a thousand times in *valure*.
Mirr. for Mag, p. 280.
Who shewed in Dametas he might easily be deceived in man's *valure*. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 434.
Did labour to make *valure*, strength, choler, and hatred, to answere the proportion of his love, which was infinite. *Ibid.*, p. 251.

†**VAMPIES**. The bottoms of hose, covering the foot.

A brech belt of velwet to gadre the same togedr, a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet *vampeis*, and over all a cote of crymesyn saten.
Rutland Papers, p. 8.
It made him facing for his new boote tops; but an old coach is good for nothing but to couzen and deceive people, as of the old rotten leather they make *vampies* for high shooes for honest country plowmen, or belts for soldiers. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

VAMPLATE, or **VAUNTPLATE**. The armour in the front of the arm; called also the *vambrace*, from *avant bras*. See Grose's Milit. Ant., i, p. 106.

Amphialus was runne through the *vamplate*, and under the arme. *Pembr. Arcad*, p. 269.

See also VANT-BRACE.

VAMURE, for vant-mure, or avant-mur. The outwork of a fortification, the defence of the wall.

So many ladders to the earth they threw,
That well they seem'd a mount thereof to make,
Or else some *vamure* fit to save the town,
Instead of that the Christians late beat down.
Fairf. Tasso, xi, 64.

In the reprint of 1749, it is made *vawmure*.

VANITY THE PUPPET, seems to have some allusion to the allegorical persons in the old mysteries.

You come with letters against the king; and take *Vanity the puppet's* part, against the royalty of her father. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Lady *Vanity* is one of the vices personified in Ben Jonson's play of the Devil is an Ass. See INIQUITY.

VANT, or **VAUNT**; *avant*, French. Now called the *van* of an army.

Plant those that have revolted in the *vant*,
That Antony may seem to spend his fury
Upon himself. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 6.

So also, in the prologue to the same play:

Our play
Leaps o'er the *vaunt* and firstlings of those broils,
'Ginning in the middle. *Prologue.*

VANTAGE, *s.* Surplus, excess. addition.

Yes, a dozen, and as many to the *vantage*, as
Would store the world they play'd for. *Othello*, iv, 3.
She's fifteen, with the *vantage*,
And if she be not ready now for marriage.
B. & Fl. Pilgrim, i, 1.

Often for advantage. Also,

To **VANTAGE**. To benefit.

Doing the vantage, often *vantage* me.
Shakesp., Sonnet 88.

VANT-BRACE, or **VAMBRACE**. *Avant-bras*, French. Defensive armour for the arm. See VAMPLATE.

And in my *vant-brace* put this wither'd brawn.
Tro. & Cress., i, 3.
His left arm wounded had the king of France,
His shield was pierc'd, his *vant-brace* cleft and split.
Fairf. Tasso, xx, 139.
His wyfe Panthea had made of her treasure a curate and helmet of golde, and likewyse his *vambraces*.
Pal. of Pleas., i, p. 50, repr.

VANT-CURRIER. Advanced guard. French, *avant-couriers*.

Lucretius was appointed to make head against the *vaunt-curriers* of the Sabynes, that minded to approach the gates. *North's Plut.*, 119 D, ed. 1579.
Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts.
Lear, iii, 2.

VANTERIE, *s.* Boasting.

T' impresse in Chloris tender heart that touch
Of deepe dislike of both their *vanteries*.
Daniel's Works, K k 6

To **VANT-GUARD**. To stand as a guard before.

Carthage is strong, with many a mightie tower,
With broad deepe ditch, *vant-guarding* stately wall.
Remedy of Love, by T. C. C. J., 83.

VAPOUR, *s.* A kind of hectoring, bullying style, used for a time in low company, for the sake of producing mock or real quarrels. It consisted in flatly contradicting whatever was said by the last speaker, even if he granted what you had asserted just before. It is exemplified, *ad fasti-*

dium, in Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, particularly in act iv, sc. 3, but it is too long to quote. One of the persons says, while the others are quarreling,

They are at it still, sir; this they call *vapours*. *Loc. c.*

But it appears that, while this practice lasted, *vapours* were made a term for almost everything, like Pistol and Nym's *humours*. One says,

Nay, then, pardon me my *vapour*. I have a foolish *vapour*, gentlemen: Any man that does *vapour* me the ass—I do *vapour* him the lie. Act ii.

We have also even kind *vapours*, and courteous *vapours*, a little before. The word is pretty well worn out in that play. I ought, however, to subjoin the apology made by Mr. Gifford for his author: "There is no doubt," he says, "that this is an exact copy of the drunken conversation among the bullies, or roarers of those times: it is, however, so inexpressibly dull, that it were to be wished the author had been contented with a shorter specimen of it. His object undoubtedly was to inculcate a contempt and hatred of this vile species of tavern pleasantry; and he probably thought with Swift, when he was drawing up his Polite Conversation, that this could only be done by pressing it upon the hearer even to satiety." Vol. iv, page 483.

To *vapour* still retains occasionally a similar meaning.

VARLET, *s.* Servant to a knight; *valet*, French, or, rather, *varlet*, old French.

Call here my *varlet*, I'll unarm again.
Tro. and Cress., i, 1.

Diverse were releeved by their *varlets*, and conveied out of the friend. *Ibid.*

Roquefort, under *Valet*, defines it, "Jeune homme en âge de puberté, jeune homme non marié, sans état, qui n'est pas majeur, qui ne jouit pas de ses droits, qui est en apprentissage, &c."

†VARLET. The court card we now call the knave.

Those be the kings and queens and *varlets* among the cards. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.*

VARY, *s.* Variation.

And turn their halcyon beaks,
With every gale and *vary* of their masters. *Lear*, ii, 2.

Peculiar to this place.

VAST, *s.* The same as *waste*, deserted space.

Urchins
Shall for that *vast* of night, when they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.*, i, 2

Analogous to this is the *waste of night*, spoken of in Hamlet:

In the dead *waste* and middle of the night.
Haml., i, 2.

VASTACIE, *s.* Waste and deserted places.

What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*.
Claudius Nero, 4to, 1607, M 2.

VASTIDITY, *s.* Vastness, immensity.

A restraint
Through all the world's *vastidity* you had,
To a determin'd scope. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.

No other example is known of this word, which Johnson rightly called barbarous; but the corrupt Latin word *vastiditas*, and its English derivative, might, perhaps, somewhere be found.

VASTURE, *s.* Vastness, excess of magnitude.

What can one drop of poyson harme the sea,
Whose hugie *vastures* can digest the ill?
Edw. III, 4to, 1596, D 1 b.

VASTY, *a.* Vast.

I can call spirits from the *vasty* deep.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.

That thy valour should be sunke
In such a *vasty* unknowne sea of armes.
Hist. of Capt. Stukeley, 4to, K 3 b.

VAVASSOR, *s.* A vassal of a great lord, having other vassals who held of him; exactly as the centurion in the Gospel described his military situation: "A man *under* authority, having soldiers under him." *Matth.* viii, 9. The word exists in low Latin, and French; sometimes changed to *valvassor*. It is in some way made from *vassallus*, but how is not well ascertained. Camden says,

Names also have been taken of civill honours, dignities, and estate: as king, duke, prince, lord, baron, knight, *valvasor* or *vavasor*, squire, castellan, partly for that their ancestours were such, served such, acted such parts, or were *kings of the beane, Christmas lords*, &c. *Remains*, p. 110.

The word occurs in Chaucer; where Mr. Tyrwhitt only says of it, that "its precise import is as obscure as its derivation;" but he considers it as including the whole class of middling landholders. See Todd's Illust. of Chaucer, p. 251. Cowell quotes Jacobutius de Franchis, in præludio Feudorum, as saying they were called *valvasores*: "qui *assident valvæ, i. e.*,

portæ Domini, in festis." *Interpr. in voc.* Blount adds, "Sometimes it is abusively taken in ill part for a jolly fellow, or a big man." *Glossogr.* But of this usage, I have not met with an example.

†*To* VAUNSE. To advance.

In order then themselves they did retire,
Their weapons *vaunst*, with ensignes brave displayde.
Paradyse of Daynty Devises, 1576.

†VAUSTITY. Emptiness.

Hee therefore did replenish the *vaustity* of my empty purse, and discharged a piece at mee with two bullets of gold. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†VAUTY. Vaulted.

One makes the haughty *vauty* welkin ring
In praise of custards and a bag-pudding.
Taylor's Workes, 1611.

VAWARD, quasi, vanward. The first line or front of an army

My lord, most humbly on my knee I beg
The leading of the *vaward*. *Hen. V*, iv, 3.
To lead a *vaward*, rereward, or main host.
Four Prentices, O. Pl., vi, 470.
The *vaward* Zerbin hath in government.
The duke of Lancaster the battell guides,
The duke of Clarence with the rereward went.
Har. Ariosto, xvi, 36.

See BATTEL and REREWARD.

Metaphorically, for the fore part of anything:

And since we have the *vaward* of the day,
My love shall hear the musick of my hounds.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

So Falstaff boasts of being "in the *vaward* of youth." *2 Hen. IV*, i, 2.

VAWMURE. See VAMURE.

VEGET, *a.* Lively, brilliant; *vegetus*, Latin.

In troth a stone of lustre, I assure you
It darts a pretty light, a *veget* spark:
It seems an eye upon your breast.
Cartwr. Ordinary, iv, 3, O. Pl., x, 290.

Vegete was not uncommon. See T. J.

VEGETIVE, *s.* Used for a vegetable.

Yet in noble man reform it,
And make us better than those *vegetives*
Whose souls die with them.
Massinger, Old Law, act i.

Instanced by Johnson from Sandys and Dryden. Also as an adjective, from Tusser.

VELE, for veil. Spenser frequently. Merely a difference of spelling.

VELLENAGE, *id.*, for villainage, *i. e.*, vassalage. Obedience to a superior lord.

No wretchednesse is like to sinfull *vellenage*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xi, 1.

VELLET. Old orthography, for velvet. Chaucer has *velouettes*.

His *vellet* head began to shoote out,
And his wreathed horns gan newly sprout.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, 185.

†VELVET-CAP. Formerly the distinction of a physician.

Theod. O monsier, I have a singular care of your valetudo. It is requisite that the French plusitions be learned and carefull; your English *velvet-cap* is malignant and envious.
Returne from Pernassus, 1606.

VELVET-GUARDS, *s.* Trimmings of velvet; a city fashion in the time of Shakespeare. Met. the persons who wore such ornaments.

And leave, *in sooth*,
And such protests of pepper gingerbread,
To *velvet-guards*, and Sunday citizens.
1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 1.
Out on these *velvet-guards*, and black-lac'd sleeves,
These simpring fashions, simply followed.
Decker's Histriomastix.

Guards should have been explained in its place, as meaning trimmings, or facings of clothes; but I perceive that it has been omitted, though referred to. They were so called, because they were intended to protect, as well as adorn, the borders of a dress.

VELVET-JACKET. Part of the distinctive dress of a prince's or nobleman's steward, with a gold chain worn over it. See CHAIN, GOLD.

VELVET-PEE. It is not easy to say what. Mr. Monck Mason conjectures that it should be *velvet peel*, for velvet covering. *Comments on B. and Fl.*, p. 272.

Though now your blockhead be covered with a Spanish block, and your lashed shoulders with a *velvet-pee*.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 1.

Possibly Mr. Mason may be right; at least, no better conjecture has yet been made. [Pl. Deutsch pye, a warm jacket, Hambro' pey, whence a pea-jacket. Goth. paida.]

VELURE, or VELLURE. Velvet; *velours*, French.

One girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*. *Tam. of Shrew*, iii, 2.
When you came first, did you not walk the town,
In a long cloak half compass? an old hat
Lin'd with *vellure*? *B. and Fl. Noble Gent.*, v, 1.

VENERY, *s.* Hunting; from the French *venerie*. Disused, probably on account of the equivoque with the word as derived from *Venus*.

And seeke her spouse, that from her still doth fly,
And followes other game and *venery*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 22.

In Howell's Vocabulary, § 3, we have, "Of hunting or *venerie*, with their proper terms."

VENETIANS, *s.* A particular fashion

of hose or breeches, originally imported from Venice.

And brought three yards of velvet and three quarters,
To make *Venetians* downe below the garters.
Haringt. Epigr., B. i, 20.

Some be called French hose, some Gallic, and some *Venetians*.——The *Venetian* hose they reckon beneath the knee to the garterynge place of the legge beneathe the knee, where they are tied finely with silke pointes, or some such like, and laid on also with rowes of lace or gardes, as the other before. And yet notwithstanding all this is not sufficient, except they be made of silke, velvet, satin, damaste, and other like precious thinges beside. *Stubbes, Anat. of Abuses.*

The *Gallic hose* were the Gallygaskins.

VENEW, or VENEY. See VENUE.

To VENGE, for to avenge. Shakespeare frequently.

I'm coming on to *venge* me as I may. *Henry V*, i, 2.
But 'tis an office of the gods to *venge* it,
Not mine to speak on't. *Cymbel.*, i, 7.
I should be right sorry
To have the means so to be *veng'd* on you.
B. Jons. Catilin.

VENGE, *s.* Revenge, or vengeance.

Which with wind of *venge* else,
Will breake your guard of buttons. *Ball*, a Comedy.
Add coales afresh, preserve me to this *venge*.
Arthur, by T. Hughes, A 3.

VENGEABLE, *a.* Revengeful, cruel.

With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with yre, and *vengeable* despite.
Spens. F. Q., II, iv, 46.

Here it means only terrible:

Magdeburg be *vengeable* fellows; they have almost marred all duke Maurice's men, and yet they be as strong as ever they were.
Ascham's Letter to Raven, p. 381, Bonnet.

VENGEANCE. Corruptly used for the adverb *very*.

Let us go then, but by the masse I am *vengeance* drie.
New Custome, O. Pl., i, 283.

VENICE-GLASS. A cup or goblet of fine crystal glass; or, sometimes, a looking-glass: the manufacture of that material, in all its forms, being long carried on, almost exclusively, at Venice. They were manufactured chiefly at *Murano*, a small place about a mile from Venice. Here, says Coryat,

They make their delicate *Venice glasses*, so famous over all Christendome, for the incomparable fineness thereof, and in one of their work-houses made I a glasse myselfe. *Crud.*, vol. ii, p. 18, repr.

We'll quaff in *Venice glasses*,
And swear some lawyers are but silly asses.
Ram Alley, O. Pl., v, 483.

Drink to his Venus in a *Venice glasse*, and to moralize her sex, throwes it over his head and breakes it.
Brathw. English Gent., p. 42.

In allusion to the fine mirrors of Venice, Howell thus speaks of his own "Survey of the Signory of Venice," in presenting it to the dowager countess of Sunderland:

I am bold to send your ladyship to the countrey a new *Venice looking-glasse*, wherein you may behold that admired maiden-city in her true complexion, together with her government and policy, for which she is famous the world over. *Letters*, iv, 18.

See MAIDEN.

It was a very prevalent notion, that poison put into a Venice glass would speedily cause it to break. Massinger says of crystal glasses in general,

This pure metal
So innocent is, and faithful to the mistress
Or master that possesses it, that, rather
Than hold one drop that's venomous, of itself
It flies in pieces and deludes the traitor.
Massing. Renegado, i, 3.

Even Howell, who went to Venice in the employment of a glass-making company, adopts this fancy:

Such a diaphanous pellucid body, as you see a crystall glass is, which hath this property above gold or silver, or any other mineral, *to admit no poison*.
Fam. Letters, B. i, L. 29.

Browne combats this, as well as other popular errors:

And though it be said that poyson will break a *Venice glass*, yet have we not met with any of that nature.
Pseudodoxia, B. vii, ch. 17.

†It gave a piteous groan, and so it broke;
In vain it something would have spoke:
The love within too strong for't was,
Like poyson put into a *Venice glass*.
Wilts Recreations, 1654.

†The good name of a man is like a *Venice glasse*, which one dropp of poison will break; or like a sheet of fair paper, which one dropp of ink will defile.
Ward's Diary.

VENT, *s.* An inn; from the Spanish *venta*, which means so.

Our house
Is but a *vent* of need, that now and then
Receives a guest, between the greater towns
When they come late. *B and Fl. Love's Pilgr.*, i, 1.

Forthwith, as soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets, whereof the pinnacles were of glistering silver, without omitting the draw-bridge, deep foss, and other adherents belonging to the like places: and approaching by little and little to the *vent*—he rested.
Skelton's Don Quix., P. I, ch. ii.

To VENT. To snuff up, or smell; from *ventus*: as we now say, *to wind anything*.

See how he *venteth* into the winde.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Febr., 75.

Bearing his nostrils up into the winde,
A sweet, fresh feeding thought that he did *vent*.
Nothing as hunger sharpneth so the scent.
Drayt. Moone., p. 511.

To *vent up*, to lift up, by way of giving air:

But only *vented up* her umbriere,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 42.

VENTAGE, *s.* The holes or stops in a flute.

Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb.
Haml., iii, 2.

VENTAL, or VENTAIL, *s.* The beaver of a helmet; *ventaille*, old French. In Chaucer and Lydgate, *aventail*.

But sweet Erminia comforted their fear,
Her *ventail* up, her visage open laid.
Fairfax, Tasso, vii, 7.

Also vi, 26.

The wicked stroke upon her helmet chaunst,
And with the force, which in itself it bore,
Her *ventayle* shar'd away ——
With that her angel's face, unseen afore,
Like to the ruddie morne appear'd in sight.
Spens. F. Q., IV, vi, 19.

VENUE, VENEY, VENY, or VENEW, French. An assault or attack in fencing, cudgels, or the like; sometimes a mere thrust. From *venue*, French, a coming on.

Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence, three *veneys* for a dish of stewd prunes.
Merry W. W., i, 1.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen *venies* at wasters with a good fellow for a broken head.
B. and Fl. Philast., act iv.

I've breath enough at all times, Lucifer's musk-cat,
To give your perfum'd worship three *venues*,
A sound old man puts his thrust better home
Than a spic'd young man. *Massing. Old Law*, iii, 2

The Italian term *stoccata*, seems to have supplanted it, as more fashionable:

Venu, fie; most gross denomination as ever I heard!
O, the stoccata, while you live, sir, note that.
B. Jons. Ev. Man in H., i, 5.

Metaphorically, a brisk attack:

A sweet touch, a quick *venew* of wit; snip snap, quick and home. *Love's L. L.*, v, 1.

So Cooke, the queen's attorney, alluding to the wit of sir J. Harington, said,

He that could give another a *venu*, had a sure ward for himself. *Epigr.*, L. i, Title to Ep. 45.

In the law, a *venue* is a very different thing. It means the place whence the cause of action is said to come:

For bards and lawyers both, with ease,
May place the *venue* where they please.
Pleader's Gvide, i, 1.

The learned author speaks of *visne*, or *vicinetum*, as the same; but the word is surely French, as in the other sense.

VERBAL, *a.* Used for verbose.

I am much sorry, sir,
You put me to forget a lady's manners
By being so *verbal*. *Cymb.*, ii, 3.

I do not recollect another instance of this usage.

VERD, *s.*, seems to mean greenness, in the sense of freshness.

Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have their best strength and *verd* at the first.
Declar. of Popish Impost., sign. R.

VERDEA WINE. A kind of Italian wine, so called from a white grape of that name, of which it was made, and sold principally at Florence. The grape probably had its name from its greenish colour, *verde*.

Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,
Drunk your *verdea wine*, and rid at Naples.
B. and Fl. Elder Bro., ii, 1

It is spoken of by Chiabrera:

Temprare un die buon Corso, un di buon Greco,
Et un d'amabilissima *verdea*.

Menage confirms the reason of its name: "Questo celebre vino, a mio credere, è cosi chiamato dal colore, che tira a verdigno." *Origini.* The best, he says, grew on the hills called Arcetri. So much for Theobald's imaginary river *Verdé*, near which he supposes this wine to grow. *Note on the above passage of Beaumont and Fletcher.*

VERDUGO. A Spanish word, meaning an executioner, or a severe stroke. In the following passage, probably intended to mean a stunning blow from drink:

Where, sir? Have you got the pot *verdugo?*
B. & Fl. Scornful Lady, ii, 1.

The person so addressed is in liquor. The commentators have changed it to *vertigo*. *Verdugo* occurs as a name, Tamer Tamed, iv, 1. Perhaps meaning the hangman's.

Jonson's term of *Verdugoship*, must therefore be construed *hangmanship*, instead of being referred to any noble family of Spain. Face ridicules, while he pretends to speak highly of him:

His great
Verdugoship has not a jot of language,
So much the easier to be cozen'd. *Alchemist*, iii, 2.

VERDUROUS, *a.* Green, covered with verdure.

Whose *verdurous* clusters that with moisture swell,
Seem, by the taste, and strangness of the shapes,
The place that bare them faithfully to tell.
Drayt. Moses, &c., p. 1612.

Milton has used the word, and Phillips. See Johnson.

VERMILED. Adorned, flourished, vermiculated.

The presses painted and *vermiled* with gold.
Ph. de Commines, D d 3.

It is all of square marble, and all the front *vermiled* with golde. *Ibid.*

VERSER, *s.* A versifier, one who makes verses; a contemptuous name for one not thought worthy of the name of poet. Drummond says, that Ben Jonson

Thought not Bartas a poet, but a *verser*, because he wrote not fiction.

Heads of a Conversation, Works, p. 225.

It seems also to have been an occasional name for some kind of gaming sharper. One gambler says of another, evidently meaning to be witty, on being asked whether he can *verse?*

Ay, and set too, my lord. He's both a *setter* and a *verser*. *Chapm. Mons. D'Ol.*, iv, 1.

Setter is easily understood, one who *sets* at hazard for any stake proposed; and they are enumerated among gamblers in Compl. Gamester, p. 5. What a *verser* was to do, is not so clear; but the speech above-cited is intended to pun between these occupations of a sharper, and the writing verses, and setting them to music.

To *verse* is used as a verb by Shakespeare and Prior. See T. J.

†VERY. For verily.

Mirth is his life and trade, and I thinke *very*,
That he was got when all the world was merry.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

VIA. Literally *a way*, Latin; but used as an exclamation for *away! go on.* Doubtless designed originally as a quibble, between *via*, a way, and the interjection *away*.

Via! we'll do't, come what will. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

Via, Pecunia! when she's run and gone,
And fled, and dead; then will I fetch her again.
B. Jons. Devil an Ass, ii, 1.

Away, then, find this fidler, and do not miss me
By nine o'clock. *L. Via! B. & Fl. Mons. Thom.*, ii, 2.

Your reward now shall be, that I will not cut your strings, nor break your fiddles: *Via!* away!
Chapm. May-Day, iv, 1; *Anc. Dr.*, iv, 77.

Among the helps in horsemanship, G. Markham enumerates,

First the voyce, which sounding sharply and cheerfully, crying, *via, how, hey*, and such-like, adde a spirit and livelinesse to the horse, and lend a great helpe to all his motions.
Cheap and Good Husbandry, p. 15.

After all, *via*, as an interjection, is directly borrowed from the Italian. Antonini renders it in Latin by *eja, age*, and gives as a phrase to exemplify it, "Or, *via!* non aver paura," which is exactly the English use of it, in our examples. The Crusca Dict. has the same.

VICE, or INIQUITY. A personage in the old dramas or moralities, whose office and character has been amply explained under the head INIQUITY. The *Vice* usually exhibited several ludicrous contests with the devil, by whom he was finally carried away.

A song given to the Clown, in Twelfth Night, describes this personage in a very characteristic style:

I am gone, sir,
And anon, sir,
I'll be with you again;
In a trice,
Like to the *old Vice*;
Your need to sustain.
Who with dagger of lath,
In his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah ha, to the devil;
Like a mad lad,
Pare thy nails, dad,
Adieu, goodman devil!
Twelfth N., iv, 2

Tusser speaks of a person who has

His face made of brasse like a *vice* in a game.
Chap. 54, p. 101, ed. 1672

That is, in a play.

Now issued in from the reareward, madam *Vice*, or olde *Iniquitie*, with a lath dagger painted, according to the fashion of *old Vice* in a comedy.
Owle's Almanacke, 1618, p. 12.

The *vice* was in fact the buffoon of the morality, and was succeeded in his office by the clown, whom we see in Shakespeare and others.

Light and lascivious poems, which are commonly more commodiously uttered by these buffons or *vices* in playes, then by any other person.
Puttenham, ii, 9, p. 69.

2. A person in the habit of acting that part:

There is a neighbour of ours, an honest priest, who was sometimes (simple as he now stands) a *vice* in a play, for want of a better.
Plaine Percevall, in Cens. Lit., vol. ix, p. 251.

VICTUALLER. A tavern-keeper was sometimes termed a victualler, under which name a still more disgraceful profession was often concealed. Thus the Hostess in Henry IV, whose trade is not at all equivocal, calls herself a victualler.

Marry, there's another indictment upon thee, for suffering flesh to be eaten in thy house, contrary to the law —— *Hostess.* All *victuallers* do so. What's a joint of mutton or two in a whole Lent.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

This informer comes into Turnbull street, to a *victualling* house, and there falls in league with a wench.
Webster & Rowley's Cure for a Cuckold.

To VIE. A term in the old game of gleek, for to wager the goodness of one hand against another. There was also to *revie*, and other variations. "To *vie* [at cards], to challenge, or invite." *N. Bailey.* Mr. Gifford best defines it: "To *vie*," he says, "was to hazard, to put down a certain sum upon a hand of cards; to *revie* was to cover it with a larger sum, by which the challenged became the challenger, and was to be *revied* in

his turn, with a proportionate increase of stake. This vying and revying upon each other, continued till one of the party lost courage, and gave up the whole; or obtained, for a stipulated sum, a discovery of his antagonist's cards: when the best hand swept the table." See his Note on Every Man in his Humour, act iv, sc. 1.

The first or eldest says, I'le *vye* the ruff, the next says, I'le see it, the third says, I'le see and *revie* it; &c.
Compl. Gamester, p. 66.

Also Wit's Interpreter, p. 366. It was used also at primero, and other games.

Hence, to contend in rivalry:

Nature wants stuff
To *vie* strange forms with fancy. *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

When Petruchio falsely says that Katherine *vied* kiss on kiss with him, he appears to mean, that she played as for a wager with them. *Tam. of Shrew*, ii, 1.

Hence also to *out-vie*:

I'll either win or lose something, therefore I'll *vie* and *revie* every card at my pleasure.
Greene's Art of Conycatching.

Vie and *revie*, like chapmen proffer'd,
Would be received what you have offered.
Drayt. Muses' Elysium.

To wager:

More than who *vies* his pence to see some tricke,
Of strange Morocco's dumb arithmeticke.
Hall's Sat., iv, 2, p. 62.

A VIE, *s.* A wager. A challenge, or invitation. *Bailey.*

We'll all to church together instantly,
And then a *vie* for boys
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., v, last sc.

VIES, or THE VIES. An old name for the Devizes, in Wilts. "Qui prope castrum *De Vies*, sive *the Vies*, caput aperit." *Camden's Wilts*, 2d ed., p. 137.

While the proud *Vies* your trophies boast,
And unreveng'd walks [Waller's] ghost.
Hudib., I, ii, v. 495.

It blew him to *the Vies*, without beard or eyes,
But at least three heads and a half.
Loyal Songs, vol. i, p. 107.

VILD, *a.* The same as vile, often so written, though no reason appears for it in the etymology, or otherwise. Johnson writes it *vil'd*, as if from a verb; but it is not so. See him in *Vil'd*. It is commonly written *vilde*.

But this *vild* race,
Though thou didst learn, had that in't which good natures
Could not abide to be with. *Tempest*, i, 2.

With beastly sin thought her to have defilde,
And made the vassall of his pleasures *vilde*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 3.

But what art thou? what goddesse, or how styl'd?
A. Age am I call'd. *E.* Hence, false virago *vyld*.
Heyw. Pleasant Dialogues, p. 42.

Thus seventeene years I liv'd like one exil'd,
Untill I able was to breake a launce,
And for that place me seem'd too base and *vild*.
Har. Ariost., xx, 7.

VILDLY, *adv.* From the above, for vilely.

Which stunk so *vildly*, that it forst him slacke
His grasping hold, and from her turne him backe.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 20.

How *vildly* this shows,
In one that would command another's temper,
And bear no bound in 's own! *B. & Fl. Pilgr.*, ii, 2.

VILIACO, *s.* A villain, scoundrel, or coward; *vigliacco*, old Italian. See Florio.

Now out, base *viliaco!* Thou my resolution!
B. Jonson, Ev. M. out of his H., v, 3.

As soon as eer they enter'd our gates, the noise went; before they came near the great hall, the faint-hearted *villiacoes* sounded [fainted] thrice.
Decker, Satiromastix, Or. of Dr., iii, p. 98.

†Shrove-Tuesday constables are baffled, bawds are bang'd, punckes are pillag'd, panders are plagued, and the chiefe commanders of these valourous *villiacoes*, for their reward for all this confusion, doe in conclusion purchase the inheritance of a jayle.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

VINEW'D. Mouldy. "Mucidus." *E. Coles.*

Many of Chaucer's words are become as it were *vinew'd* and hoarie with over-long lying.
T. Beaumont to Speght, in his Chaucer.

The same as FINEW'D, q. v.

†VINTINER. An inferior officer who had the charge of twenty archers or billmen.

VIOL-DE-GAMBO. Properly, an instrument rather smaller than the violoncello, and having six strings. I suspect that by *viol* alone, our ancestors meant violin, or perhaps the tenor. See the quotations in Johnson. The *viol-de-gambo* was a fashionable instrument, even for ladies to play.

He's a very fool and a prodigal. *Sir T.* Fie, that you'll say so! he plays on the *viol-de-gambo*, and speaks three or four languages. *Twelfth N.*, i, 3.

Here *viol* is evidently used for it:

She now remains in London—to learn fashions, practice music; the voice between her lips, and the *viol* between her legs, she'll be a fit consort very speedily
Middleton, Tr. to catch O. One, act i; *Anc. Dr.*, v, 136.

Howell considers *viol* as meaning both: "A *viol*; una *viola*, di braccio, o da gamba: a *viola* of the arm or leg." *Vocabulary*, § 27.

Coryat accordingly speaks of *treble viol*, which must be a violin:

I heard much good musicke in saint Marke's church, but especially that of a *treble viol*, which was so excellent that I thinke no man could surpasse it.
Crud., vol. ii, p. 20, repr.

Her *viol-de-gambo* is her best content.
Returne from Pernassus, iii, 2.

Thy *gambo violl* plac'd between thy thighs,
Wherein the best part of thy courtship lies.
Marston, Satire 1.

To VIOLENT, *v.* To act with violence.

The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violenteth* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it. *Tro. and Cress.*, iv, 4.

I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* any thing against him under that queen. *Fuller's Worthies, Anglesey*, under *Merrick*.

Ben Jonson has *to violence*:

Then surely love hath none, nor beauty any,
Nor nature *violenced* in both these.
Devil an Ass, ii, 6.

†VIOLER. One who practises on the viol.

To the Frenche *violer* for his quarters paye, 12*li.* 10*s.*
Prince Henry's Book of Payments, 1609.

VIRBIUS. A name purely Latin, though founded on a Greek fable. Virgil tells us, that it was assumed by Hippolytus, when recalled to life by Æsculapius, after which he lived at Aricia, with the nymph Egeria:

Solus ubi in silvis Italis ignobilis ævum
Exigeret, versoque ubi nomine *Virbius* esset.
Æn., vii, 776.

Now this *Virbius*, say the etymologists, is made of *vir*, and *bis*, as being twice a man. This part of the story, therefore, must be altogether Latin; but Pausanias reports the revival of Hippolytus, and his living at Aricia, B. ii, ch. 27. Virgil also gives him a son of the same name, and makes Aricia his mother:

Ibat et Hippolyti proles pulcherrima bello
Virbius; insignem quem mater Aricia misit
Eductum Ægeriæ lucis. *Ibid.*, v, 761.

This name has occasionally been used to signify, generally, a person revived. So Massinger has introduced it:

From this living fountain
I could renew the vigour of my youth,
And be a second *Virbius*. *Roman Actor*, iii, 2.

Hence the verses collected by Duppa, bishop of Winchester, in honour of Ben Jonson, were published under the title of "Jonsonus *Virbius*;" or, as a less learned publisher might have named them, "Jonson Revived." They consist of verses in honour of the deceased poet, written by the most celebrated persons of that day; among the rest, sir John Beaumont, bishop King, May, Habington, Waller, Howell, Cleveland, Jasp. Mayne, W. Cartwright, Owen Feltham, and several others; indeed, almost all writers then famous. "Jonsonus *Virbius*," is reprinted by Mr. Gifford at the end of Jonson's works.

To VIRE. To turn about; now always written *veer*, from the pronunciation of the French original, *virer*.

No, no; he hath *vired* all this while, but to come the sooner to his affected end. *Pembr. Arcad.*, p. 436.

VIRELAY, *s.* A sort of rondeau, not very well defined in English verse, but certainly derived from the French *virelai*, which is thus described: "Nom d'une ancienne poesie Françoise, toute composée de vers courts, sur deux rimes. Elle commence par quatre vers, dont les deux premiers se repétent dans le cours de la piece." *Diction. Lexique.* Geo. Gascoigne, who appears to have been ignorant of the real origin, makes it into *verlay*, and explains it "*verd laye*, or *green song*;" which is nonsense. Nor is his explanation of it much better. See his Notes of Instr., Haslewood's ed., 1815, p. 11. The real derivation is from *virer*, to turn; for the *virelai* admitted only two rhymes, and, after employing one for some time, the poet was *virer*, or *to turn* to the other. "Après avoir conduit pendant quelque temps le *lai* sur une rime dominante—il falloit le faire tourner, ou *virer*, sur l'autre rime, qui devenoit dominante à son tour." *Dict. d'Elocution*, dans le mot *Lay*. They were always in short lines of seven or eight syllables. I do not recollect any real *virelay* in English; but they are often alluded to by our poets, as if used.

Bransles, ballads, *virelayes*, and verses vaine.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 8.

Where be the dapper ditties that I dight,
And roundelays and *virelayes* so soot?
Davison's Poet. Rhaps., repr. 60.

Then slumber not with dull Endymion,
But tune thy reed to dapper *verilayes*.
Drayt. Ecl., iii, p. 1393.

Dryden used the word. See Johnson. *Virelays* are not mentioned by Puttenham. Gascoyne, in the place above quoted, says, "but I must tell you by the way, that I never redde any verse which I saw by aucthoritie called *verlay*, but one, and that was a long discourse in verses of ten sillables," &c. It is plain that he had not seen a real *virelay*.

VIRGINAL, *a.* Belonging to a virgin.

The *virginal* palms of your daughters. *Coriol.*, v, 2.

Tears *virginal*
Shall be to me even as the dew to fire.
2 *Hen. VI*, v, 2.

Where gentle court and gracious delight,
She to them made, with mildness *virginall*.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 20.

Or belonging to a *virginal*, *v. infra.*

Where be these rascals that skip up and down,
Faster than *virginal* jacks. *Ram Alley*, O. Pl., v, 483.

VIRGINAL, *s.* An instrument of the spinnet kind, but made quite rectangular, like a small piano-forte. I remember two in use, belonging to the master of the king's choristers. Their name was probably derived from being used by young girls. They had, like spinnets, only one wire to each note. Sir John Hawkins speaks of them as being in fact spinnets, though under a different name; yet his own figures of them demonstrate a material difference in the construction. The spinnet, as many persons remember, was nearly of a triangular shape, and had the wires carried over a bent bridge, which modified their sounds; those of the *virginal* went direct, from their points of support, to the screw-pegs, regularly decreasing in length from the deepest bass note to the highest treble. See Hist. of Mus., vol. ii, p. 442.

This was her schoolmaster, and taught her to play the *virginals*. *Hon. Whore*, O. Pl., iii, 359.

Sometimes called a *pair of virginals*, but improperly:

No, for she's like a *pair of virginals*,
Always with jacks at her tail.
Ibid., 2 Part. O. Pl., iii, 454.

So that thy teeth, as if thou wert singing prick-song, stand coldly quivering in thy head, and leap up and down like the nimble jacks of a *pair of virginals*.
Decker, Gul's Hornb., ch. 3.

This expression rather puzzled the learned editor of the reprint of 1812, who seems to have concluded from it that we do not rightly understand what the instrument was; but, having frequently seen it, I can assure him, that it was a single instrument, even more so than an organ, which was sometimes also called a *pair of organs*. See ORGANS.

To VIRGINAL, *v.*, from the above. To play with the fingers, as on a virginal. Apparently intended as a word coined in contempt and indignation.

Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm! *Winter's Tale*, i, 2.

VIRID, *a.* Green; a Latinism, from *viridis*.

Her tomb was not of *virid* Spartan greet,
Nor yet by cunning hand of Scopas wrought
Fairf. Tasso, xii, 94

By *virid* Spartan, I suppose the translator meant the marble called *verde antico*. There is nothing corresponding in the original.

VISNOMY, *s.* A contraction and corruption of *physiognomy* (quasi *physnomy*), improperly used for countenance.

When as the paine of death she tasted had,
And but half seene his ugly *visnomie*.
Spens. F. Q., V, iv, 11.

So also in Muiopotmos, l. 310.

Thou out of tune psalm-singing slave! spit in his *visnomy*. *B. & Fl. Wom. Pleas'd*, iv, 1.

†VIVE. Lively.

Not that I am able to express by words, or utter by eloquence, the *vive* image of my own inward thankfulness. *Wilson's James I.*

ULEN-SPIEGEL. The German name of a man, called in English OWLEGLASS, which see. Since that article was printed, I have met with a French translation of his life, with this title: "Histoire de la Vie de *Tiel Wlespiegle*, contenant ses faits et finesses, ses aventures, et les grandes fortunes qu'il a euës, ne s'étant jamais laissé tromper par aucune personne." A Amsterdam, 1702. This edition professes to contain several pieces not before translated. It has a neatly engraved frontispiece, representing an owl looking at himself in a glass, which is supported by a figure of Folly, with the motto, "Ridendo dicere verum." According to this history, he was buried in the year 1350; but the motto seems to imply, that the whole is a jest. Most of the hero's feats are very filthy.

ULLORXA. This strange name, which occurs in the first folio of Shakespeare's Timon, is only mentioned here as marking no less the superstitious veneration of Mr. Malone for that edition, than the equally exaggerated contempt for it, which Mr. Steevens expresses in his note upon the passage.

Go, bid all my friends again,
Lucius, Lucullus, and Sempronius [*Ullorxa*], all.
I'll once more feast the rascals *Timon*, iii, 4.

Now, as no such name is known in any language, and it is here inconsistent with the measure of the verse, there could be little reason to restore it; but equally unnecessary was it to decry the edition in which it appears, which, notwithstanding its errors in names, certainly has more authority in its favour than any subsequent edition.

UMBER, or UMBRIERE. The moveable vizor of a helmet, that which shaded the face; whence its name. Called also the beaver.

But only vented up her *umbriere*,
And so did let her goodly visage to appere.
Spens. F. Q., III, i, 42.

So again, in IV, iv, 44.

Thorough the *umber* into Troylus' face.
Lidgate, quoted by Steevens.

And brast up his *umbar* three times—and would have smitten him in the face.
Stowe's Annals, 1601, sign. S s 3 b.

Called also VENTALL, which see.

Another signification has been falsely assigned to *umber*. Hamlet says, speaking of playing on the pipe, "govern these ventages with your finger and thumb," act iii, 2; but the old quarto reads, "with your fingers and the *umber*." Whence some have conjectured that *umber* was a name for the brass key or stop on the German flute; but no such name for it anywhere appears, and there is reason to suppose that the invention of such a key is more modern than the time of Shakespeare. We may, therefore, safely discard the *umber* of the quarto Hamlet.

UMBER, *s.* A sort of brown colour. This word is still used, technically, in the same sense.

I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of *umber* smirch my face.
As you l. it, i, 3.

Umber is a species of ochre, formerly brought from *Umbria*. It contains a large proportion of oxide of iron, on which its colour depends. Burnt *umber* has its colour modified by fire. See Kidd's Mineralogy, vol. i, p. 180.

To UMBER. To stain with umber, or any dark hue.

You had tane the pains
To dye your beard, and *umbre* o'er your face,
Borrow'd a sute and ruffe, all for her love.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 5.

Fire answers fire; and, through their paly flames,
Each battle sees the others *umber'd* face.
Hen. V, act iv, Chorus.

Even Pope has used "*umber'd* arms," for "embrowned." Nothing, therefore, can be more absurd than to explain this as having any reference to the *umber* of the helmet; except, indeed, Mr. Steevens's pressing the word *adumbrations* into the service; as if to *adumbrate*, for to overshadow, were not known to all. See the notes on the passage of Henry V.

UMBLES, *s.* Part of the inside of a deer; a hunting term. The liver, kidneys, &c.

The keeper hath the skin, head, *umbles*, chine, and shoulders. *Holinsh.*, i, 204.

In the following passage it seem to be used improperly for limbs:

Faith a good well-set fellow, if his spirit
Be answerable to his *umbles*.
Roaring Girl, O. Pl., vi, 54.

The old books of cookery give receipts for making *umble*-pies; see May's Acc. Cook, p. 231, and on this was founded a very flat proverbial witticism, of "making persons eat *umble-pye*," meaning *to humble them*. It is, or ought to be, in Swift's Polite Conversation.

UMBRANA, or OMBRINA. The name of a fish, called also *umbra;* in English *umber*, or *grayling;* the *salmo thymallus* of Linnæus. Lovell says of it: "At Rome it's counted a well tasted and noble fish: and is best and fattest in the dog-dayes, and then *the head is the best*." *Hist. of Animals*, p. 230. Much the same account is still given of it. See Donovan's English Fishes, at Plate 88. The French call it *ombre;* which, as well as its Latin name, *umbra*, is supposed to be derived from its quick gliding away, like a shadow. It is much celebrated in the comedy of the Woman Hater, by Fletcher, where Lazarillo, a ridiculous epicure, is tantalized throughout the piece, with the prospect of feasting upon an *umbrana's* head. It is thus introduced:

For the duke's own table,
The head of an *umbrana*.
L. Is it possible?
Can heav'n be so propitious to the duke?
B. Yes, I'll assure you, sir, 'tis possible.
Heaven is so propitious to him.

L. Why then
He is the richest prince alive: he were
The wealthiest monarch in all Europe, had he
No other territories, dominions, provinces,
Nor seats, nor palaces, but only that
Umbrana's head.
B. 'Tis very fresh and sweet, sir.
The fish was taken but this night, and th' head,
As a rare novelty, appointed by
Special commandment for the duke's own table.
Act i, scene 2.

This story, which is treated in the comedy with excellent humour, seems to have been told originally by Paulus Jovius, de Piscibus Romanis (cap. v, p. 49), from whom Bayle quotes it at large, in the article Augustin Chigi, note (A). The gourmand there is T. Tamisius; the head is first sent to the Triumvirs, who present it to cardinal Riario, and he again to cardinal Sanseverino, who gives it to Ghisius (so he Latinises Chigi) and he to a courtezan, his mistress. The pursuit of it by the epicure, through all these stages, is related in the tale, exactly as in the comedy. Jovius thus speaks of the fish: "Umbram hodie Romani *ombrinam* vocant. Capita *umbrarum*, sicut et silurorum, triumviris, rei Romanæ conservatoribus, dono dantur." Whether Fletcher had the story from Jovius, or any other authority, I know not. After writing this account, I found that a writer in a publication called the Athenæum, had some time past detected the story in Bayle; whence it has been repeated in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher.

†UMBRELLA. A name given formerly according to its literal meaning, to a sort of fan used for protecting the face against the sun.

And like *umbrellas* with their feathers,
Sheeld you in all sorts of weathers.
Drayton's Muses Elizium, 1630.

Umbrello (Ital. *umbrella*), a fashion of round and broad fans, wherewith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of the sun or fire; and hence any little shadow, fan, or other thing, wherewith women guard their faces from the sun. *Dunton's Ladies Dictionary*, 1694.

UN. A particle much used in composition, to express a negative to the simple word; like α privativa of the Greeks. The compounds of it are so numerous, that many which are not in common use might have been observed; but as they do not generally require any explanation, I have not noticed many of them.

UNANELED. Unanointed, *i. e.*, without receiving the supposed sacrament of extreme unction; from the Saxon *ele*, which means oil. There was much doubt about the following passage, till this sense was ascertained. See Johnson. But that there is no real cause for doubt, see the authorities quoted under ANELE.

Unhousel'd, disappointed, *unaneled*. *Haml.*, i, 5.

UNAWARES, in my opinion, a mere corruption of *unaware*, i. e., *not aware:* for there is no reason whatever to be given for the plural form. Johnson says that he thinks *at unawares* is the proper form, in the sense of *suddenly, unexpectedly*. It is certain that *at unawares* was occasionally used. Yet the oldest translation of the Psalm (that in the Prayer-book) gives *unawares*, without *at*, in the very psalm which he quotes.

Yea, the very abjects came together against me *unawares*. *Ps.* xxxv, 15.

The Bible version has dropped the term altogether in that place, substituting, "and I knew it not;" but in an earlier verse it has the other form:

Let destruction come upon him *at unawares*. V. 8.

Dryden also has the expression. See Johnson. But it is certainly now obsolete, and would not bear analysing at any time:

Who hath stabb'd
This silly creature here, *at unawares*.
Dan. Hymen's Triumph, iv, 4, p. 313.

UNBARBED. Untrimmed, not dressed by the barber.

Must I go shew them my *unbarb'd* sconce.
Coriol., iii, 2.

Metaphorically, not mown:

When with his hounds
The lab'ring hunter tufts the thick *unbarbed* grounds
Where harbor'd is the hart.
Drayt. Polyolb., xiii, p. 916.

UNBATED. Not blunted, as foils are, but having a sharp point.

You may choose
A sword *unbated*, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father. *Haml.*, iv, 7.

Pope says that some editions read here *embaited, i. e.*, envenomed; but this must be a mistake, because in the very next act, *unbated* and envenomed are joined together:

The treacherous instrument is in thy hand
Unbated and envenom'd. Act v, 2.

UNBRAIDED. Not braided as laces are. Till a more certain explanation can be found, this simple and natural one may surely answer the purpose.

C. Has he any *unbraided* wares?
S. He hath ribbons of all the colours of the rainbow.
Wint. Tale, iv, 3.

This word would hardly require notice, had it not puzzled some of the commentators of Shakespeare.

To UNCAPE. Said to be a hunting term, but no authority is produced, and the explanations are various. It seems to imply throwing off the dogs.

I warrant, we'll unkennel the fox.
Let me stop this way first:—so now *uncape*.
Merr. W. W., iii, 3.

The commentators have puzzled strangely about it. Falstaff is the fox, and he is supposed to be hidden, or kennel'd, somewhere in the house; no expression, therefore, relative to a bag-fox, can be applicable, because such a fox would be already in the hands of the hunters. The *uncaping* is decidedly to begin the hunt after him; when the holes for escape had been stopped. How correctly the term is used, not being a fox-hunter, I cannot pretend to say; but the common sense of the passage is clear enough.

†UNCAREFUL. Producing no care.

There shall thy soul possess *uncareful* treasure,
There shalt thou swim in never-fading pleasure.
Quarles's Emblems.

UNCE, *s.* A claw; from *uncus*, Latin.

The river-walking serpent to make sleepe,
Whose horrid crest, blew skales, and *unces* blacke,
Threat every one a death.
Heywood, Brit. Troy, vii, 76.

To UNCLUE. A very uncommon word, seemingly for to unravel, or undo.

If I should pay you for't as 'tis extoll'd,
It would *unclue* me quite. *Timon of Ath.*, i, 1.

UNCOAL-CARRYING. A ridiculous compound, derived from the cant phrase of *carrying coals*, in the sense of putting up with insults. See COALS, TO CARRY.

Now, sir, he (being of an *un-coal-carrying* spirit) falls foul of him, calls him gull openly.
Chapman's May Day, iii; *Anc. Drama*, iv, 72.

The person had been instructed before,

Above all things, you must *carry no coals*.
Ibid., p. 20.

UNCOUTH, *a.* In its simplest sense, unknown; used also for strange, perplexing. From the Saxon, *cuth*, known, with the negative particle. In modern usage, this word seems entirely confined to objects of sense, and principally of sight, as to things which have an awkward and disgusting appearance; for which reason, when we meet it applied to mental objects, it produces an antiquated effect.

I am surprised with an *uncouth* fear.
Tit. Andr., ii, 4.

All cleane dismayd to see so *uncouth* sight.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 50.

Now this *uncouth* sight was that of seeing, in a dream, his lady behaving immodestly.

That, with the *uncouth* smart, the monster lowdly cryde. *Ibid.*, I, xi, 20

2. Unbecoming:

Nor swell'd his breast with *uncouth* pride therefore,
That heav'n above on him this charge had laid.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 18.

3. Simply, uncommon, or unknown:

It is no *uncouth* thing
To see fresh buildings from old ruins spring.
B. Jons. Sejanus, iii, ad fin.

Johnson has no distinction of sense.

UNCOUTH, UNKISS'D, that is, unknown, unkiss'd. A proverbial phrase, alluding to the custom of saluting friends and acquaintances at meeting, but not unintroduced strangers. Ray therefore has it, "*unknown*, unkissed." *Prov.*, p. 22. So also Heywood:

Unknowne, unkist; it is lost that is unsought.
Poems, 4to, 1566, D 4

Thou caytif kerne, *uncouth thou art, unkist thou eke* sal bee. *Mar-Martine, in Cens. Lit.*, ix, 59.

He cannot be so uncivill as to intrude, unbid, *uncrooth, unkist*. *Hawkins's Apollo Shroving*, 8vo, 1627, D 6 b.

To UNDERBEAR. To bear; the same as to undergo.

And leave those wounds alone
Which I alone am bound to *under-bear*.
King John, iii, 1.

And patient *underbearing* of his fortune.
Rich. II, i, 4.

To UNDERFONG. A Chaucerian word, retained by Spenser, and some others; from *underfengan*, or *-fongan*, Saxon, meaning to ensnare, or undertake.

And thou, Menalcas, that by trecheree
Didst *underfonge* my lasse to wexe so light.
Spens. Shep. Kal., June, v. 102.

Also to undertake:

But if thou algate lust, light virelayes,
And looser songs of love to *underfonge*.
Ibid., Nov., v. 21.

To guard from beneath:

The walles—have towres upon them sixteene; mounts *underfonging* and enflancking them, two of old, now three.
Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc., vi, 153, Park's ed.

Also to entrap:

And some by slight he eke doth *underfong*.
Spens. F. Q., V, ii, 7.

Here it is *underfang*:

I studied still, in every kind of thing,
To serve my prince and *underfang* his fone.
Mirr. Mag., p. 107.

UNDER-MEAL, *s.*, means only afternoon. Not made from a *meal*, a repast, but from *mæl*, Saxon, for part or portion; as in *dropmeal*, *piecemeal*, &c. "The after-part of the day." Hence it is Latinized by pomeridies, or post-meridies, in the Promptuarium Parvulorum.

I think I am furnished for cattern [*i. e.*, Catherine] pears, for one *under-meal*.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 2.

That is, "I have enough for one afternoon." It has been explained, "an afternoon's meal, or slight repast after dinner;" but that is contradicted by the following examples. Here, for instance, it means evidently the time after dinner:

By the time—he hath din'd at a taverne, and slept his *undermeale* at a bawdy-house, his purse is on the heild. *Nash's Lenten Stuff, Harl. Misc.*, vi, 144.

Perhaps also for the *siesta*, or afternoon's repose:

And in a narrower limit than the forty-year's *undermeale* of the seven sleepers. *Nash, ut supra*, p. 151.

To put it out of all doubt, in Coles's English Dictionary (1677), I find *undermeles* exactly explained *afternoons*. [Here it is evidently a meal.]

†Another greater supper or *undermeale* was made readie for them comming home from ditching and plowing, and the biggest pots did smoake with pottage. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 186.

UNDERN, *s.* Nine in the morning; or the third hour of the day, according to ancient reckoning. Pure Saxon; occurring also in several compounds, as *undernmete*, *undernsang*, &c. How, therefore, Mr. Tyrwhitt should be at a loss for its etymology, I cannot guess; and to *undernoon*, which he quotes from Peck's Desiderata, it could not have any reference; *undernoon*, or afternoon, being clearly three hours at least later than the *undern*. His very quotation shows *undernone* to be later than ten o'clock. See the note on ver. 8136 of the Cant. Tales. Neither has it any connexion with ORNDERN, or ARNDERN, q. v.

UNDERSKINKER. Under-drawer; from *under* and *skinker*. See SKINK.

I give thee this pennyworth of sugar, clapt even now into my hand by an *underskinker*, one that never spake other English in his life than, "eight shillings and sixpence;" and, "you are welcome."
1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

UNDER-SONG, *s.* The burden, or the accompaniment of a song.

He thus began—
To praise his love, his hasty waves among,
The frothy rocks bearing the *under-song*.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, p. 103

So ended she; and all the rest around,
To her redoubled that her *under-song*. *Spens. F. Q.*

Dryden also used it. See Johnson.

UNDER-SPUR-LEATHER, *s.* An underling, a subservient person. A quaint metaphor.

A design was publickly set on foot, to dissolve the Catholic church into numberless clans and clubs; and to degrade priests into meer tenders, or *under-spur-leathers* to those clans and clubs.
J. Johnson, Unbl. Sacrif., Pref., p. xxx.

Swift has it too, but I forget where.

To UNDERTAKE. To take in, or receive.

Whose voice so soone as he did *undertake*,
Eftsoones he stood as still as any stake.
Spens. F. Q., V, iii, 34.

UNDERTIME, or UNDERTIDE, *s.* Evening; from *under* and *time*. The inferior, or under part of the day. It has no connexion with UNDERN, which, as we have seen, refers to an early hour before noon.

He, coming home at *undertime*, there found
The fayrest creature that he ever saw.
Spens. F. Q., III, vii, 13.

The dictionaries have *undertide*, in the same sense. Verstegan is one of those who erroneously refer it to UNDERN, p. 186.

UNDER-WROUGHT, for undermined; that is, underworked.

But thou from loving England art so far,
That thou hast *underwrought* its lawful king.
K. John, ii, 1.

†UNDIFFERENCING. Impartial.
Chapm. Hom., Hymn to Hermes.

UNEAR'D. Untilled. See to EAR.

For where is she so fair, whose *unear'd* womb,
Disdains the tillage of thy husbandry.
Shakesp., Sonnet 3.

†UNEASE. Trouble.

Shunne thou the seas, whiche brede *unease*,
And quiet live on lande.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

UNEATH, UNNETH, or UNNETHS, *adv.* Not easily, hardly, scarcely. Saxon, *eath*, easily.

Uneath she may endure the flinty streets
To tread them with her tender-feeling feet.
2 *Hen. VI*, ii, 4.

That now *unnethes* their feet could them uphold.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Jan., v. 6.

He lifts at jugges, and pots, and cannes, but they
Had been so well fill'd that he *unneths* may
Advance them—to his head.
Heyw. Hierarchie, B. ix, p. 579.
And *unneth* though I utter speedie speech,
No fault of wit or folly makes me faint.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 380.

See EATH.

In the following passage it seems to be put as a contraction of *underneath*. It certainly does not well admit its usual sense:

With that they heard a roaring hideous sound,
That all the ayre with terror filled wyde,
And seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 4.

UNEXPRESSIVE, for inexpressible, has been thought a singular use in Milton, but he had it from Shakespeare:

Carve on ev'ry tree
The fair, the chaste, the *unexpressive* she.
As you l. it, iii, 2

So in Lycidas:

And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song. Ver. 176.

And Hymn to Nativity, v. 116.

Being not formed according to analogy, it has not continued in use, notwithstanding these high authorities.

UNHAPPY, *a.* Often used for mischievous, as we now occasionally say unlucky; an *unlucky* boy, an *unlucky* trick, would formerly have been called *unhappy*.

A shrewd knave, and an *unhappy*.
All's W. that Ends W., iv, 5.
Upon his neck light that *unhappy* blow,
And cut the sinews and the throat in twain.
Fairf. Tasso, ix, 70.

UNHAPPILY, *adv.* Waggishly, censoriously.

You are a churchman, or I'll tell you, cardinal,
I should judge now *unhappily*.
Hen. VIII, i, 4.
Answer me not in words, but deeds;
I know you always talk'd *unhappily*.
Andromana, O. Pl., xi, 49.

To UNHELE. To uncover; from *helan*, Saxon, to cover.

Then suddenly both would themselves *unhele*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 64.
Next did sir Triamond unto their sight
The face of his deare Canacee *unheale*.
Ibid., IV, v, 10.
Would I were forc'd
To burn my father's tomb, *unheal* his bones,
And dash them in the dirt, rather than this.
Malcontent, O. Pl., iv, 45.

Chaucer uses it.

UNHOUSELL'D. Without receiving the sacrament. See HOUSEL.

Cut off, ev'n in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhousell'd.
Haml., i, 5.

†UNHUSK. To open the husk. Used metaphorically in the Revengers Tragœdie, 1608.

UNIMPROVED. Unreproved, unimpeached.

Young Fortinbras,
Of *unimproved* mettle hot and full. *Haml.*, i, 1.

See to IMPROVE, and Johnson, in loc.

UNION. A fine pearl; *unio*, Latin.

And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn. *Ibid.*, v, 2.

So afterwards, "Is the *union* here?" but in that place I suspect that the author intended a quibble.

Ay, were it Cleopatra's *union*.
Soliman & Pers., Or. of Dr., ii, 232.

Pliny says, that the name *unio* was an invention of the fine gentlemen of Rome, to denote only such pearls as could not be matched; which Holland most accurately translates:

If they be [orient] white, great, round, smooth, and weightie. Qualities, I may tell you, not easily to be found all in one: insomuch as it is impossible to find out two perfitly sorted together in all these points. And hereupon it is that our dainties and delicates here at Rome have devised this name for them, and call them *unions*, as a man would say, *singular*, and by themselves alone. *N. H.*, ix, 35, p. 255.

Solinus, and others, have given a mistaken reason, as if it was that two were never found together. They were not, therefore, *uniques*, but singulars.

Evelyn uses the term, speaking of Cleopatra's large pearl, in his Journal, 21 Feb., 1645.

†UNIVERSAL. Entire. *Chapman's Hom., Batrach.*

UNKEMPT, or UNKEMB'D. Uncombed. See KEMB, and KEMPT.

The frantik mother, all unbrac't, (alas!)
With silver locks *unkemb'd* about her face.
Sylv. Du Bart., The Captaines, p. 398

Metaphorically, unpolished:

And how my rimes be rugged and *unkempt*.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., 51.
And sayd, thy offers base I greatly loth,
And eke thy words, uncourteous and *unkempt*.
Spens. F. Q., III. x, 29.
†And then her *unkemb'd* hair,
Drest up with cobwebs, made her hag-like stare.
The Muses Looking-Glasse, 1643, p. 7.

UNKENT. Unknown, for *unkenned*.

Nor sought for Bay, the learned shepheard's meed,
But, as a swaine *unkent*, fed on the plains,
And made the Eccho umpire of my strains.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, p. 2.
†Witnes the world, wherein is nothing rifer
Then miseries *unkend* before they come.
Complaint of Rosamond, 1607.

UNLICH, for unlike. A poetical, or rather unpoetical licence, for the sake of rhyming to pitch.

Her twyfold teme, of which two blacke as pitch,
And two were browne, yet each to each *unlich*.
Spens F. Q., I, v, 28

Lich, for like, is, however, to be

found in Chaucer, and Spenser himself. See LICH.

†UNLIKELY. Unexpected.

Here have happened two or three accidents of late, very *unlikely*, that made some broiling 'twixt the Scots and our nation. *Letter dated* 1612.

UNLUSTROUS. Devoid of lustre. Shakespeare was not usually a coiner of words, but no other authority has yet been produced for this:

In an eye,
Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light
That's fed with stinking tallow. *Cymb.*, i, 7.

UNMANN'D. A term in falconry, applied to a hawk that is not yet tamed, or made familiar with man. Metaphorically, for maiden.

Come, civil night,—
Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks,
With thy black mantle. *Rom. and Jul.*, iii, 2.

Most of the expressions, in this passage, allude to terms of falconry. A hawk was *hooded* to keep her quiet; and she *bated*, when she fluttered and seemed uneasy.

UNNOTED. Not marked, or shown outwardly; for such seems to be the true interpretation of the following passage:

And with such sober and *unnoted* passion
He did behave his anger, ere 'twas spent.
As if he had but prov'd an argument.
Timon of Ath., iii, 5.

†UNPAID. Unrevenged. *Tourneur*, 1608.

UNPLAUSIVE, *a.* Not applauding, averse.

'Tis like he'll question me,
Why such *unplausive* eyes are bent, why turn'd on him. *Tro. and Cress.*, iii, 3.

UNPOSSIBLE. Now changed, in common use, to impossible.

For us to levy power,
Proportionable to the enemy,
Is all *unpossible*. *Rich. II*, iv, 178.

In the public version of the Bible, it has been silently changed to *impossible*, where it was at first *unpossible*. See T. J.

UNPREGNANT. Dull, stupid; the contrary to pregnant, in its sense of acute, sagacious, &c.

Make me *unpregnant*
And dull to all proceedings.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 4.

See PREGNANT.

UNPROPER. Not confined to one person; from *proper*, in the sense of belonging to a particular person.

There's millions now alive
That nightly lie in those *unproper* beds,
Which they dare swear peculiar. *Othello*, iv, 1.

See PROPER.

UNREADY. Undressed. To dress being often a part of making ready, to undress was called *to make unready*.

How now, my lords, what all *unready* so!
1 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1.

This is said to the French lords, on seeing them leap from the walls in their shirts.

Why I hope you are not going to bed; I see you are not yet *unready*.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act v; *Anc. Dr.*, iii, p. 418.

Enter James, *unready*, in his night-cap, garterless.
Stage Direction in Two Maids of Moreclack.

To make UNREADY. To undress a person, or one's self.

Come, where have you been, wench? *make me unready*.
I slept but ill last night. *B. and Fl. Isl. Princ.*, act iii.

A young gentlewoman, who was in her chamber, *making herself unready*. *Puttenh.*, B. iii, ch. 18.

Take this warm napkin about your neck, sir, while I help to *make you unready*.
Middleton. Trick to catch O. One, act iv.
Anc. Dr., v, p. 183.

Mont. Good day, my love: what, up, and ready too?
Tam. Both, my dear lord, not all this night *made I Myself unready*, or could sleep a wink.
Chapm. Bussy D'Amb., Anc. Dr., iii, 277.

To UNREADY, *v.* To undress.

Hee remayned with his daughter, to give his wife time of *unreadying* herself. *Pembr. Arc.*, p. 379

To UNREAVE. To unravel.

Penelope for her Ulysses' sake
Devis'd a web, her wooers to deceive,
In which the work that she all day did make,
The same at night she did *unreave*.
Spenser, cited by Johnson

UNRECURING. Incapable of cure, incurable.

Seeking to hide herself, as doth the deer
That hath receiv'd some *unrecuring* wound,
Titus Andr., iii, 1.

UNRESPECTIVE. Inconsiderate.

I will converse with iron-witted fools,
And *unrespective* boys; none are for me
That look into me with considerate eyes.
Richard III, iv, 2.

When dissolute impiety possess'd
The *unrespective* minds of prince and people.
Daniel. Cleopatra

Not respected, neglected:

Nor the remaining viands
We do not throw in *unrespective* sieve
Because we now are full. *Tr. and Cr.*, ii, 2.

See T. J.

UNREST. Want of rest, unhappiness; a poetical word, too long disused, but lately revived. Shakespeare employed it several times.

Thy sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and *unrest*.
Rich. II, ii, 4.

Ay, so I fear, the more is my *unrest*.
Rom and Jul., i, 5.

Be well advis'd, thou entertain'st a guest
That is the harbinger of all *unrest*.
Browne, Brit. Past., i, 2, p. 48.
The worm of jealous envy and *unrest*,
To which his gnaw'd heart is the growing food.
Crashaw, Sospetto d'Herode, Stan. 62.

Milton used the word; from whom, and other authors, it is abundantly exemplified by Johnson.

†UNRIPIRED.

Oh reverent man, thou bearst the richest fruite
That ever fell in the *unripired* spring.
Tragedy of Hoffman, 1631.

To UNSEEL. Applied to the eyes, to open them; in opposition to that mode of *seeling*, or closing them, which was practised upon hawks. See SEEL.

Then dazel'd eyes with pride, which great ambition blinds.
Shall be *unseel'd* by worthy wights.
Verses by Q. Eliz. in Puttenh., iii, 20, p. 208.

UNSEEMING. Not seeming, putting on the contrary appearance.

You do the king, my father, too much wrong,
And wrong the reputation of your name,
In so *unseeming*, to confess receipt
Of that which hath so faithfully been paid.
Love's L. L., ii, 1.

UNSEMINAR'D. Deprived of seminal energy; being an eunuch.

'Tis well for thee,
That, being *unseminar'd*, thy freer thoughts
May not fly forth of Egypt. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i, 5.

The word appears to have been coined for the occasion. Many, indeed, of these *uns* seem to stand merely on the general analogy of composition.

UNSMIRCHED. Not blackened, uncontaminated. See SMIRCH.

Ev'n here, between the chaste *unsmirched* brow
Of my true mother. *Haml.*, iv, 5.

UNSTANCHED. Insatiate, not to be stopped or restrained; from to *staunch*, in the sense of stopping the effusion of blood.

Stifle the villain whose *unstanched* thirst,
York and young Rutland could not satisfy.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 6.

Metaphorically, incontinent, as in Temp., i, 1.

To UNTAPPICE. To come out of concealment, a hunting term. Mr. Gifford, on the following passage of Massinger, says, "A hunting phrase, for turning the game out of the bag, or driving it out of a cover." Here, however, it is used in a neuter sense, I'll discover myself.

Now I'll *untappice* [*comes forward with the bottle*].
Massing. Very Wom., iii, 5.

I have no other authority for the compound word; but TAPISHED is given above, from Fairfax, with proofs of its being a hunting term. See TOPPICE.

UNTENTED. Unappeased; not put into a way of cure, as a wound is when a surgeon has put a *tent* into it. See TENT.

Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse
Pierce every sense about thee. *Lear*, i, 4

UNTEW'D. Not pressed, or combed like hemp. Whence the following ridiculous description of a black sheep:

I will encounter that blacke and cruell enemie, that beareth rough and *untew'd* locks, whose sire [*i. e.*, the battering ram] throweth downe the strongest walls, whose legs are as many as both ours, on whose head are placed most horrible hornes by nature, as a defence from all harmes. *Lyly's Endymion*, ii, 2.

UNTHRIFT, as a substantive. A prodigal, one lost to all ideas of thrift.

My rights and royalties
Pluck'd from my arms perforce, and given away
To upstart *unthrifts*. *Rich. II*, ii, 3.
Look, what an *unthrift* in the world doth spend,
Shifts but his place, for still the world enjoys it.
Shakesp. Sonn., ix.
If he were an *unthrift*, a ruffian, a drunkard, or a licentious liver, then you had reason.
B. Jons. Every M. in H., iii, 7.
Unthryftes do gather together with *unthryftes*, and good fellowes, with suche as be good fellowes, and so forthe. *Taverner's Adagies*. A 8 b.

UNTHRIFT, *a.* The adjective is usually *unthrifty*, but in the following passages it is *unthrift*:

What man didst thou ever know *unthrift*, that was beloved after his meanes? *Tim. of Ath.*, iv, 3.
In such a night
Did Jessica steal from the wealthy Jew,
And with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice
As far as Belmont. *Mer. Ven.*, v, 1.

Unthrifty also occurs several times. In the first example, it has been proposed to make *unthrift* a substantive, by a different pointing; but it is unnecessary.

†UNTIMELESS. Untimely. This word occurs in the tragedy of Hoffman, 4to, Lond., 1631.

Have since my princely master Charles his wracke
Appear'd more dismall, then they did before,
In memory of his *untimelesse* fall.

†UNTINDE. Undone, open.

To cave they run, and by the doore it finde,
But (that which Cnemon marvells at) *untinde*.
Lisle's Historic of Heliodorus, 1638.

†UNTRACT, or UNTRACTED.

Who having on horseback all alone by uncouth and *untract* waies, travailed three daies without meat or drinke. *Knolles, Hist. of Turkes*, 1603.
A path *untracted* by courser spirits.
Wits Miserie, 1596.

UNTRIMMED, *part.* Undrest, dishevelled. To *trim* the hair, or beard, was to perform the operation of a barber upon them; hence, the

contrary was to have those parts neglected.

So let thy tresses, flaring in the wind,
Untrimmed hang about thy bared neck.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl., ii, 221.

Oh let me dress up those *untrimmed* locks
Ibid., p. 224.

The devil tempts thee here,
In likeness of a new *untrimmed* bride. *K. John*, iii, 1.

Whether the word here means loosely apparelled, or has any more hidden meaning, I would not too hastily pronounce. See Chapman's Mayday, Anc. Dr., iv, p. 95. See also TRIM.

UNVALUED, *part.* Not to be valued, invaluable, inestimable.

I thought I saw a thousand fearful wrecks,
Inestimable stones, *unvalued* jewels. *Rich. III*, i. 4.
'Mongst which, there in a silver dish did lye
Two golden apples of *unvalew'd* price.
Spenser, Sonnet 77.

So Milton, on Shakespeare himself:

Each heart
Hath, from the leaves of thy *unvalued* book,
Those Delphick lines with deep impression took
Epitaph on Shakesp.

But it also meant not valued:

For he himself is subject to his birth,
He may not, as *unvalued* persons do,
Carve for himself. *Haml.*, i, 3.

UNWAGED, *part.* Without wages, unhired.

And we our owne, to live or die *unwaged*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 406.

†UNWARES, for unawares.

Whose cumming leste it should be sodeyne and *unwares*, I (sayeth John) am the messenger sent before.
Erasmus, Paraphrase.

So deeply faulteth none, the which *unwares*
Doth fall into the crime he cannot shun.
Gascoigne's Works, 1587.

UNWARY, *a.* Unexpected.

All in the open hall amazed stood,
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 25.

UNWIST, *a.* Unknown, undiscovered.

O, hurt *unwist* most danger doth redound.
Ibid., III, ii, 26.

†*To* UNWRAY. To unwrap, to take off clothes.

To speak no foul or dishonest word before them, no man to *unwray* himself or shew naked before them.
North's Plutarch, p. 25 (*Romulus*).

VOIDER, *s.* A basket or tray for carrying out the relics of a dinner or other meal.

Piers Ploughman laid the cloth, and Simplicity brought in the *voider*. *Decker, Gul's H. B.*, ch. 1.

So in a burlesque speech quoted before:

Instead of tears, let them pour capon-sauce
Upon my hearse, and salt instead of dust,
Manchets for stones; for others glorious shields,
Give me a *voider*. *B. and Fl. Woman Hater*, i, 3.

†A *voider* to take up the fragments, vasculum fragmentarium. *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 188.

†*Voiders*, great broad dishes, to carry away the remains from a meat-table.
Dunton's Ladies Dictionary, 1694.

†My muse hath done. A *voider* for the nonce;
I wrong the divell, should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland's Poems, 1651

†The cloth whereon the earl dined was taken away, and the *voider* wherein the plate was usually put was set upon the cupboard's head.
History of Richard Hainam, 1658.

To VOINE, for foin, or to push in fencing; as *vade* for *fade*.

For to *voine*, or strike below the girdle, we counted it base and too cowardly. *Har. Ajax, Prologue, sub fin*

See FOIN.

VOLE'E, or VOLLEY, *s.* Hazard, inconsiderate chance; from the French phrase *à la volée*, meaning, at random.

O, master Lovell, you must not give credit
To all that ladies publicly profess
Or talk o' the *volée*, unto their servants.
B. Jons. New Inn, act i.

Elsewhere he writes it *volley*:

When we do speak at *volley*, all the ill
We can one of another. *Id., Staple of News*, act iv.

Massinger has *voley*:

What we spake on the *voley* begins to work,
We have laid a good foundation. *Picture*, iii, 6.

The word *volley* is still retained, but in other senses.

VOLPONE. Ben Jonson's *Volpone* has been said to be meant for *Sutton*, founder of the Charter-house. If so, it must have been occasioned by some story of that very wealthy person being hunted by *heredipetæ*, or legacy-sharks, and having exposed them. The story appears to stand on the authority of James Howell. See D'Israeli, Quarrels of Auth., iii, p. 134. But Mr. Gifford has sufficiently refuted the tale, by remarking that *Sutton* was the friend and benefactor of Jonson; and showing the complete contrast between the two characters. He concludes thus: "In a word, the contrast is so glaring, that if the commentators on Shakespeare had not afforded us a specimen of what ignorance grafted on malevolence can do, we should be lost in wonder at the obliquity of intellect which could detect the slightest resemblance of *Sutton* in the features of *Volpone*." *Memoirs of B. Jonson*, p. lxxxiv The whole passage well deserves reading, as a clear and spirited vindication of two celebrated characters, the poet, and his friend *Sutton*; for those who suppose the latter at all to resemble the fictitious character, must have a most unjust opinion of him.

VOLQUESSEN. The ancient name for the part of France afterwards contracted to *Vexin*. It was anciently the *Pagus Velocassinus*, and was, in later times, divided into *Vexin François*, the capital of which was *Pontoise*, and *Vexin Normand*, whose capital was *Gisors*. The latter was in dispute between Philip II of France, and John of England.

Then do I give *Volquessen*, Touraine, Maine,
Poictiers, and Anjou, these five provinces.
K. John, ii, 2.

The process of corruption from the old name may be seen in this passage:

Next to the island [Isle de France], is Veximum Francicum, Vexin, or (as others call it) *Vulxin le Francois*. It containeth all the country, from the river Æsia or Oyse, even to Claremont, towards Picardy. *Saltonstall's Mercator*, p. 290.

Velocassinus, *Volquessin*, *Vulxin*, *Vexin*

VOLUNTARIES, for volunteers.

And all th' unsettled humours of the land,
Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*,
With ladies faces, and fierce dragons spleens.
K. John, ii, 1.

†UPLAND, means properly the country, distinguished from the neighbourhood of towns. *Uplanders*, were country people, and *Uplandish*, countrified. This is the meaning of the adjective in the extract from Tales and Quicke Answers in the next article.

UPLANDISH, *a.* Wild, mountainous; savage, or dwelling in mountains.

His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the wild *uplandish* country dwelt.
Marlow, Hero and L., Book 1st.

In the old book, entitled "Tales and Quicke Answeres," there is one that begins thus:

An *uplandysshe* man, nourysshed in the woddes, came on a tyme to the citie. *Tale* xli.

He is afterwards called a "rurall manne," and a "villayne." In a subsequent tale we are told of "an *uplandishe* priest, that preached of charitie." *T.* cxvii. He seems to have been merely a country curate. [See the foregoing article.]

UPPER-STOCKS, or OVER-STOCKS. Breeches; nether-stocks being used for stockings. See NETHER-STOCKS.

Thy *upper-stockes*, be they stuft with silk or flocks,
Never become thee like a nether pair of stocks.
Heywood's Epigrams.

UPRIGHT, *a.* This word, in a passage of King Lear, has rather puzzled the commentators. Edgar, pretending that they stand on the edge of a precipice, says,

For all beneath the moon,
Would I not leap *upright*. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Warburton very plausibly conjectured *outright;* Dr. Farmer doubted whether that word existed at the time, though it may be found several times in Shakespeare. Mr. Steevens showed that, in the usage of Chaucer's time, *upright* meant *supine*, which is clearly nothing to the purpose. If *upright* is to remain, the meaning must be "for all the world I would not even attempt to leap straight up, for fear of not succeeding;" and whoever, on the edge of a precipice, shall attempt to leap any way, except *from* it, will, I think, feel the same apprehension. With respect to the sense of *supine*, it was not quite obsolete in Shakespeare's time, as Mr. Steevens quotes an almanack of 1591, which attributes certain complaints to the custom of "lying too much *upright*." *Mal. Suppl.*, i, p. 261.

UPRIGHT MAN. A term in the canting language (and, according to Grose, still in use) for a thorough-paced and determined thief. Whence Prigg is thus addressed in the Beggar's Bush:

Come, princes of the ragged regiment,
You of the blood,—Prigg, my most *upright* lord.
B. and Fl. B. B., ii, 1
Of whom no *upright man* is taster. O. Pl., x, 371

See Decker's Belman.

UPSEE DUTCH, or UPSEE FREEZE, which is, in fact, the same (*Frise* being used for Dutch). A cant phrase of tipplers, for being intoxicated.

I do not like the dulness of your eye.
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*.
B. Jons. Alch., iv, 6.

That is, looks like intoxication.

So, sit down, lads,
And drink me *upsey Dutch*. *B. and Fl.*, iii, 1.

It has been said that *op-zee*, in Dutch, means over sea, which comes near to another English phrase for drunkenness, being *half seas over*. But *op-zyn-fries* means "in the Dutch fashion," or *à la mode de Frise*, which, perhaps, is the best interpretation of the phrase.

For *upse freeze* he drank from four to nine,
So as each sense was steeped well in wine.
The Shrift, in Ellis's Specim., iii, p. 121

Teach me—how to take the German's *upsy-freeze*, the Danish rowsa, &c. *Decker's Belman*, p. 26, repr.
Were drunke according to all the learned rules of drunkenness, as *upsy freeze*, crambo, &c.
Id., Seven Deadly Sins.

A modern author has ventured to use *upsee* as a substantive :

Off with this liquor,
Drink *upsees* out.

Which he explains, "A Bacchanalian interjection, borrowed from the Dutch." *Scott, Lady of Lake*, vi, § 5. There is no doubt that the phrase was extremely common, and many more examples are quoted in Popular Antiq., vol. ii, p. 226-7, 4to; but I am inclined to think that we have not yet had the true explanation of its origin, unless that be it which is above suggested. In a passage quoted in the Popular Antiquities, as from an anonymous author (but which is exactly the same as that in Decker's Belman), it is written, "How to take the German's *op sijn frize*," which comes extremely near to *op-zyn-fries*, "in the Dutch fashion." According to this, *upsee-English* will regularly signify *à l'Angloise, à la mode d'Angleterre :*

The bowl, —— which must be *upsey English*, strong, lusty, London beer. *B. and Fl. Beggar's Bush*, iv, 4.

In one or two of the passages quoted, it is *upsee freeze crosse*, which is still less intelligible than the other forms.

UPSPRING, *s.* An upstart; one insolent from sudden elevation.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse,
Keeps wassel, and the swaggering *upspring* reels.
Hamt., i, 4.

This word, though not otherwise authorised at present, seems quite equivalent to *upstart;* to spring up being the same as to start up.

It seems also to have meant a sort of dance :

We Germans have no changes in our dances,
An almain, and an *upspring*, that is all
Chapm. Alphonsus.

Or perhaps an *upspring* here is only a *spring up*, a leap into the air.

UPWARD, *s.* Top, or height. Whether this is anything more than a poetical licence, an instance of the *callida junctura* illustrated by Hurd, I am not certain.

From the extremest *upward* of thy head,
To the descent and dust beneath thy feet,
A most toad-spotted traitor. *Lear*, v, 3.

URCHIN, *s.* Originally and properly a hedge-hog; but also a name for one class of fairies. In an old book of songs, quoted by Mr. Douce, fairies, elves, and *urchins*, are separately accommodated with dances for their use. The following is the *urchins'* dance :

By the moone we sport and play,
With the night begins our day;
As we friske the dew doth fall,
Trip it, little *urchins* all,
Lightly as the little bee,
Two by two, and three by three,
And about, about go we. *Douce's Illustr.*, i, p. 11.

Shakespeare speaks also of *urchins*, and limits their actions, in the same manner, to the night :

Urchins
Shall, for that vast of night that they may work,
All exercise on thee. *Temp.*, i, 2.

Afterwards also he makes Caliban speak of being frighted "with *urchin* shows," ii, 2. Milton in Comus speaks of "*urchin* blasts," v. 845, and the name of *urchin* was often applied to very diminutive persons.

The children employed to torment Falstaff were to be dressed in these fairy shapes :

Nan Page, my daughter, and my little son,
And three or four more of their growth, we'll dress
Like *urchins*, ouphes, and fairies, green and white,
With rounds of waxen tapers in their hands.
Merry W. W., iv, 4.

These then were fairies, and nothing like hedge-hogs. The connexion between the two seems to have been, that these diminutive beings were supposed often to assume such shapes. Hence Caliban says of the tormenting spirits employed by Prospero, that

Sometimes like apes, that moe and chatter at me,
And after, bite me; then like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Temp.*, ii, 2

Thus, among the troops of demons that assault Temperance, in Spenser, we find

Some like snailes, some did like spyders shew,
And some like ugly *urchins*, thick and short.
F. Q., II, xi, 13.

Urchin, in the sense of hedge-hog, is derived by Skinner from a similar Saxon word, by others, from *ericeus*, Latin. In the other signification, a Welsh derivation has been suggested for it, namely *ersch*, terrible (see Douce); but this seems very doubtful. In the phrase still current of "little *urchin*," for a child, the idea of the fairy still remains. No one would

think of calling a child "a little *hedgehog*." [In the following passage it is a name for the ash-key.]

†Or like the triple *urchins* of the ash,
That lie and flie through Morpheus sweet-fac'd doore,
Doth drowne the starres with a poledavies flash.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

URE, *s.* Very currently employed for use. Skinner says, contracted from *usura*. It is, in fact, Norman, or law French. See Kelham's Norm. Dict.

And wisdome willed me without protract,
In speedie wise to put the same in *ure*.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 145.
This bickering will but keep our arms in *ure*,
The holy battles better to endure.
Four Prentices of L., O. Pl., vi, 493.
The stairs of rugged stone, seldom in *ure*.
Browne's Br. Past., i, 5, p. 88.

In Chaucer's time it has a very different meaning, being used for fortune or adventure, like the French *heure; ure* being also old French for hour. See Roquefort.

To URE, *v.*, from the substantive. To use.

Ned, thou must begin
Now to forget thy study and thy books,
And *ure* thy shoulders to an armour's weight.
Edw. III, i, 1.
The Frenche souldiers whyche from their youthe have byne practysed and *urede* in feats of arms.
More's Utopia, by Robinson, C 6.

Hence to *enure*, to make a thing habitual. Mr. Dibdin, in his edition of the Utopia, prints the above passage "inured," vol. i, p. 56; but this is accounted for by the intimation at p. clxxx, that he printed from another text. The quotation here given is from the edition of 1551.

†USE. Usury. *Usance* is sometimes employed in the same sense.

My credit would have suffered to have borrowed many thousands in London, had I needed it; but my scruple that I thought it not lawful to give or take *use*, made the difficulty that I could not borrow the ordinary way. *MS. Harl.*, 646.
O tis a thing more than ridiculous,
To take a man's full sum, and not pay *use*.
Fletcher's Poems, p. 68.

USES, *s.* Application of doctrines, practical use; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists. See Mr. Gifford's notes on the following examples.

I am so tired
With your religious exhortations, doctrines, *uses*
Of your religious morality,
That, &c. *Massing. Emp. of East*, iii, 2.
But when you had been
Cudgell'd well twice or thrice, and from the doctrine
Made profitable *uses*. *Id., Maid of Hon.*, i, 1.
The parson has an edifying stomach
And a persuading palate, like his name [Palate];
He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines,
And four in *uses*. *B. Jons. Magn. Lady*, iii, 1.

USHER. See GENTLEMAN USHER. The qualities of such an usher are thus described:

Yet if she want an *usher*, such an implement,
One that is throughly pac'd, a clean made gentleman,
Can hold a hanging up with approbation,
Plant his hat formally, and wait with patience,
"I do beseech you, sir."
B. and Fl. Wild G. Chace, act iii.

USURER'S CHAIN. See CHAIN.

UTIS, or rather UTAS, quasi *huitas*; from *huit*, French. The eighth day, or the space of eight days, after any festival. It was a law term, and occurs in some of our statutes: now more commonly called the octave, as the octave of St. Hilary, &c. "Any day between the feast and the eighth day, was said to be within the *utas*." *Cowell*, &c. See Dr. Wordsworth's Eccles. Biogr., i, 62.

Tomorrow is S. Thomas of Canterbury's eve, and the *utas* of St. Peter. *Life of Sir Th. More*, X x 2.
Thys marriage was solemnized at Canterburie, and in the *utas* of sayncte Hilarye next ensuing she was crowned. *Holinsh.*, vol ii, S 4, col. 2.

Hence used also for festivity:

Then here will be old *utis*: it will be an excellent stratagem. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
Then, if you please, with some roysting harmony
Let us begin the *utas* of our jollitie.
Contention of Prodig., &c.

Kelham gives it with all these varieties: "Utes, *utas*, utaves, utus," octaves; also *ut*, for eight, and *ute*, the eighth.

UTTER, *a.* Outer.

So forth without impediment I past,
Till to the bridge's *utter* gate I came.
Spens. F. Q., IV, x, 11.

Utter-barristers were lawyers admitted to plead *without* the bar, in consideration of their learning; called also *licentiati de jure*, resembling *licentiates in physic*, who are allowed to practise, though not of the college. So B. Jonson speaks of the *utter* for the external shell:

I cannot but smile at their tyrannous ignorance, that will offer to slight me, (in these things being an artificer) and give themselves a peremptorie licence to judge, who have never touched so much as the barke or *utter* shell of any knowledge
Masque at Lord Hadington's, Introduction.

UTTERANCE, *s.* From the French *outrance*, and equivalent to it, meaning extremity; to fight *à l'outrance*, was to fight till one at least of the combatants was slain. It was particularly used in tournaments.

Rather than so, come Fate into the list,
And champion me to *th' utterance*. *Mach.*, iii, 1.

Here is my gage to sustaine it to the *utterance*, and befight it to the death. *Helyas, Kn of the Swan.*
This battle was fought so farre forth to the *utterance*, that, after a wonderfull slaughter on both sides, when that theyr swordes and other weapons were spent, they buckled together with short daggers.
Holinsh. Scotl., D 7, col. 1 a.
Here is my guage to susteyne it to the *utterance*.
Guy, Earl of Warw., M 2 b.

In the following passage it means only extremity of defiance :

Of him I gather'd honour,
Which he to seek of me again, perforce
Behoves me keep at *utterance*. *Cymb.*, iii, 1.

An UTTER-WART, *s.* Probably, a further warning, from *utter* and *wart*, warning. "Wart l'um," is translated by Kelham, "Let a man take care."

As the Italian potentates of these dayes, make no difference, in their pedegrees and successions, betweene the bed lawfull or unlawfull, where either an *utter-wart*, or a better desert doth force or entice them thereunto. *Camden's Remains*, p. 37

W.

†WAD. A bundle of hay.

A wispe of rushes, or a clod of land,
Or any *wadde* of hay that's next to hand
They'l steale. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

To WADE. To walk through water; from passing a ford, *vadum*. [A.S. *wadian*.] Johnson has amply illustrated this word in this first sense, and also in the metaphorical meaning, of passing through anything with difficulty; but it seems to have been used sometimes simply for to go, or proceed.

Forbear, and *wade* no further in this speech.
Tancr. and Gism., O. Pl. ii. 180
Ere thou do *wade* so farre revoke
To mind the bedlam boy. *Turberv. Trag. Tales.*

WAFER-WOMAN. Mentioned as a person often employed in amorous embassies, but what kind of wafers she dealt in does not appear.

'Twas no set meeting,
Certainly, for there was no *wafer-woman* with her
These three days, on my knowledge.
B. and Fl. Woman Hater, ii, 1
Do you think me a babe? Am I not able, cousin,
At my years and discretion, to deliver
A letter handsomely? is that such a hard thing?
Why, every *wafer-woman* will undertake it.
Maid of the Mill, i, 3.

Probably they were the sweet *wafer-cakes*, which were certainly known in those days, since Shakespeare says,

For oathes are straws, men's faiths are *wafer-cakes*.
Hen. V, ii, 3.

Wafers of another kind were used instead of bread at the Sacrament.

To WAFT. To beckon with the hand. Johnson had given this sense, but without examples, which Todd has supplied. Probably from *wave*. See WAFTURE.

But soft, who *wafts* us yonder? *Com. of Err.*, ii, 1
One do I personate of Timon's frame,
Whom Fortune, with her ivory hand, *wafts* to her.
Timon of Ath., i, 1

Also in Hamlet.

Shakespeare has used it also for to turn, in "he *wafts* his eyes." *Wint. Tale.* It is put neutrally for float. See T. J. But it is hardly obsolete in any of these senses.

WAFT, *s.*, seems in the following passage to mean a flavour.

A strumpet's love will have a *waft* i' th' end,
And distaste the vessel. *A Mad World*, O. Pl., v, 374.

WAFTAGE, *s.* Passage by water.

Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks
Staying for *waftage*. *Tro. and Cress.*, iii, 2.

WAFTURE, *s.* Signal, motion; from to *waft*. The different senses of wave, probably produced this, and the two meanings of to *waft;* the first from the waves of water, the other from *waving* the hand.

But with an angry *wafture* of your hand
Gave sign for me to leave you. *Jul. Cæs.*, ii, 1.

WAGE, *s.* Hire, now used only in the plural, *wages*.

With deeper *wage*, and greater dignitie,
We may reward thy blissfull chivalrie.
Span. Trag., Part ii, O. Pl., iii, 123.
From those which paid them *wage* the island soon did win. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xi, p. 863.

Four pounds a year were considered as fit wages for a man servant in Ben Jonson's time :

And turn away my other man, and save
Four pound a year by that. *Devil an Ass*, i, 3.

To WAGE. To hire, to pay wages to. Examples are numerous. See the notes on the passage of Coriolanus.

For his defence great store of men I *wag'd*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 405.
Abundance of treasure which he had in store, wherewith hee might *wage* soldiers.
Holinsh. Scott., H, col. 1 a.
At the last
I seem'd his follower, not partner, and
He *wag'd* me with his countenance *Coriol.*, v, 5.

That is, "the countenance he gave me was a kind of wages."

Also, to be opposed as equal stakes in a wager :

His taints and honours
Wag'd equal with him. *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv, 12.

Also, to let out on hire :

Thou that dost live in later times, must *wage*
Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage.
Spens. F. Q., II, vii. 18.

To *wage* war means, as is well known, to carry on war; in allusion to which, Jonson perhaps used the expression "to *wage* law :"

I am not able to *wage law* with him,
Yet must maintain the thing, as my own right,
Still for your good. *Staple of News*, v, 1.

But it should be remembered, that *wager of law* is a regular process in the English courts, defined by all the books, to which a further allusion might also be intended. Webster has used the singular expression of *waging* "eminence and state," meaning to contend in those points. *Appius and Virgin.*, iii, 1.

WAG-HALTER, *s.* One who moves, or wears a halter; a comic term, coined to suit a thief, or such personage; like *crack-rope, halter-sack*, &c.

Not so terrible as a cross-tree that never grows, to a *wag-halter* page. *Ford's Fancies, &c.*, ii, 2.

Cotgrave employs this and similar terms to explain the French word *babouin*: "A craftie knave, a crack-rope, *wag-halter*, unhappie rogue, &c."

A *wag-halter* boy met Tarlton in the street, and said, Master Tarlton who lives longest?
Tarlton's Jests, 1611.

†To mocke anybody by blabboring out the tongue is the part of *waghalters* and lewd boyes, not of well mannered children. *Schoole of Good Manners*, 1629.

WAGMOIRE, *s.*, for quagmire. A slough.

For they bene like fowle *wagmoires* overgrast.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., 130

WAHAHOW. R. C., a writer in Camden's Remains (sir Rob. Cotton), says that we use *wahahowe*, in hallooing, as an interjection. *Rem.*, p. 33. I have been curious to find an example of it, but have not succeeded.

†WAIST-CLOATHES. Clothes hung about the cage-work of a ship's hull, to protect the men in action. *Pepys' Diary*, i, 70.

WAISTCOAT, *s.*, was a part of female dress, as well as male, and was sometimes very costly. A fine lady talks of wanting

A ten pound *waistcoat*, or a nag to hunt on.
B. and Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 4.

It was only when the waistcoat was worn without a gown, or upper dress, that it was considered as the mark of a mad, or a profligate woman. Low females, of the latter class, were generally so attired.

You'd best come like a mad-woman, without a band in your *waistcoat*, and the linings of your kirtle outward. *Honest Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 291

"In your waistcoat," means in that alone, as a man without his coat.

I'll put her into action for a *waistcoat*,
And when I have rigg'd her up once, this small pinnace
Shall sail for gold, and good store to.
B. and Fl. Hum. Lieut., ii, 3.

A white waistcoat is once particularly mentioned:

That her running thro'
The street may be less noted, and my art
More shown, and your fear to speak with her less,
She shall come in a white *waistcoat*.
Id., Woman Hater, iii, 4.

WAISTCOATEER, *s.* A woman wearing a waistcoat, or thought fit for such a habit.

Who keeps the outward door there? here's fine shuffling.
You *wastcoateer*, you must go back.
Id. Hum. Lieut., i, 1.

D'ye think you're here, sir,
Among your *wast-coateers*, your base wenches,
That scratch at such occasions? you're deluded.
Id., Wit without M., iv, 4.

I knew you a *waistcoateer* in the garden alleys,
And would come to a sailor's whistle.
Massing. City Madam, iii, 1.

†Some shall be so incentive to lust, that every woman shall be devil enough to tempt him, from the Covent Garden silk gowns, to the Wapping *wastcoatiers*.
Poor Robin, 1712.

WAITS, or WAYGHTES. Hautboys. *Butler's Principles of Music*, p. 93. The musicians who play by night in the streets at Christmas, are still called the *waits*.

There is scarce a young man of any fashion, who does not make love with the town music. The *waits* often help him through his courtship.
Tatler, No. 222.

Mr. Todd, however, shows from the Prompt. Parvulorum, that *wait* anciently meant a watchman. Whatever was the origin of their name, the office of the *waits* has long subsisted. Beaumont and Fletcher speak of "the *waits* of Southwark." *Kn. of B. Pestle.* In another place,

Hark! are the *waits* abroad?

To which another replies,

Be softer, prythee,
'Tis private musick. *B. and Fl. Captain*, ii, 2.

WAKE. A nightly festival, kept originally on the day of dedication of a parish church; *vigilia*. For the origin and mode of celebrating wakes, see Brand, Pop. Antiq., vol. i, p. 422, et seqq. *Wakes* are still observed in many parishes, but in a very different manner.

To WAKE. To sit up in a festive manner, like keeping a nightly feast.

The king doth *wake* to-night, and takes his rouse.
Haml., i, 4.

It cannot mean merely, that he does not sleep.

The WALE OF CLOTH. "Linea." *Coles' Dict.* The thread which forms the texture of the cloth. "A ridge of threads in cloth." *Wilkins, Real Char. Ind. Wel,* Saxon.

Thou'rt rougher far,
And of a coarser *wale.*
B. and Fl. Four Pl. in One, p. 488.

It is evidently from the same origin as a *wale* or wheal on the skin from a blow, which in Saxon is *wala,* or *wale.*

WALKER, *s.* A fuller of cloth.

She curst the weaver and the *walker,*
The cloth that had wrought;
And bade a vengeance on his crowne,
That hither hath it brought.
Boy and Mantle. Percy, Rel., iii, 5.

The same word, *walcker,* is German for a fuller, and *walc* is Saxon for a garment. Hence is derived the family name of *Walker,* as Camden has noticed: "*Walker, i. e.,* fuller, in old English." *Remains,* p. 108. Bailey has the word, and its etymology, but not many other dictionaries; Mr. Todd has added it to Johnson, and shown that it is also Dutch.

†WALL. Mrs. Wall, a pastrycook, who lived in Abchurch lane, London, about the year 1600, celebrated for her cakes and pasties. She is alluded to in Northward Hoe, 1607.

WALLOWISH, *a.* Insipid. *Coles' Dict.* "Sapor crudus, fastidiosus." *Skinner.*

As unwelcome to any true conceit as sluttish morsels, or *wallowish* potions to a nice stomack.
Overbury's Char. 22, of a *Dunce.*

I have little doubt of its being a northern word. To *wallow* is, in Scotch, to fade, or wither; see Jamieson. *Wallowish,* therefore, is flat, insipid, or, in another word, *faded;* like *fade,* in French.

WALSINGHAM. An ancient popular air, which, like other favorite tunes, was occasionally taught to piping birds.

When he brings in a prize * *
I'll renounce my five mark a year,
And all the hidden art I have in carving—
To teach young birds to whistle *Walsingham.*
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's F., act v.

It was alluded to in a lampoon of James the First's time, because Robert earl of Salisbury, the subject of the satire, had a mistress named *Walsingham:*

And through his false worship such power did gaine,
As kept him o' the mountaine, and us on the plaine;
Where many a hornpipe he tun'd to his Phyllis,
And sweetly sung *Walsingham* to 's Amaryllis.
Secr. Hist. of J. s. I, 1611, vol. i, 236, *in the Memorials of Fr. Osborne.*

The shrine of the Virgin at *Walsingham,* in Norfolk, was as much frequented by pilgrims as that of Becket at Canterbury, and the 72d of the Mery Tales, &c., is on the subject of a young man who was riding there with many others, and knew not how to find out his own horse, till all the rest had taken theirs. Our *Lady of Walsinghum* was thought a proper person to swear by.

High constable! now by our *lady of Walsingham,*
I'd rather be mark'd out Tom Scavinger.
B. Jons. Tale of T., iii, 1.

[It was usual for pilgrims to carry away with them, from this and other shrines, leaden signs, rings, &c., sold to them at the spot. We often meet in old writings with notices of Walsingham rings, broaches, &c.]

WALY, *interj.* A cry of lamentation; northern dialect, from *wae,* woe. It was Saxon also.

O *waly, waly,* up the bank,
And *waly, waly,* down the brae.
Percy, Rel., iii, 144.

See Jamieson.

WAN, the preterite of *win.* A very convenient word for poets, who used either *wan,* or *won,* as it happened best to suit the rhyme.

These with the Saxons went, and fortunately *wan,*
Whose captain Hengist first a kingdom here began.
Drayt. Polyolb., xi, p 864.

In the very same page, the author does not scruple to use *won:*

As mighty Hengist here, by force of arms had done,
So Ella coming in, soon from the Romans *won*
The counties neighb'ring Kent. *Ibid.*

WANHOPE, *s.* Want of hope; an old Saxon word, usually interpreted despair. In the following passage it seems rather to mean an ill-founded expectation, or faint hope. It is used in the former sense by Chaucer.

And here now I maie bringe in the foolyshe *wanhope* (imagine we) of some usurer or man of warre, or corrupte judge, who castynge foorth one halfepeny of all his evil gotten goods, will straight thinke that the whole hoorde of his former mislyfe is at ones forgeven him. *Chaloner's Moriæ Enc.,* H 3 b.

There is nothing in the original Latin that answers to this word.

Lodge evidently considered it as a something short of despair, such as dejection, or discouragement; for he writes,

Furie and rage, *wan-hope*, dispaire, and woe,
From Ditis' den, by Ate sent, drew nie.
Glaucus and Silla, p. 31, repr.

He then describes each of these separately, and says of the third,

Wan-hope, poor soule, on broken ancker sits
Wringing his armes, as robbed of his wits. *Ibid.*

In the same sense it seems to have been used by Gawin Douglas, whom Dr. Jamieson cites, and explains it "delusive hope." The Scotch dialect retains many such compounds, namely, *wan-grace*, *wan-luck*, *wan-thrift*, &c. See Jamieson. They all imply the absence or deficiency of the thing joined with *wan*. So also *wan-trust* in Chaucer, for *distrust*.

WANION. Used only in the phrase, *with a wanion*, but totally unexplained, though exceedingly common in use. It seems to be equivalent to *with a vengeance*, or *with a plague*. Mr. Boswell (alas! already *the late*) conjectured "with a *winnowing*," for a beating; but this is not very satisfactory. *Bosw. Malone*, xxi, 61.

Come away, or I'll fetch thee *with a wannion*.
Pericles, ii, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 44.

Act fables of false news, in this manner, to the super vexation of town and country, *with a wanion*.
B. Jons. Staple of News, iii, 5.

I'll tell Ralph a tale in his ear, shall fetch him again *with a wanion*, I'll warrant him.
B. and Fl. Kn. of B. Pestle, ii, 1.

Marry, hang you, westward. *with a wanion* to you.
Eastw. Hoe, O. Pl., iv, p. 240.

Ho, clod-pate, where art thou? Come out with a vengeance, come out with a *wannion*.
Ozell's Rabelais, B. iv, ch. 47.

See also vol. xi, 324.

Even Latimer has introduced it in a sermon:

Was not this a good prelate? He should have beene at home preaching in his dioces *with a wannion*.
Serm., p. 36 b.

I find it once written *wanie*:

The pope—sent into France Hildebrand, his cardinal chaplaine (as meet a mate for such a feat, as was in all Satan's court), and made him with a *wanie* to come againe *coram nobis*.
Fox, Eccl. Hist., vol. ii, p. 457, col. 1.

After all these authorities for the use of the phrase, it is strange to say, that no account of its origin anywhere appears. None of the dictionaries acknowledge it; yet it is evidently either from *wanung*, detriment, Saxon, or from *wanian*, plorare. I should think the former.

A WANT. A mole. Saxon. *Ray, Dict.*

L. Shee hath the eares of a *want*. *P.* Doth she want eares? *L.* I say the eares of a *want*, a mole.
Lyly's Midas, act v, sc. 2.

Talpa, a mole, *want*, or *wont*. *Merret's Pinax*, p. 168.

But then, my lords, consider, he delights
To vaile his grace to us poore earthly *wants*,
To simplest shrubs, and to the dunghill plants.
Mirr. Mag., p. 413.

†WANTONLY. Unintentionally.

After dynner the little boy, sonne to the captayn of Rhaudnitz, hurt Arthur's nose with a raser, not in anger but by chance *wantonly*.
Dr. Dee's Diary, p. 28.

WAPPEN'D, or WAPPER'D. Probably the same word, and signifying worn, or weakened. The latter is given in Grose's Provincial Glossary as a Gloucestershire word, and explained, "Restless, or fatigued. Spoken of a sick person."

This [gold] is it.
That makes the *wappen'd* widow wed again.
Timon of Ath., iv, 3.

Here we find it as a compound:

We come towards the gods
Young and un-*wapper'd*, not halting under crimes.
B. and Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., v, 4.

Both words have been doubted by the commentators, but I know not that we can make anything better of them. Many conjectures may be seen in the notes on the former passage, but none that are satisfactory. It seems clear, at least, that both should be spelt alike. [We have also *wappering*.]

†But still he stode his face to set awrye,
And *wappering* turnid up his white of eye.
Mirrour for Magistrates, 1575.

WAR, for worse. Given by Ray as a north-country word, but marked also *Var. Dial.*, meaning that it is found in various dialects.

They sayne the world is much *war* then it wont.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., v. 108.

It occurs also in the Scottish dialect. See G. Douglas, Æn., viii, 234. In F. Q., IV, viii, 31, it is written *warre*. Ascham had a fancy that *war* was derived from this old comparative, and thus hints his notion:

And althoughe there is nothing worse than *warre*, *whereof it taketh his name*.
Toxophilus, p. 63, repr. of 1788.

WARDS, COURT OF. A court first erected in Henry the Eighth's time, and afterwards augmented by him with the office of liveries. Hence

called the *Court of Wards and Liveries*, till its suppression by statute 12 Car. II.

This was the most oppressive remnant of the prerogative which the Norman kings had claimed. Under the feudal system, every estate was considered as a benefice, which, while the heir was a minor, or otherwise incapable of serving, reverted to the superior, who appointed another to perform military service in his stead. While this prerogative remained, the king, as feudal superior, gave or sold the wardship of a minor, or an idiot, to whomsoever he chose, with as much of the income as he thought proper. If the heir was a female, the king was entitled to offer her any husband of her rank, at his option; and if she refused him, she forfeited her land. This is distinctly alluded to in Jonson's Barth. Fair, act iii, as quoted under BEG. Hence all that we read of *begging* or *buying wardships* of any kind. See Hume, ch. xi, app. 2, ch. xliv, app. 3: the Law Dictionaries, and Blackstone.

WARD, TO BEG ONE. To solicit the guardianship of some person whose situation required superintendence; generally a profitable office. See BEG.

I for my travell beg not a reward,
I *beg* less by a syllable, a *ward*.
Har. Epigr., iv, 71.

-WARD, or -WARDS. As a termination, implying *towards*, was often arbitrarily added to any other word, as to *us-ward*, to *God-ward*, &c., in the authorised version of the Bible.

Whose inclination
Bent all her course to him-*wards*.
Browne. Brit. Past., I, i, p. 3.

Immediately doth flow
To Windsor-*ward* amain.
Drayt. Polyolb., xv, p. 949.

So to Paris-*ward*, in Har. Ariost., ii, 23, twice.

When we go to bed-*ward*, let us call upon him.
Latimer, Serm., fol. 177.

She leapt up and ran to the lodge-*ward*.
Pembr. Arcad., p. 68.

And in the same page:

But the lion, seeing Philoclea run away, bent his race to her-*ward*.

Ben Jonson rightly considers it as a preposition subjoined, and still retaining its government. See his English Grammar, p. 283. Instances might be multiplied without end.

WARDEN. A large hard pear, chiefly used for roasting or baking; now called a baking pear. "Pyrum volemum." *E. Coles.* "A *warden* pear, from the A.-S. [Anglo-Saxon] *wearden*, to preserve; for that it keeps long before it rots." *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*, 1689. See Johnson.

Faith, I would have had him roasted like a *warden*,
In brown paper, and no more talk on 't.
B. and Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 3.

Grafting a *warden-tree*. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 432.

WARDEN-PIES, were pies made of the above-mentioned pears. They are now generally baked, or stewed without crust; and coloured with cochineal, not saffron, as in old times.

I must have saffron, to colour the *warden-pies*.
Wint. Tale, iv, 2.

Hence Ben Jonson quibbles upon church-*warden pies*. *Masque of Gypsies*. Mr. Robert May, however, author of the Accomplished Cook, always specifies *quinces*, *wardens*, and *pears*, as if they were all distinct (pp. 240 and 241). Thus some speak of damsons and green-gages, as if they were not plums.

The *warden* was clearly a baking pear, and is so specified in Evelyn's Kalend. Hortense, Nov. and Dec., under *Fruits*.

WARDER, *s.* One who keeps *ward*, or guard. This sense is so natural that it seems not necessary here to exemplify it. See Johnson.

Warder meant also a kind of truncheon, or staff of command, carried by a king, or by any commander-in-chief, the throwing down of which seems to have been a solemn act of prohibition, to stay proceedings. I do not know that it was called *warder*, except on such occasions.

Stay, the king hath thrown his *warder* down.
Rich. II, i, 3.

This act put a stop to the single combat, then about to take place, between Mowbray, duke of Norfolk, and Henry Bolingbroke, earl of Hereford, &c. It is afterwards thus alluded to:

O, when the king did throw his *warder* down,
His own life hung upon the staff he threw,
Then threw he down himself. *2 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
When lo! the king suddenly chang'd his mind,
Casts down his *warder* to arrest them there.
Dan. Civ. Wars, b. 1.

The same use is made of their *warders* by Robert of Normandy and the Palatine, in the Four Prentices of London, where a stage direction is,

They fight: Robert and the Palatine cast their *warders* between them and part them. O. Pl., vi, 497.

Of the above act of Richard the Second, the same account is given by the historian, Hall, and by the poets. A different movement of the *warder* had an opposite effect. We find the throwing it up employed as the signal for a charge:

When Erpingham, which led
The army, saw the shout had made them stand,
Wafting his *warder* thrice about his head,
He cast it up with his auspicious hand,
Which was the signal through the English spread
That they should charge.
Drayt. Battle of Agincourt, i, p. 46.

WARE, THE GREAT BED OF. This curious piece of furniture, celebrated by Shakespeare and Jonson, is said to be still in being, and visible at the Crown inn, or at the Bull, in that town. It is reported to be twelve feet square, and to be capable of holding twenty or twenty-four persons; but in order to accommodate that number, it is evident that they must lie at top and bottom, with their feet meeting in the middle. Of the origin of this bed, I know not the account.

And as many lies as will lie in thy sheet of paper, though the sheet were big enough for the *bed of Ware*, in England. *Twelfth N.*, iii, 2.
D. Why we have been —— *La F.* In the *great bed at Ware* together in our time. *B. Jons. Epicœne*, v, 1.

In a much later comedy, serjeant Kite describes the *bed of honour*, as

A mighty large bed, bigger by half than *the great bed of Ware*. Ten thousand people may lie in it together, and never feel one another. *Farq. Recruiting Officer*.

In Chauncy's Hertfordshire, there is an account of its receiving at once twelve men and their wives, who lay at top and bottom, in this mode of arrangement: first, two men, then two women, and so on alternately, so that no man was near to any woman but his wife. For the ridiculous conclusion of the story, I refer to that book.

WARELESS, *a.* Unperceived, that of which he was not aware.

That when he wakt out of his *warelesse* paine,
He found himself unwist so ill bestad.
Spens. F. Q., V, i, 22.

Also incautious, not wary:

So was he justly damned by the doome
Of his owne mouth, that spoke so *wareless* worn.
Ibid., V, v, 17.

WAR-HABLE, *a.* Fit for war, warable.

The weary Britons, whose *war-hable* youth
Was by Maximian lately led away.
Spens. F. Q., II, ix, 62.

Spenser himself uses *hable* for able, F. Q., I. xii, 5.

WARIMENT, *s.* Caution, care, wariness.

Full many strokes that mortally were ment.
The whiles were interchaunged twix them two;
Yet they were all with so good *wariment*,
Or warded, or avoyded and let goe,
That still the life stood fearlesse of her foe
Spens. F. Q., IV, iii, 17

WARLY, *a.* Warlike.

Now where thou doost thy manhood bost,
For *warly* feats achyeved,
That beaultie of thyn forbudds
Thy wordes to be belyved.
Sir Tho. Chaloner, in Nugæ Ant., ii, 388, ed. Park.

WARM SUN, *prov.* "To go out of God's blessing into the warm sun;" that is, to go from a better thing to a worse. It is cited as a common proverb, by Kent, in Lear:

Good king! that must approve the common saw,
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st
To *the warm sun*. *Lear*, ii, 2.

See under GOD'S BLESSING.

To WARP. A sea term, still in use, to haul out a ship by means of a cable, or hawser, fastened to an anchor or buoy, when the wind is deficient or adverse.

And though the froward winds did them withstand.
They *warped* out their ships by force of hand.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 825.

It appears also that to *warp* sometimes was used poetically in the sense of to *weave;* from the *warp* which is first prepared in weaving cloth, and forms, as it were, the foundation of the whole texture. Hence Sternhold:

While he doth mischief *warp*. *Ps.* 7

And again;

Why doth thy minde yet still devise,
Such wicked wiles to *warp*. *Ps.* 52.

In both these places a modern poet would write *weave*. Hence Shakespeare's

Though thou the waters *warp*.
Song in As you like it, act ii.

may be explained, "though thou

weave the waters into a firm texture." A writer in the Censura Lit., ix, 403, produces the above passages as giving the sense of to *work;* but I cannot adopt that interpretation. The author is mistaken as to the meaning of the Saxon *weorpan*, which, in all the numerous examples given by Lye, always includes the sense of *throwing*, or *casting*. It never means simply to *work*.

WARRANT. According to our old law and practice, a person could not go abroad to travel, without a warrant or licence from the government.

I have got a *warrant* from the lords of the councel to travel for three years any where, Rome and St. Omer excepted. *Howell's Letters*, B. I, L. 2, 1st ed.

Bishop Hall alludes to this kind of warrant:

Who can bee ignorant of those wise and wholesome lawes, which are enacted already to this purpose? or of those carefull and just cautions, wherewith the *licences* of travell are ever limited. *Quo Vadis*, p. 92.

WARRANTIZE, the same as warrant. Pledge.

In the very refuse of thy deeds
There is such strength and *warrantize* of skill,
That in my mind thy worst all best exceeds.
Shakesp., Sonnet 150.

To WARRAY. To wage war with.

And them long time before great Nimrod was.
That first the world with sword and fire *warray'd*
Spens. F. Q., I, v, 48.
Six years were run, since first in martial guise
The Christian lords *warraid* the Eastern lands
Fairf. Tasso, i, 6.
But after Ninus, warlike Belus sonne,
The earth with unknowne armour did *warraye*.
Selimus, Emp. of Turks, B 3.

To WARRE, *v. a.* To make war on; the same as WARRAY.

To whom the same was rendered, to the end
To *warre* the Scot, and borders to defend.
Daniel, Civ. Wars, iv, 30.

With a preposition, as *war with*, or *war upon*, it is not unusual; but thus simply, with its accusative, it seldom occurs.

WAR-WOLF, or WERE-WOLF. A man supposed to be changed by sorcery into a wolf. *Loup-garou*, French; *were-wulf*, Saxon, literally, *man-wolf;* from *wer*, man, and *wulf*. It is much more common in the Scottish dialect. Dr. Jamieson gives three examples of it from Scotch writers.

In Ford's play of the Lover's Melancholy, Rhetias, a servant, supposes himself changed in this manner; of whose disorder it is said,

This kind is called *lycanthropia*, sir,
When men conceive themselves wolves. iii, 3.

The disorder is introduced and described again in Webster's Dutchess of Malfy. Being asked the meaning of the word, the physician thus describes the disease:

In those that are possess'd with 't, there o'erflows
Such melancholy humour, they imagine
Themselves to be transformed into wolves,
Steale forth to churchyards in the dead of night,
And dig dead bodies up: as two nights since
One met the duke, 'bout midnight, in a lane
Behind St. Mark's church, with the leg of a man
Upon his shoulder; and he howl'd fearfully,
Said he was a woolfe: only the difference
Was, a woolves skinne is hairy on the outside,
His on the inside; bad them take their swords,
Rip up his flesh and try.

About the field religiously they went,
With hollowing charms the *warwolf* thence to fray,
That them and their's awaited to betray.
Drayt Man in M., p. 1325.
That with thrice saying a strange magic spell,
Which, but to him, to no man they would tell,
When as soe'er that simple he would take,
It him a *war-wolf* instantly would make.
Id., Mooncalf, vol. i, p. 505

A long fable on the subject follows. Verstegan's article on the subject seems worth introducing, for the simplicity with which he appears to adopt and credit these fables:

Were-wulf. This name remaineth still known in the Teutonick, and is as much as to say, *man-wolfe*, the Greek expressing the very like in *lycanthropos*. Ortelius, not knowing what *were* signifieth, because in the Netherlands it is now clean out of use, except thus compounded with *wolfe*, doth misinterpret it according to his fancy.

The *were-wolves* were certain sorcerers, who, having anointed their bodies with an oyntment which they make by instinct of the devil, and putting on a certain inchaunted girdle, do not onely unto the view of others seem as wolves, but to their own thinking have both the shape and nature of wolves, so long as they wear the said girdle, and they do dispose themselves as very wolves in wourrying and killing, and most of humane creatures.

Of such, sundry have been taken and executed in sundry parts of Germany and the Netherlands. One Peter Stump, for being a *were-wolfe*, and having killed thirteen children, two women and one man, was at Bedbur, not far from Cullen, in the year 1589, put unto a very terrible death. The flesh of divers parts of his body was pulled out with hot iron tongs, his arms, thighes, and legs broken on a wheel, and his body lastly burnt. He dyed with very great remorse, desiring that his body might not be spared any torment, so his soul might be saved.

Verstegan, p. 187, ed. 1655

If this story has any foundation in truth, it is lamentable to think, that so much cruelty was exercised upon a poor madman; for this superstitious imagination arose, probably, out of the strange frenzy called *lycanthropia*, which Burton thus describes:

Lycanthropia, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinam insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be persuaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts. *Anat. of Melanch.*, Part I, p. 9

This superstition, however, came from the ancients. Pliny thus speaks of it. I give the passage in Holland's translation :

That man may be transformed into wolves, and restored againe to their former shape, we must beleeve to be a lewd lie, or else give credit to all those tales which we have for so many ages found to be meere fables. But how this opinion grew first, and is come to be so firmly settled—I think it not amisse in a word to shew. Evanthes (a writer among the Greekes of good account and authority) reporteth, that he found among the records of the Arcadians, that in Arcadia there is a certain house and race of the *Antæi*, out of which one evermore must needs be transformed into a wolfe: and when they of that family have cast lots who it shall be, they use to accompany the party upon whom the lot is falne, to a certaine meere or poole in that country; when he is thither come, they turn him naked out of all his clothes, which they hang upon an oke thereby: then he swimmeth over the said lake to the other side, and being entered into the wildernesse, is presently transfigured and turned into a wolfe, and so keepeth company with his like of that kinde for nine yeeres space: during which time (if he forbeare all the while to eat man's flesh) he returneth to the same poole or pond, and being swomme over it, receiveth his former shape againe of a man, save only that he shall look nine yeeres elder than before, &c. *Plin. Nat. Hist.*, viii, ch. 22.

A curious collection of French tracts, entitled only "Recueil C. A Paris, 1759" (the title printed in red), speaks of one Gilles Garnier, of Lyons, who was condemned to death for this and other crimes, one aggravation of which is stated to be, that, had he not been caught as he was, he would, in his human shape, have eaten the flesh of a boy twelve or thirteen years old, whom he had killed in his wolf's form, "*non obstant qu'il fust jour de Vendredy,* selon qu'il a par reiterées fois confessé." *Recueil*, p. 178. The book, I believe, is scarce. Two first vols. entitled Recueil A and B had been published some years before; C and D, at the date above given; whether it was carried on any further, I know not: but it contains many singular articles. The volume which contains this matter was lent to me by my lamented friend Mr. James Boswell, jun.

Spenser, in his tract on Ireland, relates that

The Scythians said, that they were once a year turned into wolves, and so it is written of the Irish: though master Camden, in a better sense, doth suppose it was a disease called *lycanthropia*, so named of the wolfe: And yet some of the Irish doe use to make the wolfe their gossip. *Todd's Spenser*, viii, p. 377.

Strange that so unaccountable a notion should be so widely diffused!

But the most remarkable story of a man-wolf is that of the troubadour Pierre Vidal, who, because the name of his mistress was *Loba*, or *Louve* [Loba de Penautier], without fancying himself a wolf, suffered himself to be hunted in a wolf's skin, till he was very near suffering the death of a wolf, or of an Actæon. "La femme et le mari [for she was a married woman] prirent soin de sa guérison (says the historian), non sans rire de sa folie pitoyable." *Millot, Hist. des Troub.*, ii, p. 278. The whole history of this troubadour is, however, that of a madman.

WAR-WOLF sometimes also denotes a particular kind of warlike engine, used in sieges, called also *lupus belli*.

Some kind of *bricol* it seemed, which the English and Scots called an *espringold*, the shot whereof king Edward the first escaped fair at the siege of *Strivelin* [Stirling], where he, with another engine named the *warwolfe*, pierced with one stone, and cut as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures as he did before at the siege of Brehin. *Camden's Remains, Artillery*, p. 206.

WAS. Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

In war, *was* never lion rag'd more fierce,
In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild.
Rich. II, ii, 1.

†WASE.

A *wase* or wreath to be layd under the vessell that is borne uppon the head, as women use, cesticillus.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 169.

WASHICAL. A vulgar corruption of *what d' ye call*.

Geve my gammer again her *washical* [meaning her needle] thou stole away in thy lap.
Gam. Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 67.

WASHING. "To give the head for *washing*." A curious, and not very intelligible, phrase, meaning, as it seems, to submit to overbearing insult.

So am I, and forty more good fellows, that will not *give their heads for the washing*, I take it.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Revenge, act iv.

For my part, it shall ne'er be said,
I *for the washing gave my head*. *Hudib.*, I, iii, 255.

So in the imitation of Hudibras:

Some of the laundry were (no flashing),
That would not *give their heads for washing*. P. 14.

WASP-TONGUED, *a*. Though Mr. Steevens chose to dismiss this word as incongruous, and to prefer the reading of the quarto, *wasp-stung*; yet I am inclined to think that the original word is the right. He who is *stung* by *wasps*, has a *real* cause for impatience; but *waspish* is petulant from temper, and *wasp-tongued* therefore

means, very naturally, *petulant-tongued;* which was exactly the accusation meant to be urged. The word is inserted here, only to justify this reading.

Why, what a *wasp-tongued* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood,
Tying thine ear to no tongue but thine own.
1 *Hen. IV*, i, 3.

Waspish is often used by Shakespeare. The recurrence of *tongue* in the third line is in the manner of the author.

WASSEL, *s.*, or WASSAIL. Festivity, or intemperance; from the Saxon *was-hæl*, be in health, which was the form of drinking a health; the customary answer to which was, *drinc-hæl*, I drink your health. Verstegan refers it to the time of Hengist (p. 101), but Selden justly considers it as older. The *wassel-bowl*, *wassel-cup*, *wassel-candle*, *wassel-bread*, were all aids or accompaniments to festivity.

The king doth wake to-night, and takes his rouse.
Keeps *wassel* *Haml.*, i, 4.

His two chamberlains
Will I with wine and *wassel* so convince. *Macb.*, i, 7.

In the Antiquarian Repertory, vol. i, p. 218, is a figure of a large bowl, carved on a beam, with the inscription *Wass-heil* on one side.

A curious *wassel* song is inserted in the quarto edition of Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. i, p. 4, from the collection of Antony Wood. It begins,

A jolly *wassel* bowl,
A *wassel* of good ale.
Well fare the butler's soul,
That setteth this to sale,
Our jolly *wassel*.

See also Ritson's Ancient Songs, Lond., 1790, p. 304. More information on *wassailing* will be found in the Pop. Ant., as above cited.

WASTE, *s.* A humorous description of a long waist, by bishop Corbet, may serve to give a notion of some of the fashions of dress in James the First's time, about 1621. He thus describes his hostess at Warwick:

She was barr'd up in whale-bones, that did leese
None of the whale's length, for they reach'd her knees;
Off with her head, and then she hath a middle
As her *waste* stands, just like the new-found fiddle,
The favourite Theorbo, truth to tell ye,
Whose neck and throat are deeper than the belly
Have you seen monkeys chain'd about the loyns,
Or pottle-pots with rings? just so she joyns
Herself together; a dressing she doth love,
In a small print below, and text above.
Corbet, Iter Boreale, p. 20, ed. 1672

Whoever inspects the representation of the *theorbo*, given in Hawkins and other works, will be inclined to admire the correctness, as well as the humour, of this comparison.

WASTEFUL, *a.* This word is clearly not obsolete, but the union of it with another, in the expression a *wasteful cock*, is very obscure, as it stands in a passage of Shakespeare, and has given occasion to various conjectures. Hanmer and Warburton explain them a *waste*, or *deserted garret*—taking *cock* for an abbreviation of *cock-loft*. *Wasteful*, however, occurs several times in Shakespeare, and always as "causing waste." We must, therefore, adhere to the interpretation of those who take *cock* to mean the usual contrivance for drawing liquor from a barrel. The preceding lines intimate that many of these were left to *run to waste*, in the riot of a prodigal house:

When our vaults have wept
With drunken spilth of wine [from the cocks being left to run]; when every room
Hath blaz'd with lights, and bray'd with minstrelsye,
I have retir'd me to a *wasteful cock*,
And set mine eyes at flow. *Timon of Ath.*, ii, 2.

That is, "I have retired to one of the scenes of waste, and (stopping the vessel, as is perhaps implied) have set mine eyes to flow instead." Capell's explanation, though drily and obscurely given, as usual, is to this effect. See his notes on Timon, p. 81, col. a.

WASTER, *s.* A cudgel. Minshew says from *wasting* or breaking; perhaps more probably from striking on the *waste:* not that this seems quite satisfactory. In our old law-books a sort of thieves called *wastours* are mentioned; but it cannot, certainly, have any reference to them.

And suddainly a stout cobler will lay down the *waster*, and yeeld to him that hath more practise.
Churchyard's Challenge, p. 54.

Thou wouldst be loth to play half a dozen of venies at *wasters*, with a good fellow, for a broken head.
B. and Fl. Philaster, act iv.

A man and wife strove cant who should be masters,
And having chang'd between them houshold speeches,
The man in wrath brought forth a pair of *wasters*,
And swore that these should prove who wore the breeches. *Har. Epigr.*, i, 16.

Decker has exactly the same thought, but which was the first occupant is not clear:

If o'er husbands their wives will needs be masters,
We men will have a law to win 't at *wasters*.
2 P. *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 410.

The play was printed in 1630, the epigrams in 1633; but that does not prove which was first written. In both passages, the lady cunningly stoops to conquer.

The youthes of this citie also have used on holy dayes after evening prayer, at their maysters dores, to exercise their *wasters* and bucklers.
Stowe's London, p. 70.

Cudgel playing was usually called *playing at wasters*, as in the second example:

Or as they that play at *wasters* exercise themselves by a few cudgells to avoid an enemies blows.
Burt. Anat. of Mel., p. 343.

†Then one took a *waster* in his hand, and gave him a dozen stripes, saying at every blow, Here, sirrah, take this for a reward, and hereafter mock us no more. *Mad Men of Gotham*, p. 19.

WAT, *s.* A familiar term among sportsmen for a hare; why, does not appear. Perhaps for no better reason than Philip for a sparrow, Tom for a cat, and the like.

The man whose vacant mind prepares him for the sport,
The finder sendeth out, to seek the nimble *wat*,
Which crosseth in each field, each furlong, every flat,
Till he this pretty beast upon the form hath found.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxiii, p. 1115.

Thus once concluded out the teazers run,
All in full cry and speed 'till *Wat's* undone.
R. Fletcher's Epigr., p. 139.

Watt, though he fled for life, yet joy'd withall
So brave a dirge sung forth his funeral,
Not syrens sweeter trill: Hares as they flie
Look back, as glad to listen, loth to die.
Randolph's Poems, p. 94, ed. 1668.

These line occur also in the Cotswold Games, sign. D 1.

WATCH. The wearing of a watch was, till late times, considered as in some degree a mark and proof of gentility, though the invention may be traced back to the 14th century (Archæol., v, p. 419, 426). They were even worn ostentatiously, hung round the neck to a chain; which fashion has of late been revived in female dress.

Ah, by my troth, sir; besides a jewel, and a jewel's fellow, a good fair *watch*, that hung about my neck, sir. *Mad World my Masters*, O. Pl., v, 397.

A watch makes a part of the supposed grandeur of Malvolio, in his anticipated view of his great fortune:

I frown the while, and perchance wind up my *watch*, or play with some rich jewel. *Twelfth Night*, ii, 5.

Even a *repeater* is introduced by Ben Jonson:

'T strikes! one, two,
Three, four, five, six. Enough, enough, dear *watch*,
Thy pulse hath beat enough. Now sleep, and rest;
Would thou could'st make the time to do so too:
I'll wind thee up no more. *Staple of News*, i, 1.

In the Alchemist, a watch is lent, to wear in dress:

And I had lent my *watch* last night, to one
That dines to-day at the sheriff's. Act i, 2

But they were already becoming more common, in 1638, when we find it complained that

Every puny clerk can carry
The time of day in his pocket *Antipodes*, a Comedy.

For which reason, a projector proposes means for diminishing the number of them:

Your project against
The multiplicity of pocket *watches*.
Same Com. cited by Steevens.

Even the "motley fool" described by Jacques, had a *watch* in his pocket, though the author poetically calls it a dial:

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And, looking on it with lack-lustre eye,
Says, very wisely, it is ten o'clock. *As you l. it*, ii, 7.

But, if the following story be true, which Aubrey tells of a Mr. Allen, who was reputed a sorcerer, they must have been, in his time, very uncommon:

One time being at Home Lacy, in Herefordshire—he happened to leave his *watch* in the chamber window—(watches were then rarities) [we may add, perhaps, particularly in Herefordshire]—the maydes came in to make the bed, and hearing a thing in a case cry *tick, tick, tick*, presently concluded that that was his devill [or familiar], and took it by the string with the tongues [tongs], and threw it out of the windowe in the mote (to drowne the devill). It so happened that the string hung on a sprig of a elder that grew out of the mote, and this confirmed them that 'twas the devill. So the good old gentleman gott his watch again. *Letters from the Bodl. Libr.*, iii, p. 203.

This may have been in the middle of Elizabeth's reign, as Allen died at 96, in 1630.

The outward *watch*, in a fanciful passage of Shakespeare's Rich. II, means, I think, only the outside of the *watch*, the dial; as, the outer man means the exterior of the man:

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they jar [tick]
Their watches to mine eyes, the outward *watch*,
Whereto my finger, like a dial's point [the hand of the watch]
Is pointing still, in cleansing them from tears.
Rich. II, v, 5.

WATCH AND WARD, *i. e.*, watch and guard. These words often occur together in our old statutes, and in authors of various kinds. The following passage best illustrates their separate senses :

Would I might *watch*, wherever thou dost *ward*,
So much thy love and friendship I regard.
Drayton's Eclogue 7, at the end.

Still, when she slept, he kept both *watch and ward*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 9.

See also Shep. Kal., vii, 235, Todd.

But we were never wont to *watch and ward*
So near the duke his brother's house before.
Spanish Trag., O. Pl., iii, 167.

WATCHET, *a.* Most probably from *wad*, or *woad*. Saxon, *wadchet*. The colour of the dye of woad, *i. e.*, pale blue. This seems to me much preferable to the derivation from *wæced*, weak. Coles renders it in Latin *cyaneus*.

As in the rainbow's many-colour'd hew,
Here we see *watchet* deepened with a blew.
Browne, Brit. Past., ii, 3.

Whose teeth shall be so pure a *watchet*, that they shall stain the truest Turkis.
Lyly's Endym., F 3 b, act v, sc. 2.

In the octavo edition of Drayton, *watched* is erroneously printed for *watchet*. It is in the description of Neptune's robe :

Who like a mighty king, doth cast his *watchet* robe,
Far wider than the land, quite round about the globe.
Book xx, p. 1044.

†The earth embrodered with the various hew
Of greene, red, yellow, purple, *watched*, blue,
Carnation, crimson, damaske, spottes white.
And every colour that may please the sight.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WATER, TO SHEW. See to SHEW WATER.

To WATER YOUR PLANTS. A jocular phrase for shedding tears.

Neither *water thou thy plants*, in that thou departest from thy pigges nie, neither stand in a mammering, whether it bee best to depart or not.
Euphues to Philautus, M 4.

†WATER-CASTER. A physician who judged of diseases by the urine of the patient.

A face like rubies mix'd with alabaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her *water-caster*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

Which was the fare of quack salvers, mountebankes, ratcatching *watercasters*, and also for all botching artificers and cobling tradesmen. *Ibid.*

WATERGALL, *s.* A watery appearance in the sky, accompanying the rainbow. So far we may clearly understand, from the following lines, and we have the word of Mr. Steevens to assure us, that the word is still current among the shepherds on Salisbury Plain ; but in what sense they employ it, he has not told us.

And round about her tear-distained eye,
Blue circles stream'd, like rainbows in the sky.
These *watergalls*, in her dim element,
Foretell new storms to those already spent.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i. 562.

The shepherd of Banbury, where he treats of rainbows, says nothing of *water-galls*, p. 46.

WATERINGS, ST. THOMAS À. A place anciently used for executions, for the county of Surrey, as Tyburn for Middlesex. It was situated exactly at the second mile-stone on the Kent road, where is a brook, and probably a place for *watering* horses, whence its name ; dedicated, of course, to *St. Thomas à Becket*, being the first place of any note in the pilgrimage to his shrine. Here, therefore, Chaucer's pilgrims make their first halt, and, at the proposal of the host, *draw cuts* who shall tell the first tale :

And forth we riden a litel more than pas [little more than a foot's pace],
Unto the *watering of seint Thomas*,
And ther our hoste began his hors arest.
Prol., v. 827.

The widow's daughter alludes to it in the *Puritan :*

Alas! a small matter bucks a handkerchief! and sometimes the 'spital stands too nigh *St. Thomas à Waterings*. Act i, sc. 1.

Her meaning is, "A little matter will serve to wet a handkerchief; and sometimes shedding too many tears will bring a person to the hospital;" that is, "will produce sickness." The quibble on *Waterings* and tears, is only a specimen of the kind of conventional wit, currently used in old times upon all places having significant names ; as may be abundantly seen in Ray's Local Proverbs, see also WEEPING CROSS, &c. ; and may rather be considered as characteristic of the speaker, than as a specimen of the writer's own wit. No quibble on spital is intended, as some commentators have fancied. The allusions to this place of execution are frequent.

For at *saynt Thomas of Watrynge* an they stryke a sayle,
Than they must ryde in the haven of hepe [hempe] without fayle.
Hycke Scorner, Or. of Dr., i, p. 105.

To which, if he apply him,
He may perhaps take a degree at Tyburn,
A year the earlier, come to read a lecture

(*)

Upon Aquinas, at *St. Thomas à Watering's*,
And so go forth a laurcat in hemp circle.
B. Jons. New Inn, i, 3.

A faire paire of gallowes is kept at Tiburne, from yeares end to yeares end: and the like faire (but not so much resort of chapmen and crack-ropes) is at *St. Thomas à Waterings*. *Owle's Almanacke*, p. 55.

It was the place where Penry [Martin Mar-prelate] was hanged. See Cens. Lit., vii, p. 157. "He was conveyed from the King's Bench to *St. Thomas Waterings*, and there hanged." See also the same volume, p. 282. In Ogilby's Traveller's Guide, the road to Canterbury begins thus: "There at 1¼ leaving the town, cross a brook called *St. Thomas Watering*;" and in the corresponding survey by Senex (1719), it is marked at the 2 miles. In Carey's Map of 15 Miles round London, so late as 1786, we have at the two mile-stone on the Kent road, *Watering's Bridge*, a remnant of the old name

WATER-SHUT, *s.* Anything used to stop the passage of water.

Who all the morne
Had from the quarry with his pick-axe torne
A large well-squared stone, which he would cut
To serve his stile, or for some *water-shut*.
Browne, Brit. Past.

WATER-WORK, *s.* Water-coloured painting, apparently; the *painted cloth* was generally oil-colour, but a cheaper sort seems to have been executed in water-colour, or distemper, and styled *water-work*.

And for thy walls, a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *water-work*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries.
2 *Hen. IV*, ii, 1.

It is clearly implied that such hangings were very different from tapestries.

The king for himself had a house of timber, &c., and for his other lodgings, he had great and goodlie tents of blew *water-worke*, garnished with yellow and white.
Holinshed, p. 819.

See PAINTED CLOTH.

WATER-WORK. The name of a building. This was undoubtedly the edifice thus described by Stowe:

Within the gate of this house [Bigod's house] (now belonging to the citie of London), is lately, to wit, in the yeare 1594 and 1595, builded one large house of great height, called an engine, made by Bevis Bulmar, gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of Thames water to serve in the middle and west parts of the cities. *Survey*, p. 294.

To this, the expression of "*built* the waterwork," in the following passage, clearly alludes:

Shall serve the whole city with preservative,
Weekly; each house his dose, and, at the rate,—
S. As he that built the *waterwork* does with water.
B. Jons. Alch., ii, 1

It is again mentioned in act iii, sc. 2, in both which places Whalley supposed the *New River* to be meant, which is no *building*; and, as Mr. Gifford has shown, was not completed till after the appearance of that play. Besides, in the second passage, Drugger, who is a citizen, is said to have been *cessed*, or rated, at eighteen pence for it; which could not have been for the New River, as that was not made by parish rates.

A *water-work* never, I believe, meant a watermill, as Mr. M. Mason supposed, and another editor thought obvious, but a forcing engine of this kind, the noise of which is considerable:

The motion of a dial, when he's testy,
Is as much trouble to him, as a *water-work*.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, i, 1.

†WATLED. Enclosed with hurdles.

A close environed or closed with hurdles: *watled*.
Hollyband's Dictionarie, 1593.

WAWE, for wave. By Spenser, in imitation of Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate, who had used it in the same way. It occurs in them when no necessity of rhyme requires it.

For, whiles they fly that gulfe's devouring jawes,
They on the rock are rent, and sunck in helpless *wawes*.
Spens. F. Q., II, xii, 4.

WAXEN IMAGE. A part of the paraphernalia of a witch, by means of which she was supposed to torment her unfortunate victims. In Ben Jonson's Argument to the third Act of his Sad Shepherd, we find the witch sitting in her dell, "with her spindle, threads, and *images*," vol. v, p. 144; which hint, in Waldron's ingenious continuation, is thus followed. The witch says,

Now for my thred, pins, *images of wax*,
To wark them torments wairs than whips or racks.
Act iii, p. 69.

The *waxen image* of the person intended to be tormented, was stuck through with pins, and melted at a distance from the fire. Steevens thinks that Shakespeare alluded to magical images in the following passage:

For now my love is thaw'd,
Which, like a *waxen image* 'gainst a fire,
Bears no impression of the thing it was.
Two Gent. of Veron., ii, 4.

To me it seems to allude to nothing but the vanishing of any waxen image exposed to heat; there is no allusion to pain consequent upon it.

†WAY TO ST. JAMES. A term for the milky-way, mentioned in Fulke's Meteors, 1670, p. 81.

To WAYMENT. To lament; has been supposed to come from *wa*, woe, in Saxon, but is rather from a word in old French, which had the same meaning, but took various forms, *guementer*, *quementer*, *gaimenter*. The first of those forms appears to be that from which our word is taken. See Roquefort, in *Gaimenter*. It occurs in Chaucer, and occasionally in later authors.

For what bootes it to weepe and to *wayment*,
When ill is chaunst, but doth the ill increase.
Spens. F. Q., II, i, 16.
But I will kisse these cold pale lips of thine,
And wash thy wounds with my *waymenting* tears.
G. Gasc., L 8 b.
†Soo the sowles *weymentynge* for sorowe of her peynes, cryen everychone, and seyen these wordes.
Caxton's Divers Fruytful Ghostly Maters.

WAYMENT, or WAYMENTING, *s.* Lamentation; from the preceding.

She made so piteous mone and deare *wayment*,
That the hard rocks could scarce from tears refraine.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 35.
My food is teares, my tunes *waymenting* yeeld.
Pembr. Arc., p. 76.

WEAKLING, *s.* A weak creature.

Thyselt art mighty, for thine own sake leave me,
Myself a *weakling*, do not then ensnare me.
Sh. Rape of Lucr., Suppl., i, 509.
Thou art no Atlas for so great a weight,
And, *weakling*, Warwick takes his gift again.
3 Hen. VI, v, 1.
When now a *weakling* came, a dwarfie thing.
Chapman.

To WEAL, must mean to make well; to restore its weal, or well-being, if the reading be right in the following lines:

Womanish fear, farewel, I'll never melt more,
Lead on, to some great thing, to *weal* my spirit;
I cut the cedar Pompey, and I'll fell
The huge oak, Cæsar, too. *B. and Fl. False One*, iv, 3.

This is the reading of the first folio (1647); the second (1679) reads *wake*, which is an unnatural change of metaphor, but Weber adopts it. *Weal*, as a verb, appears nowhere else, that I recollect. *Steel* has been conjectured, but with little probability.

WEAL-BALANCED. Weighed for the public good, or according to Capell, "balanced as in good weals it should be." It is possible that this, which is the original, may be also the right reading; but it comes so near *well balanced*, as to create a doubt.

From thence
By cold gradation, and *weal-balanc'd* form,
We shall proceed with Angelo. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3.

WEALS-MAN, common-wealth-man; statesman; perhaps peculiar to this example.

Meeting with two such *weals-men* as you are, I cannot call you Lycurguses. *Coriol.*, ii, 1.

WEANELL, from wean. A young beast, just weaned.

This wolvish sheepe woulde catchen his prey,
A lamb, or a kid, or a *weanell* wast.
Sp. Shep. Kal., Sept., 197.

WEAR, *s.* The fashion, that which is worn.

No, indeed, will I not, Pompey; it is not the *wear*.
Meas. for Meas., iii, 2
O, noble fool,
A worthy fool, motley's the only *wear*.
As you like it, ii, 7.

Johnson has not noticed this sense, which occurs in other passages of Shakespeare; nor has Todd supplied it.

WEARISH, WEERISH, or WERISH, *a.* Small, weak, shrunk. Johnson conjectures from *wær*, a quagmire, Saxon, and explains it *washy*; but that does not accord with the following instances. It answers rather to what is now sometimes called wizen, or withered.

He was to weet a wretched *wearish* elfe,
With hollow eyes, and rawbone cheekes forspent.
Spens. F. Q., IV, v, 34.
Can you imagine, sir, the name of duke
Could make a crooked leg, a scambling foot,
A tolerable face, a *wearish* hand ——
Fit for a lady's pleasure. *Ford's Love's Sacrifice*, v, 1.
I have known some that have continued there by the space of half a dozen years, and when they come home, they have hid a little *weerish* lean face under a broad French hat.
Nashe's Life of Jack Wilton, Obsc. 65.
A countenance not *weerish* and crabbed, but fair and comely. *Asch. Scholem.*, p. 24, Upton's ed
Behinde the olde leane jade he set a lusty tall fellow; and behinde the goodly horse also he placed a little *wearish* man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength. *North's Plut.*, 634 A.
Where he shewed a *wearish* wither'd arme, and small, as it was never other. *Holinshed*, vol. ii.

Kersey explains it unsavoury, and Coles applies it to taste only, and renders it *insipidus, fatuus*. Skinner also quotes Gouldman for it, in the latter sense.

WEASAND, more recently written *weazon*. The throat; *wasen*, Saxon

Had his *wesand* been a little widder.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept., 21

Because the thirstie swaine, with hollow hand,
Conveied the streame to weet his drie *weasand*.
Hall, Sat., II, i, v. 5

WEATHER. *To make fair weather.* To flatter; to give flattering representations, to make the best of matters.

And if anye suche shall be, that shall of all things *make fair weather*, and, whatsoever they shall see to the contrarye, shall tell you all is well; beware of them, they serve themselves, not you.
Cheeke to K. Edward, in Nugæ Ant., i, 20.
He hath ta'en you newly into his grace; where it is impossible you should take root, but by the *fair weather that you make* yourself. *Much Ado*, i, 3.
But I must *make fair weather* yet awhile,
'Till Henry be more weak, and I more strong.
2 Hen. VI, v, 1.

An example has been given before under MAKE, No. 7.

WEAVERS were supposed to be generally good singers. Their trade being sedentary, they had an opportunity of practising, and sometimes in parts, while they were at work. Warburton adds, that many of the weavers in queen Elizabeth's days were Flemish Calvinists, who fled from the persecution of the duke of Alva, and were therefore particularly given to singing psalms. In our days, the famous Lancashire chorus singers, are females trained, I believe, in some sedentary occupation. Hence the exclamation of Falstaff:

I would I were a *weaver!* I could sing psalms, and all manner of songs. *1 Hen. IV*, ii, 4.
He [the parson] got this cold with sitting up late, and singing catches with *cloth-workers*.
B. Jons. Epicœne, iii, 4.

Sir Toby Belch talks of a catch which should "draw three souls out of one *weaver*," *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3; by which the peculiar power of music upon a *weaver* is strongly intimated. By the soul is meant *all his souls*, namely *vegetative*, *sensitive*, and *reasonable*, according to the scholastic philosophy. See SOULS, THREE.

WEB, of a sword. The blade of it. The editor of the octavo edition of Fairfax's Tasso (1749) supposes that web "denotes any plain, flat surface." He instances in 1. this sense; 2. that of a web of cloth; 3. a *web*, or sheet of lead. But it is clearly derived from weaving, and, when applied to a sword, must mean the main texture or substance of the weapon; when to lead, it approaches very near to *sheet*, which is commonly so applied; but *sheet*, in its first sense, is woven; when applied to cloth, *web* retains its legitimate meaning.

A sword, whereof the *web* was steel,
Pommel rich stone, hilts gold. *Fairf. Tasso*, ii, 93.
The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardness of the county's steel.
Ibid., vii, 94.

A broad and thin plate of lead:

With stately pomp by heaps they wend,
And Christians slain roll up in *webs* of lead.
Ibid., x, 26.

WEB AND PIN. A disorder in the eyes. See PIN AND WEB.

WEBSTER, *s.* A weaver, one who weaves a web.

Nor the *webster*, tho' his feete,
By much motion, get them heate.
R. Brathw. Nature's Embassie, p. 254.
After these locall names, the most names in number have been derived from occupations or professions, as taylor, potter, smith, &c., &c., brasier, *webster*, wheeler, &c. *Camd. Remains*, p. 108.

WEDDING. The principal customs observed at weddings, in the time of our authors, are curiously collected in the following passage, where the Scornful Lady declares her determination not to marry a boaster:

Believe me, if my *wedding-smock* were on,
Were the *gloves* bought and giv'n, the *licence* come,
Were the *rosemary branches* dipp'd, and all
The *Hippocras* and *cakes* eat and drunk off,
Where these two arms incompass'd with the *hands Of bachelors*, to lead me to the church,
Were my feet at the door—were "*I John*" said.
[namely, "I John take thee Mary," in the marriage service]
If John should boast a favour done by me,
I would not wed that year.
B. and Fl. Scornf. Lady, i, 1.

For a detailed account of wedding customs, see Popular Antiquities, vol. ii, p. 19, et seqq., and the several articles in this work.

WEDLOCK, *s.*, put for wife.

Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen? thy Lucrece? that we may do her honour.
B. Jons. Poetaster, iv, 1.
The greatest aim of perfectness men liv'd by,
The most true, constant lover of his *wedlock*.
B. and Fl. Valentinian, v, 6.
Why many men corrupt other men's wives, some their maids, others their neighbours' daughters; but to lie with one's brother's *wedlock*, O my dear Herod, 'tis vile and uncommon lust.
Marston's Parasitaster, Anc. Dr., ii, 325.

Matrimony is sometimes used in the same sense. See MATRIMONY.

WEE, *a.* Small, shrunk up. Etymology doubtful. See T. J. and Jamieson, in *We*, *Wee*, and *Wie*.

He hath but a little *wee* face, with a little yellow beard. *Merry W. W.*, i, 4.

It is common in the Scottish dialect, and in the north of England.

They raise a *wee* before the cock,
And wyliely they shot the lock.
Gaberlunzie Man, Percy, ii, 61.
A *wie* mouse will creep under a mickle cornstack.
Kelly's Scottish Proverbs, A 178.

It is not yet disused entirely, in very familiar language.

WEED, *s.* A dress; *wæda*, Saxon. See Johnson.

The woful dwarfe ——
When all was past, took up his forlorne *weed*.
Spens. F. Q., I, vii, 19.
A goodlie ladie, clad in hunter's *weed*.
Ibid., II, iii, 21.

Chapman is quoted by Johnson as using it particularly for an outer garment, which, indeed, it always seems to imply, but there is pointedly marked:

Her own hands putting on both shirt and *weede*.
Chapman.

A widow's *weeds* are still spoken of, meaning her appropriate mourning dress.

To WEEN. To suppose, or imagine; *wenan*, Saxon.

Ween you of better luck,
I mean, in perjur'd witness, than your master,
Whose minister you are. *Henry VIII*, v, 1.
Why *wenest* thou thus to prevaile?
Gammer Gurt., O. Pl., ii, 43.
Then furthest from her hope, when most she *weened* nye. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iii, 21.
And ramping on his shield, did *weene* the same
Have reft away. *Ibid.*, I, iii, 41.

It was very common in that time. Milton also has used it. See Johnson.

WEEPING CROSS. I find no less than three places so called, and probably there were more: these crosses being, doubtless, places where penitents particularly offered their devotions. See Archæol., xiii, p. 216. Of the three places now retaining the name, 1. one is between Oxford and Banbury; 2. another very near Stafford, where the road turns off to Walsall; 3. the third near Shrewsbury.

To return by *Weeping Cross*, was a proverbial expression for deeply lamenting an undertaking, and repenting of it: like many other quibbling allusions to local names. See LOTHBURY, &c.

He that goes out with often losse,
At last comes home by *Weeping Crosse*.
Howell's Engl. Prov., P 3 b.

Since they have all found the way back again by *Weeping Cross*. But I'll not see them.
Eastward Hoe, O. Pl., iv, 266.
The pagan king of Calicut take short,
That would have past him; with no little loss
Sending him home again by *Weeping Cross*.
Fanshaw, Lusiad, x, 64.
But the time will come when, comming home by *Weeping Crosse*, thou shalt confesse that it is better to be at home. *Euphues and his Engl.*, D ii, b.
†For here I mourne for your, our publike losse,
And doe my pennance at the *weeping crosse*.
Wyther's Prince Henries Obsequies, 1612.
†For if hee straggle from his limits farre,
(Except the guidance of some happy starre
Doe rectifie his steps, restore his losse)
He may perhaps come home by *weeping crosse*.
Young Gallants Whirligig, 1629.

WEEPING-RIPE. Ready to weep, ripe for weeping.

The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word.
Love's L. L., v, 2.
What, *weeping-ripe*, my lord Northumberland?
3 *Hen. VI*, i, 4.
Her, *weeping-ripe*, he laughing bids, to patient her awhile. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. xii, p. 312.

To WEET. To know; from *witan*, Saxon. It is now retained chiefly in the technical expression, *to wit*, and the compounds *witting*, *unwittingly*, &c.

In which I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to *weet*
We stand up peerless. *Ant. and Cleop.*, i 1
And lickt her lilly hands with fawning tong,
As he her wronged innocence did *weet*.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 6.
From Egypt come they all, this lets thee *weet*
Fairf. Tasso, v, 86.

See Johnson.

WEETE, *s.* Used by Spenser, with a licence common in his time, for *wet*; for the rhyme only.

And so, from side to side, till all the world is *weet*.
Spens. F. Q., IV, ix, 33.

WEETLESSE, *a.* Unintelligible; it is, however, printed *witlesse*, even in Todd's edition, which gives a very different sense. The first edition (1582) has *weetlesse*.

That with fond termes and *weetless* wordes,
To blere mine eyes doest thinke.
Spens. Shep. Kal., July, 35.

WEFT, the same as *waif*. A law term for anything forsaken or abandoned, whether goods, or cattle. Norman French, *wef*, or *waif*.

The gentle lady, loose at random lefte,
The greenwood long did walke, and wander wide
At wilde adventure, like a forlorne *weft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, x, 36.
Leave, faytor, quickly that misgotten *weft*,
To him that hath it better justifyde. *Ibid.*, VI, i, 18.
For we, the *wefts* and pilgrims of the streames,
Are only born to horror and distress.
Fansh. Lusiad, vi, 41.

WEFTE. Used as the participle of waved, put aside.

Ne can thy irrevocable destiny be *weft*.
Spens. F. Q., III, iv, 36.

WEIRD, *s.* and *a.* From the Saxon *wyrd*, a witch, or fate, and is used by Scottish writers in that sense. It was particularly applied by Shakespeare to his witches in Macbeth, because he found them called *weird sisters* in Holinshed, from whom he took the history. This Theobald had the merit of discovering; but Warburton, to assert his own superiority, pretended that *wayward* was the same word. Johnson gives a different derivation of wayward (from *wa*, woe, and *weard*, Saxon), and was probably right. It is *weyward* in the folio editions.

The *weird* sisters, hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land. *Mach.*, i, 3.

The *weird sisters* meant also the *fates*, with Scottish writers. Thus,

The *weird sisters* defendis it suld be wit.
G. Dougl. Virg., p. 80.

which is the translation of

Prohibent nam cætera *parcæ*
Scire. *Æn.*, iii, 379.

See other examples in Jamieson. In an old English ballad, *weird lady* means a witch, or enchantress:

To the *weird lady* of the woods,
Full many and long a day,
Thro' lonely shades and thickets rough,
He winds his weary way. *Percy's Rel.*, iii, p. 221.

WELAWAY. Alas; from *walawa*, Saxon, for woe on woe; as Dr. Johnson, on mature inquiry, determined. Now corrupted to *welladay*. Often written *wealaway*, as if derived from *weal*.

Harrow now out, and *wealaway*, he cried,
What dismal day hath sent this cursed sight?
Spens. F. Q., II, vi, 43.

It occurs several times in Spenser, and in the folio is thus spelt. G. Ferrers has the phrase of a *mass of welaway*, for a song of lamentation:

And take delight to listen every day,
How he could sing a *masse of welaway*.
Mirr. Mag., p. 334.

WELCH AMBASSADOR. A jocular name for the cuckoo, I presume, from its migrating hither from the west.

Thy sound is like the cuckoo, the *Welch embassador*.
Middleton, Trick to Catch, &c., act iv.

WELCH-CRICKET. Evidently used for an insect, with which tailors have long been reproached.

Before he [the taylor] had no other cognizance but a plaine Spanish needle with a *Welch-cricket* at top.
Greene's Quip, &c., Harl. Misc., v, 404

Perhaps, however, this was a witticism of Greene's invention.

WELCH-HOOK. A sword made in a hooked form; probably as represented in Mr. Tollet's note on the following passage:

And swore the devil his true liege-man, upon the cross of a *Welch-hook*. 1 *Hen. IV*, ii, 4.

As tall a man as ever swagger,
With *Welse-hook*, or long dagger.
B. Jons. Masque in Hon. of Wales, vi, 49

And that no man presume to wear any weapon, especially *Welch-hooks*, and forest bills.
Sir John Oldcastle, i. 1.

This is supposed to be proclaimed at Hereford:

That Skeridvaur at last ——
Caught up his country *hook*, nor cares for future harms,
But irefully enrag'd would needs to open arms
Drayt. Polyolb., S. iv, p. 739

WELCH-PARSLEY. A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

In tough *Welch-parsly*, which our vulgar tongue is
Strong hempen halters. *B. and Fl. Elder Bro.*, i, 2.

WELCHMAN'S HOSE. Equivalent, I imagine, to the breeches of a Highlander, or the dress of a naked Pict; upon the presumption that Welchmen had no hose. Thus the following phrase will imply, making the laws quite void, or of no effect:

The laws we did interpret, and statutes of the land,
Not truly by the text, but newly by a glose:
And words that were most plaine, when they by us were skan'd,
We turned by construction to a *Welch-man's hose*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 278.

To WELD. Used sometimes by Spenser for to wield.

Turne thee to those that *weld* the awfull crowne.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Octob., v. 40.

Who peacably the same long time did *weld*.
Id., F. Q., II, x, 32.

Hence it is easily understood in the following passage:

Laide heavy hands on him, and held so strayte
That downe he kept him, with his scornfull sway,
So as he could not *weld* him any way.
Ibid., VI, viii, 11.

That is, could not move or turn himself.

To WELK. To decrease, or to wane like the moon. Spenser (under the signature of E. K.) quotes Lidgate for using it in that sense. *Notes on Shep. Kal.* Mr. Todd quotes Gower also for it.

But now sadde winter *welked* hath the day.
Nov., l. 13.

Hence to grow dim:

When ruddy Phœbus 'gins to *welk* in west.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 23.

WELKED, or WEALKED, is used by Shakespeare (as Dr. Johnson rightly conjectured) for *whelked*, or marked with protuberances.

Horns *weal'd* and waved, like th' enridged sea;
It was some fiend. *Lear*, iv, 6.

Exactly so in Mirror for Magistrates:

Her *wealked* face with woeful tears besprent.
Sackv. Induction, p. 257.

This and *whelk* are probably only different forms of the same word.

By Drayton, *welked shrouds* seems to be put for swelling clouds. He is describing the fall of Phaeton, as represented on a painted cloth:

There comes proud Phaeton tumbling thro' the clouds,
Cast by his palfreys that their reins had broke;
And setting fire upon the *welked shrouds*.
Now through the heav'n run madding from the yoke.
Barons' Wars, vi, 39.

He could not repeat *clouds*, having used it just before.

WELKIN, *s.* The sky; from *wealcan*, to roll, or *welc*, a cloud, Saxon. Yet it is used also for the cloudless sky.

The sky, the *welkin*, the heaven. *L. L. Lost*, iv, 2.
The starry *welkin* cover thou anon,
With drooping fog, as black as Acheron.
Mids. N. Dr., iii, 2.
The swallow peeps out of her nest,
And clowdie *welkin* cleareth.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 12.

It has been preserved, as a poetical word, by Milton, and many other poets.

WELL, *s.*, for weal, or health, for the sake of rhyme, and also of the play upon the word in another sense.

"We may not chaunge," quoth he, "this evill plight,
Till we be bathed in a living well,
That is the terme prescribed by the spell."
"O how," sayd he, "mote I that well out find,
That may restore you to your wonted *well*."
Spens. F. Q., I, ii, 43.

To WELL. To flow.

Whose bubbling wave did ever freshly *well*.
Ibid., I, vii, 4.
Fast from her eyes the round pearls *welled* down
Upon the bright enamel of her face.
Fairf. Tasso, iv, 94.

More modern authors have occasionally used this word. See Johnson.

WELLADAY. See WELAWAY.

WELL-SEEN. Accomplished, well-approved. See SEEN.

As a school master
Well-seen in music, to instruct Bianca.
Tam. Shr., i, 2.
Well-seen, and deeply read, and throughly grounded,
In th' hidden knowledge of all sallets, and
Pot-herbs whatever. *B. and Fl. Woman Hater*, ii, 1.
Why I am a scholar, and *well-seen* in philosophy.
Alex. & Campaspe, O. Pl., ii, 102.
A chronicler should *well* in divers tongues be *seene*.
Mirr. for Mag., 488.

†WELTED. Ornamented with fringe.

Be covered, George; this chain and *welted* gown,
Bare to this coat? Then the world's upside down.
The Honest Whore, i, 11

WENCH. It is rightly observed by Mr. Steevens, that wench originally meant young woman only, without the contemptuous familiarity now annexed to it. Johnson accordingly places this sense first. It is no longer so used.

Now, how dost thou look now? O, ill-starr'd *wench*.
Othello, v, 2.
Therefore, sweet *wench*, help me to rue my woe.
Promos and Cassandra.

Here we find it applied to a princess:

For Ariodant so lov'd the princely *wench*,
That Neptune's floods unneth his flames cold quench
Har. Ariost., v, 20.

It has been observed, that *wench* is used in the translation of the Bible, 2 Sam. xvii, 17, where the Latin version has *ancilla*, the Greek παιδίσκη, and the original שִׁפְחָה, all meaning a hand-maid, or maid-servant. I believe Johnson's etymology of *wencle*, contracted to *wenc*, to be the right. Horne Tooke's is most absurd. See T. J.

To WEND. To go; Saxon, *wenden*. Hence we have derived the preterite of go still in use, namely *went*.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon *wend*,
But to procrastinate his liveless end.
Com. of Errors, i, 1.

It is so common in every author of that time, that it is hardly necessary to exemplify it.

Her weaker wandring stream tow'rds Yorkshire as she *wends*. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xxvi, p. 1176.

In Spenser it occurs continually.

Fairfax uses *wend* improperly for *went*:

Where late she *wend*
To comfort her weak limbs in cooling flood.
Tasso, B. vi, 109.

Also for the participle:

But when he saw her gentle soul was *went*.
B. xii, 70.

WENGAND, *s.* This word seems to be put for vengeance; but how authorised or derived, I am unable to say.

Wild *wengand* on such ire, wherby the realm doth lose,
What gaine have they which heave at honour so?
Mirr. for Mag., p. 487.

The author is Higins, who does not usually employ unauthorised words.

†WERT WALE. Flesh growing over the nail.

A *wertwale*, pterygium.
Withals' Dictionarie, ed. 1608, p. 300.

To WEST, *v.* To set in the west; applied to the sun.

Foure times his place he shifted hath in sight,
And twice hath risen where he now doth *west*,
And *wested* twice where he ought rise aright.
Spens. F. Q., V, Introd., St. 5

Chaucer so used the word.

†WEST-CHESTER. So the town of Chester is sometimes called from its situation, to distinguish it from several other towns which bear the name of Chester with some addition.

WESTWARD HOE, was the title of a comedy, by Decker and Webster, as Eastward Hoe of another by Chapman and Marston. The latter is printed in O. Pl., iv, p. 203, &c. Both must have been current phrases before they became titles for plays. *Eastward Hoe* seems to be equivalent to a trip to the city; and *Westward Hoe* implies a trip to Tyburn.

Sir, *Eastward Hoe* will make you go *Westward Hoe*.
O. Pl., iv, 219

Shakespeare puts the words together, as a common expression, though he has no allusion, except to the word *west:*

O. There lies your way, due west.
V. Then *westward-hoe.*
Twelfth N., iii, 1

WESTY, *a.* Dizzy, confused. Coles renders it by "*Scotomaticus* [that is, troubled with *scotoma,* or dizziness], vertigine laborans."

Whiles he lies wallowing, with a *westie* head,
And pallish carcasse, on his brothel bed.
Hall, Sat., IV, i, p. 58, repr.

WET-FINGER. To do a thing *with a wet finger*, implies to do it with great ease. I do not know that the expression is yet disused; but the origin of it may be inquired.

Take a good heart, man; all the low ward is our's
With a *wet-finger*. *B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev.*, act iv.

If ever I stand in need of a wench that will come with a *wet finger*, porter thou shalt earn my money.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 255

What gentlewomen or citizen's wives you can with a *wet finger* have at any time to sup with you.
Decker's Gul's Hornb., p. 160, Nott's ed

It seems not very improbable that it alluded to the vulgar and very inelegant custom, of *wetting the finger* to turn over a book with more ease. The following passage seems to confirm that notion:

I hate brawls with my heart, and can *turn over* a volume of wrongs with a *wet finger*.
G. Harvey's Pierce's Supererog., p. 21, repr.

Those who practised this had little thought of the appearance of their books.

†There is to manye suche, though ye laugh, and beleve it not, and not hard to shewe them *with a wet finger*.
Burnynge of Paule's Church, 1561.

†As bookes are leafe by leafe oft turn'd and tost,
So are the garments of a whore (almost):
For both of them, with a *wet finger* may
Be folded or unfolded, night or day.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

To WEX, for to wax, grow, or increase. Spenser has it, but it is not peculiar to him:

She first taught men a woman to obey,
But when her sonne to man's estate did *wex*,
She it surrendred, ne herself would longer vex.
Spens. F. Q., II, x, 20.

Drayton also has it:

Yet every hour still prosperously she *wex'd*,
But the world poor did by loose riots grow,
Which served as an excellent pretext.
Legend of Cromw., p. 610, and in *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 539.

Dryden has adopted the word. See Johnson.

WHALES-BONE long afforded a most current simile for whiteness. Mr. Steevens asserts, that the ancient English writers supposed ivory to be part of the bones of a whale; and, though it cannot be imagined that such gross ignorance could very long continue, yet there seems no reason to doubt, that it did prevail, when this proverbial simile was invented and established. [The ivory of western Europe in the middle ages was the tooth of the walrus.] Shakespeare has it, but he received it from his predecessors:

This is the flower that smiles on every one,
To shew his teeth *as white as whale his bone.*
Love's L. L., v, 2.

But Spenser also has it:

Whose face did seem as clear as crystal stone,
And eke, through fear *as white as whale's bone.*
F. Q., III, i, 15.

The antiquity of the simile may be seen in the preservation of the Saxon genitive, *whalis*, or *whale's* bone; which is depraved, as was customary, into "whale *his* bone." The instances are very numerous, which are quoted by the commentators on the above passage of Shakespeare; and mostly from the older authors, the Metrical Romances, Lord Surrey, Turberville, &c. We may add another from the latter poet:

A little mouth, with decent chin,
A corall lip of hue,
With teeth *as white as whale his bone*,
Ech one in order due. *Poems*, 1567, sign. S 8 b.

Browne has rightly called it ivory:

An ivory dart she held of good command,
White was the bone, but whiter was her hand.
Brit. Past., ii, p. 67.

WHALLY, *a.*, applied to eyes, means discoloured, or, what are now called *wall-eyes;* from *whaule*, or *whall*, the disease of the eyes called *glaucoma*. Applied to jealousy, in the following instance, it seems to mean *green-eyed*, which is the usual description of that passion. The poet describes Lust, as riding

Upon a bearded gote, whose rugged heare
And *whally* eies (the signe of gelosy)
Was like the person selfe. *Spens. F. Q.*, I, iv, 24.

Upton, and all the commentators, explain it streaked, from *wala*, Saxon; whence also a *wheal*, or *wale*, the mark of a lash on the skin. Not conceiving, however, how *streaked* eyes were at all characteristic of jealousy, I had conjectured that *wall-eyed* must be meant; when I found this remarkable proof of it, given by my friend Todd, under *Walleye*, in T. J. "This word is not written *wall*, but *whall*, in our old language;" he then refers to the above passage, and adds this example: "*Whaule*-eyed, glauciolus. *Huloet.*" Yet, by an inadvertency, of which it is marvellous that the instances are not more numerous in such a work, he has retained Johnson's erroneous explanation of *whally*. Of *whall* we may add this example:

Glaucoma—a disease in the eye, &c—some think it to be a *whal* eie. *A. Fleming's Nomencl.*, p. 428.

Baret, however, has *wall-eye*, and renders "a horse with a *wall eye*," by *glauciolus*. *Alvearie* (1580), under *Horse*.

†**WHAPPET.** The prick-eared cur.

The Lords people neede no more to feare them, then he that rideth through the streetes upon a lustie gelding with his sword by his side, needes to feare the barking and bawling of a fewe little curres and *whappets*. *Dent's Pathway*, p. 243.

WHAT, *s.* Used as a substantive, for matter, thing, stuff.

So adowne
They pray'd him sit, and gave him for to feed
Such homely *what* as serves the simple clowne.
Spens. F. Q., VI, ix, 7.

So also in his Shepherd's Kalendar:

Come downe, and learne the little *what*,
That Thomalin can sayne. *July*, v. 31.

The Latin relative is so used by modern writers, who have their "*tertium quid*," &c.

WHAT, *pron.* The ninth sense of this word, in Dr. Johnson, is thus stated: "It is used adverbially, for partly, in part." It appears to me, that in this mode it is no longer used, except in conjunction with the preposition *with*.

But now, in our memory, *what* by the decay of the haven, and *what* by the overthrow of religious houses—it is brought—to miserable nakedness and decay.
Lambert, cited in B. Jons. Grammar, ed. Whalley, vii, 273.

They live a popular life, and then *what* for business, pleasure, company, there's scarce room for a morning's reflexion. *Norris*, Johnson's 7th instance.

It is unusual to use it thus without a second *what*, to mark another side of the partition. *What with* one thing, *what with* another.

WHAT ELSE. An elliptical interrogation, for "what else can be the case;" and equivalent, therefore, to a strong affirmation.

Now, let us read the inventorie, wee'le share it equally. *Li. What else?* *Lyly's Mydas*, v, 2.
Li. But canst thou blow it? *H. What else?*
M. But not away. *Ibid.*, iv, 3.

WHEEL, *s.* Supposed, from the context, to mean the burden of a song. Ophelia says,

You must sing Down-a-down, an you call him a-down-a. O, how the *wheel* becomes it.
Haml., iv, 5.

But there is no direct authority for this use of the word; except a sentence quoted by Mr. Steevens without recollection of the book, the author, or the date. This, it must be allowed, is sufficiently uncertain. It should, however, be given.

The song was accounted a good one, though it was not much graced by the *wheele*, which in no wise accorded with the matter thereof.

The quotation from N. Breton, of "heigh ho *wele*," is not satisfactory, without Mr. S.'s interpretation. Yet, after all, it must have some such meaning. Rota, or rote, certainly meant a kind of instrument.

WHELK, the same as *wale*, or *wheal;* from *wala*, Saxon. Stripes, marks, discolorations.

One Bardolph, if your majesty know the man, his face is all bubukles, and *whelks*, and knobs, and coals of fire. *Hen. V*, iii, 6.

Chaucer had united whelks and knobs:

That might him helpen of his *whelkes* white,
Ne of the knobbes sitting on his cheekes.
Prol. to Cant. Tales.

WHELKY. Streaked, striated; from WHELK.

Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee,
Which are from Indian seas brought far away.
Spens. Virg. Gnat, v. 105.

WHEN. An abrupt and elliptical exclamation, denoting impatience, and equivalent to "when will such a thing be done?"

Why *when*, I say! Nay, good sweet Kate, be merry.
Tam. of Shr., iv, 1.
Have at you with another. *When!* can you tell.
Com. of Err., iii, 1.

So in the old play of Sir John Oldcastle:

Set, parson, set; the dice die in my hand.
When, parson, *when!* what, can you find no more?
Act iv, 1; *Suppl.*, ii, p. 325.
Nay then, sweet sir, give reason; come on, *when?*
Marst. What y. will, Anc. Dr., ii, 225.

WHE'R, for whether, by contraction.

Good sir, say *whe'r* you'll answer me, or no?
Com. of Err., iv, 1.
To bid the wind a base he now prepares,
And *whe'r* he run or fly, they knew not whether.
Sh. Venus & Ad., Suppl., i, 418.
No matter now, *whe'r* thou be false or no.
Goswin: whether thou love another better.
Or me alone; or *whe'r* thou keep thy vow.
B. & Fl. Beggar's Bush, v, 1.
Who shall doubt, Donne, *whe'r* I a poet be,
When I dare send my epigrams to thee?
B. Jons. Epigr., 96.

WHERE, for whereas.

But *where* you think that I take away much use of shootinge. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 59.
Where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel.
Coriol., i, 1.

For whether:

Why here's all fire, wit, *where* he will or no.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 386.
I know not *where* I am or no, or speak,
Or whether thou dost hear me.
Ben Jons. New Inn, v, 2.
Good sir, say *wher'* you'll answer me or not.
Com. of Err., iv, 1

The use of it in the following passage, added to the introduction of *note*, for know not, renders the whole very obscure:

I note *where* car'd or carelesse ornament,
Where chance or art her fairest count'nance dight.
Carew's Godfrey of Bulloigne, B. i.

That is, "I know not *whether* careful or careless ornament, *whether* chance or art adorned her [most]."

WHERE. Used as a substantive, for place; as the logicians use *ubi*.

Bid them farewel, Cordelia, though unkind;
Thou losest here, a better *where* to find. *Lear*, i, 1.

WHEREAS. Often used for *where*.

You do prepare to ride unto St. Alban's,
Whereas the king and queen do mean to hawk.
2 *Hen. VI*, i, 2.
At Agincourt that fought,
Whereas rebellious France upon her knees was brought. *Drayt. Polyolb.*, xvi, p. 95.
He pierced in the thickest presse among,
Whereas these valiant knights had giv'n and tane
Full many strokes. *Har. Ariost.*, v, 80.

WHERRET, or WHIRRIT. A smart blow, or box on the ear.

Troth, now I'm invisible, I'll hit him a sound *wherret* on the ear, when he comes out of the garden.
Puritan, iv, 2.
How meekly
This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*.
B. & Fl. Nice Valour, iv, last sc.

Derivation uncertain. See T. J. It appears by an example there given, that Bickerstaff, in Love in a Village, used *wherret*, for the common colloquial word *worrit;* which, I conceive, is not made from this, but a mere corruption of *worry*.

WHETHER, for which soever, or whoever.

And *whether*
Before us that are here, can force his cousin,
By fair and knightly strength, to touch the pillar,
He shall enjoy her; the other lose his head.
Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., iii, 6.

WHETSTONE. *To give the whetstone*, as a prize for lying. This was a standing jest among our ancestors, as a satirical premium to him who told the greatest lie. Ray, among Proverbial Phrases, denoting a liar, puts first, "He deserves the *whetstone*." The origin of the jest is not, I believe, exactly made out; but, perhaps, it was with some such idea as that of Randolph, in his interlude of the Pedlar, of sharpening the wits, for fresh exploits of the same kind. After other commodities, the pedlar brings out a *whetstone*, on which he thus descants:

But leaving my brains, I come to a more profitable commodity; for, considering how dull half the wits of this university [Cambridge] be, I thought it not the worst traffique to sell *whetstones*. This *whetstone* [he continues] will set such an edge upon your inventions, that it will make your rusty iron brains purer metal than your brazen faces. Whet but the knife of your capacities on this *whetstone*, and you may presume to dine at the Muses' Ordinarie, or sup at the Oracle of Apollo. *Randolph's Works*, p. 330.

Whatever was the original design of the allusion, it seems very clear that there were, in some places, jocular games, in which the prize given for the greatest lie was a *whetstone*. Lupton says,

Lying with us is so loved and allowed, that there are many tymes gamings and prizes therefore purposely, to encourage one to outlye another. *O.* And what shall he gaine that gets the victorie in lying? *S.* He shall have a *silver whe stone* for his labour.
Too Good to be True, p. 80. 1580.

See this, and more instances, in Pop. Antiq., i, p. 429, 4to.

In an old morality, Mendax, the liar,

brings a *whetstone* in his hand, and thus blazons his own arms:

My name is *Mendax*, a younger brother, lnially descended of an auncient house before the Conquest. We geve three *whetstones* in gules, with no difference.
W. Bulleyn's Prose Morality, cited in *Waldron's Sad Sheph.*, pp. 162 and 220.

The Cretans being always noted for lying, according to the Greek saying, Κρῆτες ἀεὶ ψεῦσται, Lyly says,

If I met with one of Crete, I was readie to lie with him for the *whetstone*. *Euph. and his Engl.*, C 4.

Hence Harington:

Well might Martano beare away the bell,
Or else a *whetstone* challenge for his dew,
That on the sodaine such a tale could tell.
And not a word of all his tale was true.
Ariosto, xviii, 36.

Travellers, being always suspected of this vice, were complimented with the attribute of the *whetstone*. Ben Jonson's traveller, Amorphus, hires a page named *Cos* (or Whetstone), which occasions this remark:

Cos? how happily hath Fortune furnish'd him with a *whetstone*. *Cynthia's Revels*, i, 5.

The braine-sicke youth that feeds his tickled eare
With sweet-sauc'd lies of some false traveller;
Which hath the Spanish decades red awhile,
Or *whetstone* leasings of old Mandevile.
Hall, Sat., iv, 6.

A strange use of the *whetstone* is recorded by Harington:

Part whereof [*i. e.* of his sentence] being that th knight should publicklie acknowledge how he had slandered the archbishop, which he did in words conceived to that purpose accordingly; yet his friends gave out, that all the while he carried a long *whetston* hanging out at the pocket of his sleeve, so conspicuous as men understood his meaning was to give himselfe the lye.
Nugæ Antiquæ, vol. ii, p. 240, ed. Park.

This explains the force of lord Bacon's sarcasm, who, when sir K. Digby boasted of having seen the *philosopher's stone* in his travels, but was puzzled to describe it, interrupted him, saying, "Perhaps it was a *whetstone*." See also Hudibras, P. II, C. i, v. 60, and Grey's note upon it. There is no great probability of the expression being derived from the *whetstone* of Attius Nævius, as some have conjectured; which would imply that the story of that soothsayer was the greatest lie upon record.

As ancient customs are longest retained in the provinces, we find the following account of the existence of this in the north, as late as in 1792:

It is a custom in the north, when a man tells the greatest lye in the company, to reward him with a *whetstone*; which is called lying for the *whetstone*.
Budworth's Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes, Chap. 6.

It does not appear that this tourist was aware of the antiquity of the custom. In Jonson's Bartholomew Fair, *Whetstone* is mentioned in connexion with Bedlam:

Good Lord! how sharp you are, with being at Bedlam yesterday! *Whetstone* has set an edge upon you. Act i.

What it means can only be conjectured. As we have no account of *Whetstone*, the poet, being in Bedlam, I should rather guess that a person of that name was then the keeper of that hospital. See Mr. Gifford's Note on the place.

WHIBLIN, *s.*, seems, by the context, to mean a eunuch.

God's my life, he's a very mandrake; or else (God bless us! one of these *whiblins*, and that's worse.
Honest Wh., O. Pl., iii, 267.

In another place, it seems to be put for whinyard, or sword:

Come, sir, let go your *whiblin* [*snatcheth his sword from him*]. *R. Brome, Lovesick Court*, v, 1.

[Here it has apparently a different meaning.]

†Planting the Ile of Dogs with *whiblins*, corwhichets, mushromes, and tobacco. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

WHIFFLER. A person who cleared the way for a procession. Mr. Warton, in a long note on "the ear-piercing fife," in Othello, explains *whiffler* to mean *fifer;* but derives it from an old French word *viffleur*, which nowhere exists, except in what is considered as a misprint, in a passage from Rymer's Fœdera. But *whiffle* itself meant a fife in English, from a *whiff*, or puff of wind; *whiffler*, therefore, in that sense, was regularly made from *whiffle*. Mr. Douce seems satisfactorily to explain the mattter. *Whifflers*, or fifers, generally went first in a procession; from which circumstance the name was transferred to other persons who succeeded to that office, and at length was given to those who went forward merely to clear the way for the procession. See Illustr. of Shakesp., i, p. 507. Grose, who found the word still in use in Norfolk, thought it peculiar to that county, and defines it thus: "*Whifflers*, men who make way *for the corporation of Norwich*, by flourishing their swords." *Prov. Gloss.* But the *whifflers* had the same office everywhere else. Coles trans-

lates it *viator*. Thus Shakespeare speaks of the sea,

Which, like a mighty *whiffler* 'fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. *Hen. V*, Act v, Chorus

And Mr. Steevens quotes from a play called the Isle of Gulls:

And Manasses shall go before like a *whiffler*, and clear the way with his horns. 1633.
Tobacco's a *whiffler*,
And cries huff snuff with furie.
B. Holiday's Τεχνογαμια, act ii, sc. 3.

It clearly means a person to introduce, in the following example:

But, as a poet that's no scholar, makes
Vulgarity his *whiffler*, and so takes
Passage, with ease and state.
Chapman, Verses on Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess.

Weber there interpreted it *babbler*, &c. In the city of London, young freemen, who march at the head of their proper companies on the lord mayor's day, sometimes with flags, were called *whifflers*, or *bachelor whifflers*, not because they cleared the way, but because they went first, as *whifflers* did.

I look'd the next lord mayor's day to see you o' the livery, or one of the *bachelor whifflers*.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, 312.

Here it means merely attendants:

Three hundred of these goldfinches have I entertained for my followers; I can go in no corner, but I meet with some of my *whifflers* in their accoutrements. You may hear them half a mile ere they come at you.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, Anc. Dr., iii, p. 397.

This, hearing them so far off, he presently explains to arise from the jingling of their spurs. The note on it, in the book referred to, is erroneus.

Whiffler has also been used as equivalent to a *whiffling*, or trifling fellow, particularly by Swift, and the authors of his time, whom Johnson quotes for it. In that sense, it is certainly derived from *whiff*, or puff of wind, mere emptiness.

WHIG, *s.* A thin liquor made from whey; from *hwæg*, whey, Saxon. A modern commentator defines it thus: "*Whig* is, I believe, formed from the whey of milk, after the cheese curd has been separated from it by runnet; a second and inferior curd being separated from the whey by an acid mixture; the remainder, after being slightly fermented, is called *whig*, and drank by the poorer classes as small beer." *Ancient Drama*, vol. vi, p. 121. Where the writer gained this exact description, he does not say; but it is certainly something of that sort. Coles Latinises it by "serum lactis tenue." Dr. Jamieson defines it, "A thin and sour liquid of the lacteous kind."

Drink *whig*, and sour milk, while I rince my throat with Bourdeaux and Canary. *Heyw. Engl. Trav.*, i. 2.
The more old couple wisht their bread were meat, their *whig* were perry.
Warn. Alb. Engl., viii, 42, p. 202.
With green cheese, clouted cream, with flawns and custards stor'd,
Whig, cyder, and with whey, I domineer a lord.
Drayton, Muses' Elys., Nymph. 6.

The classing it with cider and perry, seems to imply that it was a fermented liquor.

The nick-name of *whig*, as applied to a party, is commonly derived from this; but bishop Burnet derives it from *Whiggamor*, a cattle-driver in the south-west of Scotland, by contraction *whigg*. His opinion, as a Scotchman, must have the more weight, because the name had been applied to the Scotch fanatics, before it was taken up, as a term of ridicule, against the country party in England; which was about 1680. Nor does there appear much propriety in applying the name of a liquor, not much in use, to a party. The Scotch *whigs* were a party themselves; and at one time, according to Burnet, a formidable array. See Hume; also Jamieson; and T. J. Woodrow, a Scottish historian, seems rather to favour the other derivation; but there is no reason to prefer his opinion to that of Burnet and others. *Tory* is an Irish name for certain lawless plunderers. Both terms have continued in use, as party distinctions, though their original meaning is forgotten, and, in the application, often reversed.

†Licking his lips, in thinking that his theame
Is milke, cheese, butter, whay, *whig*, curds, and creame. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
†The people there have neither horse or cowe,
Nor sheepe, nor oxe, or asse, nor pig, or sowe:
Nor creame, curds, *whig*, whay, buttermilke, or cheese.
Ibid.

WHILE, *adv.*, was often improperly used for until. This misuse of the word is still prevalent in some provincial dialects.

We will keep ourself
Till supper-time alone: *while* then, God bless you.
Macb., iii, 1.

The Romaynes had a law that everye man should use shootinge in peace tyme, *while* he was forty yeare ould. *Ascham, Toxoph.*, p. 16.

Cleanthes, if you want money, use me;
I'll trust you, *while* your father's dead.
Mass. Old Law, i, 1.

Even Jonson so uses it:

And want some little means
To keep me upright, *while* things be reconciled.
Devil is an Ass, i, 2.

WHILES. Long prevalent instead of *while*; it is so written generally in the old copies of Shakespeare, and has been, in most instances, changed to *while*, by the modern editors. Used also, as well as *while*, for until.

He shall conceal it.
Whiles you are willing it shall come to note.
Twelfth N., iv, 3.

This addition of a redundant *s* has extensively corrupted both words and names. Thus *unaware* became *unawares*, &c.; and in names it may always be suspected, except when the *s* clearly stands for *son*.

Here it is *whilst*, and is elliptically used for "while you are doing that:"

Go run
And tell the duke; and *whilst*. I'll close her eyes.
B. & Fl. Cupid's Rev., ii, 5.

Whilst, I believe, was originally a mere corruption of *whiles*.

WHILEARE, WHILERE, or WHYLEARE. The same as *ere while*, only transposed; that is, formerly.

Will you troul the catch
You taught me but *while-ere*. *Tempest*, iii, 2.
That cursed wight, from whom I scapt *whyleare*,
A man of hell, that calls himself Despaire.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 28.
Doe you not know this seely timorous deere,
As usual to his kinde, hunted *whileare*.
Browne, Brit. Past., I, iii, p. 69.

It is found in Milton. See T. J.

WHILOM, *adv.* Once, formerly; a Chaucerian word, but so often introduced by more recent authors, that it is not unknown to many readers.

Whilom thou was peregall to the best.
Spens. Sh. Kal., Aug., l. 8
Proud Rome herself, that *whilome* laid her yoke
On the wide world, and vanquish'd all with war.
Tancr. & Gism., O. Pl., ii, 175.

WHIMLEN, or WHIMLING. A fanciful derivative from *whim*, like *whim-wham*, applied, in the following quotation, to country ladies; but no more appropriate, I presume, than *what d' ye call 'ems*, or the like.

Marry, before I could procure my properties, alarm came that some of the *whimlens* had too much [probably too much liquor, by what follows].
B. Jons. Masque of Love Restored, vol. v, p. 404

In Beaumont and Fletcher it is *whimling*, and there used in contempt, by a boisterous woman, speaking to a delicate young girl:

Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitchin to make gingerbread of. 'Tis such an untoward thing! *Coxcomb*, act iv.

WHIM-WHAMS. Trinkets, trifles, whimsical ornaments. A mere reduplication of *whim*.

Nay not that way,
They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whim-whams*,
Your garters, and your gloves.
B. & Fl. Night Walker, act i.

'Tis more comely,
I wis, than their other *whim-whams*.
Massing. City Mad., iv, 3.

†Her kercher hung from under her cap,
With a taile like a flie flap.
And tyed it fast with a *whim wham*,
Knit up againe with a trim tram.
Cobler of Canterburie, 1608.

†His Alkaron, his Moskyes are *whim-whams*,
False bug-beare bables, fables all that dams
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†When with her flesh mans stomack she hath fed.
She gives him ease and comfort in his bed;
She yeelds no *whim-whams* wavering on his crest,
But she releves him with repose and rest. *Ibid.*

WHINID'ST. An unintelligible word, occurring only in the folio editions of Shakespeare, and in what is now the beginning of act ii; in the first folio, Part ii, p. 9:

Speak then, thou *whinid'st* leaven.
Tro. and Cress., ii, 1.

The best conjectural reading that has been offered, is *vinew'd*, mouldy; but "unsalted leaven," is the reading of the quartos, to which the modern editors have gone back to fetch it. The word is probably a mere corruption of *vinewd'st*, for "most mouldy." If, then, the text is to be changed at all, we should read,

Speak then, thou *vinewd'st* leaven, speak.

See VINEW'D.

WHINYARD, *s.* A sword, or hanger; perhaps rather the latter, which is Minshew's interpretation. Skinner says, from *winnan*, to win, and *are*, honour, Saxon; but this is not very probable. The best Saxon derivation has been entirely overlooked, which is *winn*, war or destruction, and *gerd*, yard or instrument. It will then mean warlike or destroying instrument, which is surely a fair description of a sword.

Nor from their button'd tawny leather belts
Dismiss their biting *whinyards*.
Edw. III, i, 2; Capell's Prolusions.

This de'osh'd *whinyard*
I will reclaim to comely bows and arrows.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 412.

When it was becoming obsolete, it was used, like other words so circumstanced, in burlesque; in which way we find it in Hudibras:

He snatch'd his *whinyard* up, that fled
When he was falling off his steed,
As rats do from a falling house. I, ii, 938.

But it does not appear to have been always a burlesque term, which the first examples seem to show.

The Scottish dialect has *whinger*, in the same sense; which evidently must have come from the same origin. See Jamieson.

†WHIP-BROTH.

Where I was ill thought of by my friends, scorned by my foes, and in conclusion, in a greater puzzell then the blinde beare in the midst of all her *whip-broth*. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

†WHIP-HER-GINNEY. An old name of a game at cards.

At primefisto, post and payre, primero,
Maw, *whip-her-ginny*, he's a lib'rall hero.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

†WHIPPET. A cur-dog. See WHAPPET.

In the shapes and formes of dogges; of all which, there are but two sorts that are usefull to mans profit, which two are the mastiffe, and the little curre, *whippet*, or house-dogge; all the rest are for pleasure and recreation. *Taylor's Workes.*

†WHIPPING-POST. A stationary implement of punishment formerly as common as the stocks.

Be brought to th' *whipping post* and there be stript,
And as a roague stande ready to be whipt.
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1600.

In London and within a mile, I weene,
There are of jayles or prisons full eighteene,
And sixty *whipping-posts*, and stocks and cages,
Where sin with shame and sorrow hath due wages.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

He dares out-dare stocks, *whipping-posts*, or cage.
Ibid.

WHIPSTOCK, *s.* The stock or handle of a whip, but frequently put for the whip itself; particularly a carter's whip.

For Malvolio's nose is no *whipstock*. *Twelfth N.*, ii, 3.

Phœbus, when
He broke his *whipstock*, and exclaim'd against
The horses of the sun, but whisper'd to
The loudness of his fury.
B. and Fl. Two Nob. Kinsm., i, 2.

For, by his rusty outside, he appears
To have practis'd more the *whip-stock* than the lance.
Pericles, ii, 2.

Beggars fear him more than the justice, and as much as the *whip-stock*. *Earle's Microc.*, p. 60, ed. Bliss.

Here it is spelt *whip-stalk*:

Bought you a whistle and a *whip-stalk* too,
To be revenged on their villainies.
Span. Trag., O. Pl., iii, 180.

It is once or twice used as a name of reproach for a carter, "base *whip-stock*." See the notes on the above passages.

WHIRL-BONE, *s.* The round bone of the knee, called the knee-pan, or patella.

Woman was once a ribbe (as Truth has said),
Else sith her tongue runs wide from every point,
I should have deem'd her substance had been made
Of Adam's *whirl-bone*, when it was out o' th' joint.
Bancroft's Epig., B. i, Ep. 92.

"The *whirl-bone* of the knee, patella." *Coles, Lat. Dict.*

†Patella.... La palette du genouil. The *whirle bone* of the knee. *Nomenclator.*

WHIRLICOTE, *s.* An open car, or chariot.

Of old time coatches were not knowne in this island, but chariots or *whirlicotes*, and they onely used of princes or great estates, such as had their footmen about them. *Stowe's Lond.*, 1599, p. 65.

WHIRLING-PLAT appears to be used for whirlpool, in the following passage:

Even as a stone cast into a plaine even still water, will make the water move a great space, yet, if there be any *whirling-plat* in the water, the moving ceaseth when it cometh at the *whirling-plat*.
Ascham, Toxoph., p. 163, repr.

Called also *whirl-pit*:

Down sunk they like a falling stone,
By raging *whirlpits* overthrown.
Sandys, Paraph. of Exod. xv.

†*Cur.* Here is the gulph that swallowes all my land;
And to this desperate *whirlepit* am I reeling.
Marmyon's Fine Companion, 1633.

†From whence some being thrust headlong, stucke fast there, with their armour and weapons encumbring them, where the river is shallow, and yeeldeth foords; others were swallowed up and drowned in holes and *whirlepits*. *Holland's Ammianus Marcel.*, 1609.

†WHIRL-PUFF. A whirlwind.

Whiles these affaires are carried on end by sundrie *whirle-puffes* in the utmost marches of the east.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

And whiles some deadly and pestiferous *whirle-puffe* raiseth up still these miseries of common mischiefes in the state. *Ibid.*

When from his lips these words had tane their flight,
A shuffling *whirle-puffe* roar'd amongst the trees.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 116

†WHIRL-WATER. A water-spout.

I hear of a *whirlwater* upon the Thames, confirmed by all I speak with, according to the relation I sent you at first. But for the falling of a cataract (as Dr. Meddus in your last writes) as I heard it not before from any other, so I meet with many that deny it, and that there was no other water fell over the duke's water-gate than what came of the breaking there of the *whirlwater*, or, as some call it, the water-pillar.
Letter dated 1626.

†WHIRRET. A blow.

And in a fume gave Furius
A *whirret* on the eare.
Kendall's Flowers of Epigrammes, 1577.

WHISH, and WHISHT. Corruptions of WHIST, silent.

You took my answer well, and all was *whish*.
Haringt. Ep., i, 27.

When they perceived that Solomon, by the advise of his father, was annoynted king, by and by there was all *whisht*. *Latimer, Serm.*, fol. 34, b.

Why do you *whisht* thus? here's none to hear you.
Lingua, O. Pl., v, 212.

†WHISK. 1. A game at cards.

Ruffe, slam, trump, noddy, *whisk*, hole, sant, new-cut.
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

2. Quick; rapid.

Sometimes his eyes are goard with an oxe horne,
Or suddaine dasht out with a sacke of corne,
Or the *whiske* brushing of a coachmares taile
To fit the coach, but all these thoughts may faile.
Taylor's Workes.

3. A part of a woman's dress.

No, you'r deceived when you suppose
Your wives will part with *whisk* or cloaths.
The Annals of Love, 1672.

I rais'd my doe, and lac'd her gown,
I pinn'd her *whisk*, and dropt a crown.
Wit and Drollery, 1682, p. 128.

In ruffs, and fifty other ways:
Their wrinkled necks were cover'd o'er
With *whisks* of lawn, by grannums wore
In base contempt of bishops sleeves.
Hudibras Redivivus, 1706.

WHISKET, *s.* A basket. I do not recollect to have seen this word in use, but Coles acknowledges it thus: "A *whisket*, corbis, cophinus." *Lat. Dict.* Baxter also has it under *Bascauda*, which he derives from the Celtic participle *uascand*, pressum:

Unde fit, [he adds] quod viminei cophini genus agrestibus Anglis dicitur *whisket*. *Gloss. Antiq. Brit.*

WHIST, was probably at first, as Skinner suggests, an interjection commanding silence by the mere sound, like *'st* in Latin, or our *hush*, which is only a modification of the same sound. We find this original use here:

Whist, whist, my master! *Hon. Wh.*, O. Pl., iii, 331.

Several poets, however, have used it for silenced.

The wild waves *whist*. *Temp.*, i, 2.
So was the Titaness put down and *whist*.
Spens. Canto of Mutab., vii, 59.

So even Milton:

The winds, with wonder *whist*,
Smoothly the waters kist. *Ode on Nativ.*, v. 64.

That the name of the game of *whist* is derived from this, is known, I presume, to all who play, or do not play it.

WHIST, *adj.* Still, quiet.

So *whist* and dead a silence reigned, welcoming such sweet death. *Har. Nugæ Ant.*, vol. ii, p. 97, 12mo ed.
So that now all her enimies are as *whist* as the bird attagen. *Euphues and his Engl.*, I i b.
Upon a rock, and underneath a hill,
Far from the town, where all is *whist* and still.
Marlow, Hero and L., B. i.

Sir J. Harington has made it *whish*, for the sake of a rhyme, as noticed above.

To WHIST, *v.* To be silent.

Th' other nipt so nie
That *whist* I could not. *Mirr. for Mag.*, p. 427.
They *whisted* all, with fixed face attent.
Surrey's Trans. of Virg., l. 1.

"Conticuere omnes," &c.

Milton has employed *hist* as a verb, instead of *whist;* which is still the *'st* vocalised:

And the mute silence *hist* along,
'Less Philomel will deign a song. *Il Penseroso*, 55.

"Let silence hush everything, unless Philomel will deign to sing."

To WHISTLE OFF. To dismiss by a whistle; a term in hawking. A hawk seems to have been usually sent off in this way, against the wind when sent in pursuit of prey; with it, or down the wind, when turned loose, and abandoned.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I'd *whistle her off*, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune. *Othello*, iii, 3.

This is he
Left to fill up your triumph, he that basely
Whistled his honour *off* to th' wind; that coldly
Shrunk in his politic head. *B. & Fl. Bonduca*, iv, 3.

Here he is sent off to his prey:

As a long-winged hawke when he is first *whistled off* the fist, mounts aloft, and for his pleasure fetcheth many a circuit in the ayre, still soaring higher and higher, till he come to his full pitch, and, in the end, when the game is sprung, comes downe amaine, and stoupes upon the sudden. *Burton's Anat.*, ii, 1—3.

The hawk was called back to the hand, by the same signal.

If you can *whistle* her
To come to fist, make trial, play the young falconer.
Spanish Gipsie, 1653.

The WHITE. The central part of the mark upon the butts, in archery. The whole was painted in concentric circles of different colours, the interior circle being white, and in the centre of the *white* was a pin of wood, to cleave which with the arrow was the greatest triumph of a marksman. Johnson quotes both Dryden and Southern for this use of the word, though the thing was nearly disused in their time. In older authors it was very common, as such shooting was then a daily practice. It was called also *blanc* in French, as well as *but*, or mark.

'Twas I won the wager, though you hit the *white*.
Taming of Shr., v, 2.

An archer say you is to be knowen by his aime, not by his arrowe: but your aime is so ill, that if you knewe how farre wide from the *white* your shaft sticketh, you would hereafter rather breake your bowe then bend it. *Euphues and his Engl.*

Hence *to hit the white*, was used to signify "to be right," "you have hit the mark."

Quoth mother Howlett, you have *hit the white*.
Drayton's Mooncalf, p. 509.

As oft' you've wanted brains
And art to strike *the white*,
As you have levelled right.
Feltham's Parody on Jonson's Ode on leaving the Stage.

WHITE BOY. A term of endearment to a favorite son, or dependant. So, in the Knight of the Burning Pestle, Mrs. Merrythought says to her darling son Michael,

What says my *white boy?* Act ii, sc. 2.

I know, quoth I, I am his *white boy*, and will not be gulled. *Ford's 'Tis Pity, &c.*, i, 3.

†Fie, young gentleman, will such a brave sparke as you, that is your mother's *white-boy*, undoe your hopes. *The Two Lancashire Lovers*, 1640, p. 19.

White was generally a term of favour:

When he returns, I'll tell twenty admirable lies of his hawk, and then I shall be his little rogue, and his *white* villain, for a whole week after.
Returne from Pernassus, ii, 6.

T. Warton adds, as an illustration that, Dr. Busby used to call his favorite scholars his *white boys;* and says that he could add a variety of other combinations. *Hist. of Poetry, Fragm. of* Vol. iv, p. 65.

The *White-boys* of Ireland were a very different description of persons, in much later times.

WHITE-DEATH, of which one or two interpretations have been given, in the following passage means, I think, no more than *pale death*.

Let the *white death* sit on thy cheek for ever,
We [blushes] 'll ne'er come there again.
All's Well, ii, 3.

WHITE-FRIARS, in London, was a part situated to the south of Fleet-street, and east of the Temple, being contiguous to both; nearly where Salisbury-court and Dorset-street now are. Having been formerly a sanctuary, it long retained the privilege of protecting persons liable to arrest, and thus became the resort of debtors, bankrupts, and profligates of all descriptions. This privilege being abolished by act of parliament, in the reign of queen Anne, it remained for some time much deserted, as is described by the graceless Ned Ward, in his London Spy, p. 158, &c., who adds a kind of ballad on the subject; but all so much in his own very low style, as to be no less disgusting than the place itself had been.

Though there be none far-fet, there will dear-bought,
Be fit for ladies: some for lords, knights, squires;
Some for your waiting wench, and city wives,
Some for your men, and daughters of *White-friars*.
B. Jons. Prol. 1 *to Silent Woman*.

Sir P. The gentleman, believe it, is of worth,
And of our nation.
Lady P. Ay, your *White-friars nation*.
Come, I blush for you, master Would-be, I.
B. Jons. Fox, iv, 1.

WHITE-HERRING. A fresh herring, opposed to a dry or *red* herring.

Hop-dance cries in Tom's belly for two *white-herring*.
Lear, iii, 6.

Steevens explained it a pickled or Dutch herring, and referred to the Northumberland Household Book, p. 8; but there *three* are ordered for a young lord or lady's breakfast, and *four* for my lord's, which no lord or lady could possibly eat. In Warner's Antiquitates Culinariæ, they are therefore rightly explained "fresh herrings." *Prelim. Disc.*, p. 1 (50).

†WHITE-POT. A dish which appears to have been peculiar to Devonshire, and a receipt to make which will be found below.

Hee is caried on the backes of foure deacons, after the maner of carying *whytepot* queenes in Westerne May-games.
Batman's Golden Booke of the Leaden Goddes, 1577.

He is an English man, and English dyet will serve his turne. If the Norfolk dumplin, and the Devonshire *white-pot*, be at variance, he will atone them, the bag-puddings of Glouces.ershire, the blacke-puddings of Worcestershire. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.

The people of this country (Devonshire) are strong and well made, and as they have a peculiar sort of food, which they call *white-pots*, so the women have a peculiar sort of garment, which they wear upon their shoulders called whittles, they are like mantles with fringes about the edges, without which the common sort never ride to market, nor appear in publick. *Brome's Travels*, 1700, p. 234.

To make an excellent *white-pot*.—Take two quarts of cream, boil in it, in a short time, half an ounce of mace, a piece of cinnamon, and half a nutmeg; then cut a white penny-loaf exceeding thin, then lay the slices at the bottom of a dish, and cover them with marrow; add likewise a dozen yolks of eggs to the cream, well beaten in rose-water, and sweeten it with a sufficient quantity of sugar; then take out the spices, beat up the cream well, and fill a broad bason in which the bread, raisins, and marrow was laid, and bake it; when it is enough, scrape white sugar on it, and serve it up. *Closet of Rarities*, 1706.

WHITE POWDER. A common notion prevailed, and subsisted even in very late times, that there was such a composition as a *white* gunpowder, which would explode without noise. Sir T. Browne does not deny that such a powder might be formed; but says that it would be useless. "But this," he says, "contrived either with or without salt-peter, will surely be of little force, and the effects thereof no

way to be feared: for as it omits of report, so will it of effectual exclusion; and so the charge be of little force which is excluded." *Vulg. Err.*, II, v, p. 92, 4to. Yet the idea was very prevalent.

One offers to lay five hundred pounds—that you were killed with a pistol charged with *white powder*.
B. and Fl. Hon. Man's Fort., ii, 2.

Some conspirators in queen Elizabeth's time confessed that they had intended to murder the queen with fire-arms charged with *white powder*; but it is not pretended that any such preparation was found in their possession. There is, however, an old poem by May, called *The White Powder Plot*, printed in 1662.

†WHITENESS. Nakedness.

'Twas a rape
Upon my [illegible] more then on her s[illegible]
Chapman's Revenge for Honour, 1654.
And now I would not but this devil prince
Had done this act upon Caropia's *whiteness*. *Ibid.*

WHIT-FLAW. A painful abscess, or gathering in the fingers, by which the nails are sometimes thrown off; now called a *whitlow*. Minshew has it *white-blowe*; it is called so from looking white,

The nails faln off by *whit-flaws*.
Hen[illegible] P[illegible] p. 13[illegible]

Johnson has a quotation from Wise, in which he witnesses that it was called *whitflaw* by the common people. See Johnson.

Roste the root [of Buglosse] in the embers in a wett clout, and mix it with as much rosted apples and a little butter, to asswage the paine of a *white flaw*.
Langham's Garden of Health, Bugloss, 20.

See FELLON.

WHITING-MOPS. Young whitings, *Gurnard-moppes* are also mentioned by Puttenham. See MOPPE.

They will swim you [illegible] *whiting-mops*, as if their feet were finns.
B. and Fl. Love's Cure, ii, 2.

Metaphorically, a fair lass:

I have a stomach, and could content myself
With this pretty *whiting-mop*.
Massing. Guardian, iv, 2.

†He bids thee without further stops,
Arme th' Greekes, with heads like *whiting mops*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

†WHITLETHER. Leather made very rough by peculiar dressing.

Thy gerdill made of the *whittlether whange*,
Which thow has wore God knawes howe longe.
MS. Lansd., 241.

As for the wench, I'le not part with her
Till age hath render'd her *whitlether*.
Homer a la Mode, 1665.

WHITSON ALE. A festival held at Whitsuntide, where of course much ale was swallowed. There were also *bride-ales*, *Midsummer-ales*, and other *ales*. See ALE.

Whitsun-ales, says Mr. Douce, are conducted in this manner. Two persons are chosen, previously to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the ale, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is provided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and regale, in the best manner the circumstances and the place will afford; and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a train-bearer or page, and a fool or jester, drest in a party-coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting of a pipe and tabor, is employed to conduct the dance.
In Carter's Anc. Sculpt., ii, 10.

See also O. Pl., x, 303, and Popular Ant., i, p. 228, 4to.

WHITSTER, *s.* A bleacher of linen, one who whitens it by bleaching; from *white*. I do not know that the word is even now out of use; but the authorities for it are few.

Carry it among the *whitsters* in Datchet mead, and there empty it in the muddy ditch, close by the Thames' side. *Merry W. W.*, iii, 3

The time of bleaching is afterwards called *whiting time*. *Ibid.*

A WHITTLE, *s.* A small clasp-knife. "Cultellus." *Coles.* A Saxon word.

For their knives care not,
While you have throats to answer; for myself,
There's not a *whittle* in th' unruly camp,
But I do prize it at my love, before
The reverend'st throat in Athens.
Timon of Ath., v, 3

The knot, a very dull *whittle* may cut asunder.
Bp. Hall, in T. J

The term is said to be still common in several counties. Gayton has used *whittle* for a knot, and *unwhittled* for untied. *Fest. Notes*, p. 34.

WHITTLED, *part.* Drunk; analogous to the more modern term of *cut*, in the same sense.

The best was, our masters were as well *whittled* as wee, for they yet lie by it.
Lyly's Mother Bombie, iii, 3.

Coles acknowledges the word, and renders it, "Ebriatus, appotus," &c.

A Christmas temptation, after the devil was well *whittled*. *Harsnett on Popish Impost.*, X 3.

Taylors shall be patternes and presidents to sober men, a bushell of wheat to a tankard of beere, lest they cut their fingers when they are *whitteld*.
Owle's Almanacke, p. 47.

In vino veritas. When men are well *whitled*, their toungs run at randome. *Withals' Dict.*, p. 560.

†Within the province of Africanus, ruling over Pannonia Secunda, some boone companions in Sirmium having taken their cups very liberally untill

they were well *whitled*, supposing no man to bee by for to heare their talke, fell freely to finding fault with the present government.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

†WHOBALL, JOHN. Proverb.
Se deludi facile haud patitur. You cannot easily make him a foole. He is *none of John Whoballs children*. Hee will be abused at no mans hands if he may. *Terence in English*, 1614.

WHOE, for ho, in the phrase "there was no *ho* with him." See Ho.
Commend his house-keeping, and he will beggar himself; commend his temperance, and he will starve himself.
Laudatque virtus
Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet.
He is mad, mad, *no whoe with him*.
Burl. Anat. of Mel., p. 125.

WHOOBUB, *s.* A mere corruption of *hubbub;* a loud noise, accompanied with exclamation.
Had not the old man come in with a *whoo-bub* against his daughter and the king's son. *Winter's Tale*, iv, 3.

To WHOOP. To cry out, to exclaim with astonishment. The same as *hoop;* as *whoot*, for *hoot*.
That admiration did not *whoop* at them.
Henry V, ii, 2.
And yet again wonderful, and after that out of all *whooping*. *As you l. it*, iii, 2.
†With that the shepheard *whoop'd* for joy,
Quoth he, ther's never shepheards boy,
That ever was so blist.
Drayton's Shepherd's Garland.

†*To* WHURRY. To whisk along quickly.
That taylers may sue to thee for worke, more then for payment, and serjeants may stand, and gaze at thy faire progresse by the compters, whil'st thy coach-mares shall *whurry* thee farre from attachments. *Taylor's Workes*, 1630.
And in their race their rider overthrow,
Whurrying the chariot with them to the shore.
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

†WHUSTED. Concealed.
Albeit the lawe or rather the libertie of an hystorie requireth, that all shoulde bee related, and nothing *whusted*. *Holinshed's Chronicles*, 1577.

WHY-NOT, *s.* An arbitrary proceeding; as that of a person who gives no reason for his acts, but the mere captious question, *why not?*
Capoch'd your rabbins of the synod,
And snapp'd their canons with a *why-not*.
Hudibras, II, ii. 529.
It is also in Butler's genuine Remains:
When the church
Was taken with a *why-not* in the lurch.
Vol. i, p. 171.
So *quid ni*, in Latin. *Nash in loco.* Also for any sudden event:
Your highness shall understand that this game I speak of, which was one of the fairest in England, by certaine bootie play between a protector and a bishop (I suppose it was at tick-take), was like to have been lost with a *why-not*.
Nugæ Antiq., ii, p. 144, ed. Park.
If you hit your adversary and neglect the advantage, you are taken with a *why-not*, which is the loss of one.
Compl. Gamester p. 113, on *Tick-tack*.
Hence Mr. Monck Mason's ridiculous and only interpretation of the word is, that it "was a term in the game of *tick-tack;*" whereas it is only the writer's way of saying that "you are taken arbitrarily and instantly." Of the other examples, he seems to have been ignorant.

WICK, *wyc*, in Saxon (surely from *vicus*, ultimately), had many significations, but all denoting a fixed abode, or residence. Thus it meant a *street*, a *village*, a *camp*, a *castle*, a *place of work*, &c. So that Stowe is justified in his account of Candle-*wick* Ward in London:
Candle-wright, or Candle-*wick*, street took that name (as may be supposed) eyther of chaundlers, &c.—or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they use to worke them. As scalding *wike*, by the Stockes-market, was called of the powlters scalding and dressing their poultry there: and in divers countries, dayrie-houses, or cottages, wherein they make butter and cheese, are usually called *wickes*.
London, p. 171, ed. 1599.
Camden notices these significations of the Saxon *wic*, under *Norwich*, p. 304, ed. 1587.
Hence all the places terminated in *wick*, and many villages called *Wick* alone. *Wich*, however, generally implies salt springs; as Droitwich, Nantwich, Northwich, Middlewich, &c. The *wich*, in Norwich, is thought to be only a corruption of *wick*. It is possible, however, that both *Norwich* and *Ipswich* may have been named from the making of salt at those places, from sea-water; and so likewise *Sandwich*, *Harwich*, &c. See Wych.

WIDE, *a.*, with allusion to archery, was when the arrow flew a good way, on one side or the other, of the mark. The same term is still used by bowlers; of being distant from the *jack*. It was also said, "*wide* o' the *bow* hand," or "wide on the *shaft* hand."
But shoote *wide* and farre of the marke is a thing possible. *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 126.
Oh I was but two bows wide.
Massing. Old Law, ii, 2.
Surely he shootes *wyde on the bow hand*, and very far from the marke. *Spens. View of Irel.*, p. 372, Todd.
Y'are *wide o' the bow-hand* still, brother: my longings are not wanton, but wayward.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 258.
Sometimes without any explanatory adjunct:

Dar'st thou break first?
Arc. You're *wide*.
B. & Fl. Two Noble Kinsm., ii, 3.
You are *wide*,
The whole field *wide*. *Mass. Maid of Honour*, ii, 2.

See AIM, TO GIVE,

In the phrases, "the whole field *wide*," "the whole region *wide*," occurring in Massinger (Maid of Hon., ii, 2, and City Madam, iii, 2), it is very true, as Mr. Gifford has remarked, that there is an allusion to the Latin phrases, "erras tota viâ, or tota regione, toto cœlo;" but it is also true, that there is an allusion to archery, in the term *wide*, which does not in any other application mean "out of the way:" or, at least, did not originally.

WIDGEON. Supposed to be a foolish bird, and, therefore, sometimes used as a phrase for a fool.

Greene-plover, snite,
Partridge, larke, cocke, and phessant.
R. Nere a *widgin?*
F. L. Yes, wait thyself at table.
Heyw. Engl. Traveller, i, 2.

So Butler:

Th' apostles of this fierce religion,
Like Mahomet's, were ass and *widgeon*.
Hudibr., I, i, 231.

That is, foolish beast, and foolish bird.

Warburton observed, that *widgeon* signified not only *one species of pigeon!* but, metaphorically, a *silly* fellow, as goose or gudgeon does now. He was right as to the metaphorical meaning, but ridiculously wrong as to the bird, which, so far from being a kind of pigeon, is a *duck!* He proposed also to read *widgeons* instead of *pigeons*, in these playful lines:

O ten times faster Venus' *pigeons* fly,
To seal love's bonds new made, than they are wont
To keep obliged faith unforfeited. *Mer. Ven.*, ii, 6.

Venus' pigeons, instead of doves, quite misled him, and he thought the design was to call lovers simpletons, than which nothing can be more remote from the meaning of the passage. Dr. Nash, on the passage of Hudibras, quotes an old song, which is exactly in point as to the signification of *widgeon:*

Mahomet was no divine, but a senseless *widgeon*,
To forbid the use of wine to those of his religion.

WIGHT, *s.* A person, male or female; *wiht*, Saxon. For a male it very frequently occurs in Spenser; and sometimes *mister-wight*, to signify what kind of man. See MISTER.

The red-cross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister-wight* was so dismayd.
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 33.

But it is also used for a female:

She were a *wight*, if ever such *wight* were,
To suckle fools, and chronicle small beer.
Othello, ii, 1.

These sprightly gallants lov'd a lass,
Call'd Lirope the bright,
In the whole world there scarcely was
So delicate a *wight*.
Drayt. Muses' Elys., ii, p. 1455.

Videna. O me, most wofull *wight*.
Ferr. & Porr., O. Pl., i, 139.

WIGHT, *a.* Nimble, active, quick. Chaucer uses it in this sense, and Spenser after him; but I cannot find any Saxon word corresponding to it.

He was so wimble and so *wight*,
From bough to bough he leaped light.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.

Their winged words th' effect ensues as *wight*,
Two or three steps they make, to take their flight.
Sylv. Du Bart., 2 W., 4 D., 2 B., p. 456.

Since Fame is *wight* of wing, and throughfe eche clymate flies,
And woorthy acts of noble peeres doth raise unto the skies.
Witney to E. of Leic., pref. to Embl., Part 2.

This *wight* was also made a substantive, for strength. Hence the phrase "by wit or wight," meaning "by art or force:"

After they their force to trie begun,
They car'd for nought *by wit or wight* not won.
Mirr. Mag., p. 11.

WIGHTLY, in the same sense. Quickly.

For day that was is *wightly* past,
And now at carst the dirke night doth hast.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Sept. 5.

WIGMORE-LAND. The ancient barony of the Mortimers in Herefordshire, near which place Edmund Mortimer, earl of March, was taken prisoner by Owen Glendower, to which transaction so much reference is made in the first part of Henry the Fourth:

In *Wigmore-land*, through battell rigorous,
I caught the right heir of the crowned house,
The earl of March, sir Edmund Mortimer,
And in a dungeon kept him prisoner.
Owen Glend., in Mirr. Mag., 298.

There is still *Wigmore*, a village, which gives its name to one of the hundreds of Herefordshire.

WILDERNESS, *s.*, for wildness.

Heav'n shield my mother play'd my father fair!
For such a warped slip of *wilderness*
Ne'er issued from his blood. *Meas. for Meas.*, iii, 1.
This keeps night here,
And throws an unknown *wilderness* about me.
B. & Fl. Maid's Tr., act v.

It is certainly now disused, though sanctioned by Milton:

The paths and bowers doubt not but our joint hands
Will keep from *wilderness* with ease.
Par. Lost., ix, v. 245.

†WILL. To desire.

Will the lord mayor.
Famous History of Sir Thomas Wyat, 1607.

WILL I, NILL I; that is, "whether I will or not." See to NILL. So also in the other persons.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And *will you, nill you*, I will marry you.
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

Will she, nill she, she shall come
Running into my house.
B. & Fl. Woman Hater, iii, 4.

With foule reproaches and disdaineful spight
Her vildly entertaines; and *will* or *nill*,
Beares her away upon his courser light.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 43.

†WILY-BEGUILY, *to play*. Phrase.

Frustratur ipse sibi. He deceives himselfe: he playeth *wilie beguile* himselfe.
Terence in English, 1614.

Ch. I am fully resolved.
P. Well, yet Cherea looke to it, that you play not now *wily beguily* your selfe. *Ibid.*

†WILY-WAT. That is, wily Walter, an old phrase for a sly, crafty fellow.

WIMBLE, *a.* Used by Spenser for *nimble*.

He was so *wimble* and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies latched.
Spens. Shep. Kal., March, 91.

So also Marston:

Appease thy fear,
Buckle thy spirits up, put all thy wits
In *wimble* action, or thou art surprised.
Antonio & Mellida, Anc. Dr., ii, 157.

†*To* WIMBLE. "To winnowe or *wimble* corne, ventilo." *Withals' Dictionarie*, ed. 1608, p. 83.

WIMPLE, *s.* A veil; from *guimple*, French, which Cotgrave explains, "the crepine of a French hood:" that is, a cloth going from the hood round the neck. Kersey explains it, "The muffled [r. muffler], or plaited linnen-cloth, which nuns wear about their neck;" and this appears to have been the original meaning of it. It was afterwards made *guimpe* in French, which the Dictionn. Lexique explains, "Toile dont les religieuses se couvrent la gorge."

For she had laid her mournful stole aside,
And widow-like sad *wimple* throwne away,
Where-with her heavenly beautie she did hide.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 22.

It seems that the edition used by Dr. Johnson had *wimble* in this place; a mere error of the press, which he perceived.

The mantles, the *wimples*, and the crisping pins.
Isaiah, iii, 22.

To WIMPLE. To veil, or hoodwink; chiefly used in the participle *wimpled*.

This *wimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy;
This *signior Junio's*, giant-dwarf, Dan Cupid.
Love's L. L., iii, 1.

Corrected to "this *senior-junior*," which is probably right.

But the same did hide
Under a veil, that *wimpled* was full low.
Spens. F. Q., I, i, 4.

Yet Mr. Steevens produces the verb itself:

Here I perceive a little rivelling,
Above my forehead; but I *wimple* it,
Either with jewels or a lock of hair.
Devil's Charter, 1607.

†WIN. Gain; or, perhaps, joy.

He have none of thy shilling, said our king;
Man, with thy money God give thee *win*.
He threw it into the kings bosome;
The money lay cold next to his skin.
The King and a poore Northerne Man, 1640.

WINCHESTER GOOSE, *phr.*, for a swelling produced by a disease contracted in the stews. The French for it, according to Cotgrave, was *clapoir*, or *clapoire*. Hence Gloucester gives the name, in derision and scorn, to the bishop of Winchester:

Winchester goose I say, a rope, a rope. 1 *Hen. VI*, i, 3.
It should be now, but that my fear is this,
Some galled *goose of Winchester* would hiss.
Tro. & Cress., v, 11.

It is thought to have originated from the circumstance of the public stews, [at Bankside] in Southwark, being under the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester*. Hence Ben Jonson calls it

The *Wincestrian goose*,
Bred on the Bank in time of popery,
When Venus there maintain'd her mystery.
Execr. of Vulcan, vol. vi, p. 410.

The court is the only school of good education, especially for pages and waiting women. Paris, or Padua, or the famous school of England called *Winchester*, (famous I mean for the *goose*)—are but belfries to the body or school of the court.
Chapm. Mons. D'Olive, act iv; *Anc. Dr.*, vol. iii, p. 404.

Hence this coarse wit:

P. Had belike some private dealings with her, and there got a *goose*.—The cunning jade comes into court, and there deposes that she gave him true *Winchester* measure. *Cure for a Cuckold*, 1661, sign. F.

WINDLASS, or WINDLACE, *s.* A machine for winding up great weights; metaphorically, art and contrivance, subtleties.

And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlaces*, and with assays of bias,
By indirections find directions out. *Haml.*, ii, 1.
Which, by shie drifts, and *windlaces* aloof,
They brought about, persuading first the queene
That in effect it was the king's reproofe.
Mirr. Mag., p. 336.

It was also made a verb, with similar meaning. See T. J.

Windlaies is used by Fairfax, for sudden turns; whether he meant this word, or another, is not quite clear: perhaps rather *windings*.

As on the Rhene (when winter's freezing cold
Congeales the streames to thick and hardend glasse)
The beauties faire of shepherd's daughters bold,
With wanton *windlaies* runne, turne, play, and passe.
Tasso, xiv, 34.

WINDMILL, THE. A fashionable tavern, in the time of Ben Jonson, who makes young Wellbred date his letter to young Knowell from it. It was situated at the corner of the Old Jewry and Lothbury; for which reason he asks, in his letter,

Why, Ned, I beseech thee, hast thou forsworn all thy friends in the Old Jewry, or dost thou think us all Jews that inhabit there? [Subscribed] From *the Windmill*. *Every Man in his H.*, i, 1.

Stowe gives the history of the house, which he thus winds up:

And thus much for this house, some time the Jew's synagogue, since a house of fryers, then a nobleman's house; after that, a marchante's house, wherein mayoralties have been kept, and now *a wine tavern*.
Survey, p. 221, ed. 1599.

WINDORE, *s.* A window; from the supposed origin of the word, *wind door*.

Knowing they were of doubtful gender,
And that they came in at a *windore*.
Hudib., I, ii, 213.

Again:

Nature has made man's breast no *windores*,
To publish what he does within doors.
Ibid., II, ii, 369.

Skinner thought this the right etymology. Others have offered different derivations. See T. J. So Minshew: "Ex *wind* ventus, et *dore* ostium." The Spanish word *ventana* is also derived from wind.

WINDSUCKER, *s.* A name for the kestrel, a species of kite; called also *windhover*.

Did you ever hear such a *wind-sucker* as this? *D.* Or such a rook as the other.
B. Jons. Silent Wom., act i.

The reason of the above names appears in the following account:

This beautiful species of hawk feeds principally on mice, in search of which it is frequently seen *hovering* in the air, and quite stationary, for a great length of time. *Montagu, Ornith. in Kestrel.*

[Chapman applies this word to an envious person in his preface to the Iliad, alluding, as it is supposed, to Ben Jonson.]

†But there is a certain envious *windsucker* that hovers up and down.

To WIPE A PERSON'S NOSE. To cheat him.

Most finely fool'd, and handsomely, and neatly,
Such cunning masters must be fool'd sometimes, sir
And have their worships' *noses wip'd*, 'tis healthful.
We are but quit. *B. & Fl. Span. Curate*, iv, 5.
'Sfoot, lieutenant, wilt thou suffer *thy nose to be wip'd* of this great heir.
Chapm. May-Day, Anc. Dr., iv, 110.

To WIS. To suppose, or think; from the Saxon, *wissan*. The preterite is WIST.

There be fools alive, I *wis*,
Silver'd o'er, and so was this. *Merch. of Ven.*, ii, 9.
So wish not they, I *wis*, that sent thee hither.
Edw. II, O. Pl., ii, 370.
Which book, advisedly read, and diligently followed but one year at home in England, would do a young gentleman more good, I *wiss*, than three years' travell abroad, spent in Italy.
Ascham, Sch. Mast., p. 65.

The present tense is seldom found but in the first person; the preterite was common in all the persons.

WISE. *To make wise*. To pretend, or feign; as we now say, to make believe.

Besides, to make their admonitions and reproofs seeme graver and of more efficacie, they *made wise* as if the gods of the woods, whom they called *Satyres*, or *Silvanes*, should appeare and recite those verses of rebuke. *Puttenham*, L. i, ch. 13, p. 24.

To WISH. To recommend, or persuade.

Go *wish* the surgeon to have great respect.
Hon. Wh., O. Pl., iii, 307
I have had such a fit with him: he says he was *wisht* to a very wealthy widow; but of you he hath heard such histories that he will marry you.
Match at Midn., O. Pl., vii, 404
They call him father Anthony, sir; and he's *wish'd* to her by Madona Lossuriosa.
City N. Cap, O. Pl., xi, 305.

A WISP, or small twist, of straw or hay, was often applied as a mark of opprobrium to an immodest woman, a scold, or similar offenders; even the showing it to a woman was, therefore, considered as a grievous affront.

A *wisp* of straw were worth a thousand crowns,
To make this shameless callat know herself.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 2.

Earle, in his character of a scold, says,

There's nothing mads or moves her more to outrage, then but the very naming of a *wispe*, or if you sing or whistle while she is scoulding.
Microcosmog., p. 278, ed. Bliss.

Nay worse, I'll stain thy ruff; nay, worse than that, I'll do thus. [Holds a *wisp*.]
M. Post. Oh my heart, gossip, do you see this? was ever
Woman thus abus'd.
New Wonder, by Rowley, Anc. Dr., v, 266.
So perfyte and exacte a scoulde that women might give place,
Whose tatling tongues had won a *wispe*.
Drant's Horace, Sat. 7.

A *wispe* appears to have been one

sadge of the scolding woman, in the ceremony of SKIMMINGTON, described above, under that word.

Good gentle Jone, with-holde thy hands,
This once let me entreat thee,
And make me promise never more
That thou shalt mind to beat me:
For feare thou weare the *wispe*, good wife,
And mak our neighbours *ride*.
Pleasures of Poetry, cited by Malone.

WIST, *v.* The past tense of *wis*, through all the persons, singular and plural.

Even as lord Bonfield *wist*,
You shall unto the king.
George a Greene, O. Pl., iii, 34.
Approaching nigh, she *wist* it was the same.
Spens. F. Q., I, iii, 26.

Also II, ii, 46.

Made them his own before they had it *wist*.
Sidney, in T. J.

I *wist*, is in Josh., ii, 4; *wist ye* not, in Luke, ii, 49, &c. See HAD-I-WIST.

WISTLY, *adv.* Earnestly, with eager attention; from WIST. The same as *wistfully*, which is still used.

And speaking it he *wistly* looked on me.
As who should say, I would thou wert the man
That would divorce this terror from my heart.
Rich. II, v, 4.

This is the reading of the first and second folio, and is probably right. So Shakespeare, in another place:

O what a sight it was, *wistly* to view
How she came stealing to the wayward boy!
To note the fighting conflict of her cheek!
Venus & Adonis, Suppl., i, 420.

WIT WHITHER WILT THOU. A sort of proverbial expression, of which the origin has not been traced, nor is very easy to conjecture. It seems to be used chiefly to express a want of command over the fancy or inventive faculty.

A man that had a wife with such a wit, he might say —*wit whither wilt*. *As you l. it*, iv, 1.
My sweet *wit whither wilt thou*, my delicate poetical fury. *Decker's Satirom.*
Wit whither wilt thou? Woe is me,
Th' hast brought me to this miserie.
Greene's Groatsw. of Wit, Pref.
C. Wit whither wilt thou?
D. Marry to the next pocket I can come at.
Middleton, More Diss., Anc. Dr., iv, 394.

ITCRAFT. A word invented, or pretended to be invented, by a writer of the 16th century, to signify logic. That his word has not been adopted, is partly owing, perhaps, to the multitude of fantastic and affected words which he introduced into the same treatise. There seems no great objection to it, except the close resemblance to witchcraft, which might cause confusion. The author, Ralph Lever, thus states and defends it:

Witcraft, virtus vel ratio disserendi. If those names be alwayes accounted the best which doe moste playnly teach the hearer the meanying of the thinge that they are appoynted to expresse; doubtlesse neyther *logicke* nor *dialect* can be thought so fit an Englishe worde to expresse and set foorthe the arte of reason by, as *witcraft* is: seeing that *wit* in our mother toung is oft taken for reason, and *crafte* is the auncient English woorde whereby wee have used to expresse an arte; whiche two wordes knit together in *witcrafte*, doe signifie the arte that teacheth witte and reason. And why should handcrafte and witchcrafte be good Englishe names, and starcrafte and witcrafte bee none.
R. Lever's Arte of Reason, in Censura Literaria viii, p. 341.

Camden, however, has condescended to employ it. On the fashion of rebuses, he says,

Hee was nobody that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *witcraft*, and picture it accordingly. *Remains*, p. 144.

It is here better applied than to the serious art of logic.

To WITE. To blame, or censure; *witan*, Saxon. A Chaucerian word, adopted by Spenser.

My looser lays, I wote, doth sharply *wite*
For praising love, as I have done of late,
And magnifying lovers' deare debate.
F. Q., IV, Introd., St. 1.

So too in II, xii, 16, and elsewhere. He uses also the substantive for blame, or punishment. It is also employed by Gawin Douglas, and other Scotch writers. See Jamieson.

†WITH. A twig of willow.

I heard a tale of a butcher, who driving two calves over a common that were coupled together by the neckes with an oken *wyth*, in the way where they should passe, there lay a poore, leane mare, with a galde backe. *Nash's Pierce Penilesse*, 1592.

WITH-HAULT. Used by Spenser for withheld.

But soone as Titan gan his head exault,
And soone againe as he his light *withhault*,
Their wicked engins they against it bent.
F. Q., II, xi, 9.

WITHOLD, ST. Supposed, by Mr. Tyrwhitt, to mean St. Vitalis.

St. Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the night-mare, and her nine fold.
K. Lear, iii, 4.
Sweet *S. Withold* of thy lenitie, defend us from extremitie,
And heare us for S. Charitie, oppressed with austeritie. *Troubles, R. of K. John* (1591), sign. E 4 b, or 6 Old Plays, ii, 256.

See WOLD.

There were two saints of the name of *Vitalis;* the first was a martyr under Nero, about the year 62, at Ravenna, where he became afterwards the patron saint of the city, to whom the principal church was dedicated. The other

was a slave, who suffered with St. Agricola, his master, about 304. *Butler's Lives*, *Apr.* 28 and *Nov.* 4. Whether either was St. Withold, rests at present on mere conjecture.

WITS, FIVE, were often spoken of. It has been thought that the five senses were originally meant by it; but the expression was also used when no reference to the senses, properly so called, could be had.

Alas, sir, how fell you beside your *five wits*.
Twelfth Night, iv, 2.

They are, however, fairly enumerated as the senses, in the following passage:

I comforte the *wyttys five*,
The *tastying*, *smelling*, and *heryngе*,
I refresh the *sighte* and *felyngе*,
To all creatures alyve.
Fyre Elements, an Interlude.

Yet Shakespeare seems to have considered them as distinct from the senses:

But my *five wits*, nor my *five senses* can
Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee.
Sonnet 141.

Mr. Malone has, therefore, informed us, that the *five wits*, properly enumerated, were, "common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, and memory." For this he quotes S. Hawes's Bell Pucel., ch. 24. By estimation, I presume, Hawes meant judgment.

WITS, FITS, AND FANCIES. A sort of proverbial combination of words, which one Anthony Copley employed as a title to book: "*Wits, Fittes, and Fancies.* Fronted and entermedled with presidents of honour and wisdome," 4to, 1595. See Censura Literaria, vol. v, p. 355. A second edition varied the rest of the title, but preserved the first part.

Except you season your Avisoes with some light passages, with *wits, fits, and fancies*, like ballads and bables to refresh the capacities of your auditours.
Vaughan's Golden Fleece, i, p. 12.

‡He has wit, I can tell you; and breaks as many good jests as all the *wits, fits, and fancies* about the town; and has trained up many young gentlemen, both here, and in divers parts beyond the seas.
Brome's Northern Lass.

WITTOL, *s.* A tame cuckold, knowing himself to be so. A Saxon word, derived from *witan*, to know; because he knows his disgrace. It is now disused, though found in some comedies since the Restoration.

Amaimon sounds well; Lucifer, well; Barbason, well; yet they are devil's additions, the names of fiends! But cuckold, *wittol*, cuckold! The devil himself hath not such a name! *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Mark, Vespucci, how the *wittol*
Stares on his sometime wife! Sure he imagines
To be a cuckold by consent is purchase
Of approbation in a state. *Ford's Fancies*, ii, 1.

See Johnson.

"A cuckold," says Lenton, "is a harmelesse horned creature, but they [his horns] hang not in his eies, as your *wittals* doe." *Character* 32, 1631.

WITTOLY, *a.* Derivative from *wittol*; having the qualities of a *wittol*.

They say the jealous *wittoly* knave hath masses of money. *Merry W. W.*, ii, 2.

Yet he is said to be jealous, which is not quite consistent.

WIZARD, in its original sense, meant only a wise person. It has, however, been appropriated chiefly to a male who used the arts of witchcraft, as the correlative of *witch*. Instances of the original signification may, however, be found.

Dost hear, Jupiter, we'll have it enacted, He that speaks the first wise word shall be made cuckold; [and presently, on a wise word being spoken by Vulcan, Albius says] How now, Vulcan, will you be the first *wizard?* *B. Jons. Poetaster*, iv, 5.

So Spenser says, that Lucifera's kingdom was upheld by the counsel,

And strong advizement of six *wisards* old.
F. Q., I, iv, 12.

Milton also calls the wise men from the east, *wisards*:

The star-led *wisards* haste with odours sweet.
Ode on Nativ., v. 23.

In the second sense, of conjurer, it has never been disused.

WIZZEL. Supposed to be a corruption of *wesand*, or *weazon*.

Forbid the banns, or I will cut your *wizzel*,
And spoil your squiring in the dark.
City Match, O. Pl., ix, p. 343.

WOD-SONGS. Wood-men's, or foresters' songs.

Fall to your *wod-songs*, therefore, ycomen bold.
Death of R. b. E. of Hunting., D 2.

He had said, not long before,
For holie dirges sing me *wod-men's songs*.
Ibid., D 1 b.

Wod for *wood*, is little more than the common uncertainty of early spelling. Thus *wode* is also written for *wood*, mad. See Wood.

WOE, *a.*, for woeful, or sorry.

A. How sharp the point of this remembrance is,
My dear son Ferdinand.
Pr. I'm *woe* for it, sir.
Tempest, v, 1.

I love you so,
That I in your sweet thoughts would be forgot,
If thinking on me then should make you *woe*.
Shakesp., Sonnet 71.

But be you sure I wold be *wo*,
If ye shulde chance to begyle me so.
The Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 61.

This made me *woe*, and weary of my life,
Which erst so many kingdoms did assaile.
Mirr. Mag., p. 164.

Shakespeare uses it in several places.

WOE-BEGONE, *a.* Several of the commentators have thought it necessary to explain this word, but I do not believe it to be wholly disused. It means deeply involved in woe.

Even such a man, so faint, so spiritless,
So dull, so dead in look, so *woe-begone*,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night.
2 Hen. IV, i, 1.

Wretches they are *woe-begone*,
For their wound is always one.
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii, 289.

Tancred he saw his life's joy set at nought,
So *woe-begon* was he with pains of love.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 9.

WOE-WORTH. An exclamation of anger, meaning *may woe befall* such a one; or *woe will* befall it. It is pure Saxon, *wa-wurthe*, be thou worthy of woe, or woe betide thee. It is used in our authorised version, in Ezekiel, xxx, 2, *woe worth* the day; and is one of the antiquated expressions to which Newcome objects. *Historical View of Translations*, 8vo, p. 303.

Woe worth the man, who for his death hath given us cause to crie. *Damon & Pithias*, O. Pl., i, 235
And the good gentleman, *woe worth* me for it,
Ev'n with this reverend head, this head of wisdom,
Told two and twenty stairs, good and true.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, act v.
Woe worth the ground, where grew the tow'ring mast,
Whose sailes did beare us through the waters' rore:
Woe worth the winde, that blew the banefull blast,
Woe worth the wave, whose surge so swiftlie bore
My tragicke barke to England's fatal shore.
Woe worth the mast, the sailes, winde, waves and all.
That causelesse did conspire poore Alfredes fall.
Mirr. for Magist., p. 609.

†*Woe worth* the time that wordes so slowly turne to deedes,
Woe worth the time that faire sweet flowers are growne to rotten weedes,
But thrise *woe worth* the time that truth away is fled.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

WOLD, *s.* A plain, or open country; *wold*, Saxon. A country without wood, whether hilly or not. Blount quotes Camden for saying, that in an old glossary the Alps are called the *Wolds* of Italy. *Glossogr.*

St. Withold footed thrice the *wold*. *K. Lear*, iii, 4.

It is amusing to see how the commentators have puzzled about this word, though one discovered at last, that it is still used in Yorkshire. It is used much nearer, for *Stowe in the Wold* is in Gloucestershire, not far from Stratford-upon-Avon. It is also used by poets:

A youthful shepherd of the neighbour *wold*,
Missing that morne a sheep out of his fold.
Browne, Brit. Past., II, iv, p. 131.

Drayton writes it *ould*:

With their's do but compare the country where I life,
My hill, and *ould*s, will say they are the island's eye.
Polyolb., xxvi, p. 1166.

Afterwards:

The beauty of the large, and goodly full-flockd *ould*s.
Ibid.

Cotswold is evidently derived from it.

WOLF, *s.* Said to be a provincial term for a husbandman's gown, or frock. This, however, wants confirmation; for it is proved only by a single passage quoted by Mr. Steevens from Howleglas, that, in some parts, this expression was once so used. The story is, that Howleglas being, for a time, journeyman to a tailor, was ordered by his master to make a *wolf* from a pattern given, upon which he made the figure of a real wolf, with head, legs, &c.:

Then sayd the maister, I ment that you should have made up the russet gown, for a husbandman's gowne is here called a *wolfe*.
A Merye Jest of a Man called Howleglasse.

But as this passage occurs only in a literal translation from French, and that from German, it appears to prove nothing more than that *loup* in French had, at some time, that double sense; or perhaps only the corresponding word in German. This Mr. Douce remarked: and we may observe further, that even in those languages it must have been only a local or provincial term. See the Notes on "wolvish gown," in Coriol., ii, 3. See also TOGE, and WOLVISH.

†WOLF. *To keep the wolf from the door*, to keep away poverty.

Indeed tis very fitting that hee or shee should have wherwith to support both, according to their quality, at least *to keep the woolf from the door*, otherwise 'twere a meer madnes to marry.
Howell's Familiar Letters.

I am no stranger, says she, to your circumstances, and know with what difficulty you keep the *wolf from your door*. *Buckingham's Works*, 1705, ii, 127.

WOLNER, the great eater. Qu. who? or where recorded? [He seems to have been a singing man at Windsor. See Dyce, on Webster's Vitt. Coromb., p. 72.]

Wolner (that cannon of gluttony) shall revive againe.
Owle's Almanacke, p. 49.

He is not mentioned by Wanley. Further memorials of this distinguished personage are wanting.

WOLSTED. Manifestly used by Stowe for *worsted*.

Their officers in jacquetes of *wolsted*, or say, party-colour'd. *Stowe's London*, p. 76.

Worsted is usually supposed to be named from the town so called in Norfolk, where it is therefore thought to have been invented; but woollen thread, yarn, and stuff, might naturally be termed *woolstead*, as being of the staple or substance of *wool*: and it appears to me more probable that the town was named from the manufacture, than that from it. Both might easily be corrupted to *worstead*, by the common change of *l* to *r*. *Worsted* thread, or yarn, must have been known as long as the spinning of wool, that is, as long as clothing was used. The town had, probably, a much later date, and was originally called *woolsted*, from being a *sted*, or station, for woollen manufactures. This, however, is only a conjecture, and opposite to the opinion of Skinner and others. I confess too that it varies in the later editions of Stowe.

WOLVISH. Like or belonging to a wolf. The same as *wolfish*, which is more common in Shakespeare and others. *Wolfish* being made from *wolf; wolvish* from *wolves*.

Why in this *wolvish* gown should I stand here,
To beg of Hob and Dick, that do appear,
Their needless vouches. *Coriol.*, ii, 3.

If this be the right reading, which is doubtful, the meaning clearly is, "why do I stand here like a *wolf* in sheep's clothing to beg," &c. The first folio has "wolvish *tongue*," for which "wolvish *toge*" was substituted, by a very probable conjecture of Mr. Malone; but Mr. Steevens, out of his love for contradiction, and for the second folio, preferred *gown*, which is the reading of that edition. It is most probable that *toge* is the right, as Shakespeare had (probably) used *toged* in another place; and the printers might easily put *tongue* for *toge*, but hardly for *gown*. *Gown* must have been the mere guess of men who could make no sense of *tongue*, and were ignorant of the word *toge*. See TOGE, and TOGED.

To WOMAN, *v.* To unite to a woman.

I do attend here on the general.
And think it no addition, nor my wish.
To have him see me *woman'd*. *Othello*, iii, 4.

To act the part of a woman:

This day I should
Have seene my daughter Silvia, how she would
Have *woman'd* it. *Daniel, Hymen's Triumph*, iii, 2.

WOMAN'S TAILOR. What is now called a mantua-maker. A personage of this class has a considerable part in Catherine and Petruchio, act iv, sc. 3. The redoubted Feeble also, in the second part of Henry IV, when interrogated respecting his trade, replies that he is "a *woman's taylor*." We find it here also:

C. Is he a man's poet, or a woman's poet, I pray you?
2 Her. Is there any such difference? *F.* Many, as betwixt your man's taylor, and your *woman's taylor*.
B. Jons. Masque of News from New W., vol. vi, p. 60.

Often called a tailor only. See in TAYLOR.

WOMEN, on the stage. It was not till after the Restoration that women were licensed to act in public theatres. The following is a clause in the patent granted to sir W. Davenant:

That, whereas the *women's parts* in plays have hitherto been acted by men in the habits of women, at which some have taken offence, we do permit, and give leave, for the time to come, that all *women's* parts be acted by women.

The same was the case in the theatres of antiquity. Lucian, in answer to a person who objects to the effeminacy of male dancers, imitating the actions of females, replies that, if this were an objection, it would equally hold against tragedies and comedies. Κοίνον τοῦτο καὶ τῆς τραγῳδίας καὶ τῆς κωμῳδίας ἂν εἴη. Περι Ορχήσεως. Columella also says, "In circis potius ac in theatris, quam in segetibus et vinetis, manus movemus; attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod à natura sexum viris denegatum, muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium." Lib. i, Exord. The fact, indeed, is abundantly known to antiquaries. Perhaps the French were the first who

ventured to bring women on the stage; from them we had it.

To WON. To dwell; from *wunnian*, in the same sense, Saxon. Generally spelt *wonne*, by old authors.

Not far away, quoth he, he hence doth *wonne*,
Foreby a fountaine, where I late him left.
Spens. F. Q., I, vi, 39.

Once written *woon* by Spenser; but, as it is not to make a rhyme, perhaps it is only an error of the press for *wonn*.

Whether he *woon* beside
Faire Xanthus sprincled with Chimara's blood,
Or in the woods of Astery abide. *Virgil's Gnat*, v. 18.

Its derivation being from *wunian*, it is not extraordinary that it was pronounced *wun*, and Spenser accordingly, in the passage above cited, rhymes it to *wonne*, the past tense of *win*. It has the same sound also in the passage following:

Which through their veins diffus'd did quickly run,
Choking that lore that in their hearts did *won*.
England's Eliza, in Mirr. for M., 792.

Fairfax rhymes it to *son*, and *run*, in this passage:

A people near the northern pole that *wonne*.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 44.

The reprint of 1749 prints it *wun*. Though it is completely a neuter verb, sir Ph. Sidney has formed a passive participle from it:

When all this earth, this damme or mould of ours,
Was only *won'd* with such as beasts begot.
Arcadia, L. iii, p. 398, ed. 1623.

WONT, *s.* Custom, usage.

It then draws near the season
Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk. *Haml.*, i, 4.
'Tis not his *wont* to be the hindmost man.
2 Hen. VI, iii, 1.

See Johnson, who finds it even in Milton.

WONTLESSE, *a.* Unaccustomed.

What *wontless* courage dost thou now inspire
Into my feeble breast when full of thee. *Spenser.*

WOOD, or WODE, *a.* Mad; from *wod*, Saxon. It is only a conjectural reading in the following passage, but the conjecture is probably right.

Now come I to my mother; oh that she could speak
now like a *wood* woman. *Two Gent. Ver.*, ii, 3.

All the old folios agree in reading *would*, but of that no sense can be made. It is certainly the reading of the following passage:

And here am I, and *wode* within this wood,
Because I cannot meet my Hermia.
Mids. N. Dr., ii, 3.

Spelt *wood* in the modern editions.

And shortly after brought me forth abrode,
Which made the commons more than double *wood*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 344.

How will you thincke that such furiousnesse, with *woode* countenance, and brenninge eyes, &c., can be expressed? *Asch. Toxoph.*, p. 53.

Thoughtful awhile remained the tyrant *wood*.
Fairfax, Tasso, ii, 22.

Examples are abundant in Spenser, and other writers of the time.

Harington has *horn-wood* for *horn-mad*, which meant only extremely mad; like a man who had just discovered that he had horns:

Horne-wood he was, he was about to strike
All those he met, and his owne flesh to teare.
Ariosto, xxviii, 44.

†WOOD. Jonson uses *wood* in the same way the Lat. *sylva* is used, for a collection of any things. See the Alchemyst, iii, 2.

Salute the sisters, entertain the whole family or *wood* of 'em. *Silent Wom.*, ii, 2.

WOODBINE, or WOODBIND. The common name, ancient and modern, for the wild honey-suckle. See Johnson's Gerard, p. 891, &c.; but there is reason to think that Shakespeare employed it instead of *bindweed*, for the convolvulus, in the following lines:

So doth the *wood-bine* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine; the female ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm.
Mids. N. Dr., iv, 1.

Two parallel similes must be here intended, or we lose the best effect of the poetry; and the former comparison seems quite parallel to one of Ben Jonson:

Behold,
How the blue *bind-weed* doth itself infold
With honey-suckle. *Masq. Vision of Delight.*

Now the blue *bind-weed* is the blue convolvulus (Gerard, 864), but the calling it *wood-bine* has naturally puzzled both readers and commentators; as it seems to say, that the honeysuckle entwines the honeysuckle. Supposing convolvulus to be meant, all is easy, and a beautiful passage preserved. Another mode of construction makes the woodbine and the honeysuckle the same, by apposition; but then they entwine nothing: and entwine is made a neuter verb, most unfortunately both for grammar and poetry. The name of *woodbine* has been applied to several climbing plants, and even to the ivy as Steevens has shown. In a word,

if we would correct the author himself, we should read,

So doth the *bind-weed* the sweet honeysuckle
Gently entwine, &c.

Otherwise we must so understand *woodbine*, and be contented with it, as a more poetical word than *bind-weed*; which probably was the feeling that occasioned it to be used.

A WOODCOCK. Proverbial, as a foolish bird; or for a man compared to the bird.

O this *woodcock!* what an ass it is! *Tam. of Shr.*, i, 2.

The witless *woodcock*, and his neighbour snite.
Drayton's Owl, p. 1315.

He cheats young guls that are newly come to towne; and when the keeper of the ordinary blames him for it, he answers him in his owne profession, that a *woodcocke* must be plucked ere it be drest.
Overbury's Characters, M 2

The *snipe*, too, as being of the same family, has fallen under the same censure:

For I my own gain'd knowledge should profane,
If I would time expend, with such a *snipe*,
But for my sport and profit. *Othello*, i, 3.

Mr. Steevens thinks this more sarcastic than calling him a *woodcock*, "being a smaller and meaner bird, of almost the same shape." How the woodcock came into such ill repute for understanding, I cannot exactly say, but Willoughby attests the circumstance:

Among us in England, this bird is infamous for its simplicity or folly: so that a *woodcock* is proverbially used for a simple foolish person. *Ornithol.*, III, i, § 1.

It was probably owing to the facility with which they suffered themselves to be caught, either in the snares called *springes*, or in the nets set for them in the GLADES. So that "springes to catch woodcocks," meant arts to entrap simplicity, as in Hamlet, i, 3. *Springes for Woodcockes* forms part of the fanciful title of an old collection of epigrams, by one H. Perrot, who published other similar works (1613). Hence we have,

Go, like a *woodcock*,
And thrust your head into the noose.
B. and Fl. Loyal Subj., iv, 4.

It seems that they are grown wiser by time, for we do not now hear of their being so easily caught. If they were sometimes said to be without brains, it was only founded on their character, certainly not on any examination of the fact.

†WOODCOCK'S-CROSS. Penitence for folly.

Now chirping birds are all turn'd tounglesse mutes,
And shepheards swaines to sheephouse drive their sheep.
Not controversies now are in disputes
At Westminster, where such a coyle they keepe:
Where man doth man within the law betosse,
Till some go crosslesse home by *Woodcocks crosse*.
Taylor's Workes, 1630.

WOODCOCK'S HEAD. A tobacco pipe. It seems that the early pipes were made a good deal in that form. See the sketch of one, in Mr. Gifford's note on the following example:

Sav. O peace, I pray you, I love not the breath of a *woodcock's head*. *Fastid.* Meaning my head, lady? [*i. e.*, meaning to call me a fool?] *Sav.* Not altogether so, sir; but as it were fatal to their follies that think to grace themselves with taking tobacco, when they want better entertainment, you see your pipe bears the true form of a *wood-cock's head*.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iii, 3.

†WOODDARD. A wood-ward.

The *woodd'ards* greene with Tyrian dye was dight.
Historie of Albino and Bellama, 1638, p. 109.

WOODMAN. A forester, whose great employment was hunting.

Am I a *woodman*, ha? speak I like Herne the hunter?
Merry W. W., v, 5.

You, Polydore, have prov'd best *woodman*, and
Are master of the feast. *Cymb.*, iii, 6.

Sometimes jocularly used for a hunter of a different sort of game:

Friar, thou know'st not the duke so well as I do; he's a better *woodman* than thou tak'st him for.
Meas. for Meas., iv, 3.

WOODNESS, *s.* Madness; from WOOD.

If poesie were not ravished so much,
And her compos'd rage held the simplest *woodness*.
Chapman's Verses to B. Jonson.

Chaucer has,

Wodenes laughing in his rage.

Spenser also has it, and others. See T. J.

WOOD-QUIST, or WOOD-QUEEST. A wood-pigeon. See QUEEST.

Me thought I saw a stock-dove, or *wood-quist*, I know not how to tearme it, that brought short strawes to build his nest on a tall cedar.
Lyly's Sapho and Phaon, iv, 3.

WOOLFIST. A term of reproach, but of no very definite or obvious meaning.

Out, you sous'd gurnet, you *woolfist!* begone, I say, and bid the players despatch, and come away quickly.
Prol. to Wily Beg., Or. Dr., iii, p. 294.

It might possibly have meant originally *sheep-stealer*, or purloiner of wool; but this is only a guess.

WOOLSACK, THE. An ordinary and public-house, famous for its pies, as well as the Dagger.

Her grace would have you eat no more *woolsack-pies*.
B. Jons. Alch., v, 2.

Mr. Gifford says it was an ordinary of low reputation, "and our old poets have frequent allusion to the coarse-

ness of their entertainment." The mention of them here, might, therefore, be intended as a sarcasm upon the person addressed, for being addicted to such coarse fare.

WOOLVISH. See WOLVISH.

WOOLWARD. Dressed in wool only, without linen; often enjoined in times of superstition, by way of penance.

Tbe naked truth of it is, I have no shirt; I go *woolward* for penance. *Love's L. L.*, v, 2.

He went *wool-ward* and barefooted to many churches, in every of them to pray to God for help in his blindness. *Stowe's Annals*, H 7.

And when his shirt's a washing, then he must
Go *woolward* for the time. *Satyres, Epigrams, &c.*

Barefoot, *woolward* have I hight,
Thether for to go. *Mery Jest of Robyn Hoode.*

Camus that *wooll-ward* went, was wondred at,
Which he excus'd as done through pure contrition,
But who so simple, Camus, credits that?
'Tis too well known, thou art of worse condition.
And, therefore, if no linnen thee begirt,
The naked truth will prove thou hast no shirt.
Witts Recreations, Ep. 339, ed. 1641.

Dr. Gr. y fancied a particular reference to be intended by Shakespeare, in the first instance; but it is evident, from some of the other quotations, that it was a usual penance, or token of humiliation, and commonly joined with going barefooted. "Nudis pedibus et *absque linteis circumire*." Both the expression, and the penance, were very ancient. In an old book, entitled, Customes of London, the privilege called a *Karyne*, is said to be gained by certain observances of a penitential nature, the first of which was, "to go *wulward* vii yere. *Item*, to fasten [fast on] bred and water the Fryday vii yere:" with many other *items*, concluding with, "He that fulfills all these poyntis vii yere during, doth and wynneth a Karyne, that is to say, a Lentdum." *Stavely's Romish Horseleech*, p. 61. The word is one of the usual compounds of -WARD, meaning toward the wool.

†WORD. Name. Lord Burleigh, in one of his letters to Walsingham after his advancement to the peerage, signs his name *W. Cecill*, but adds, "I forget my newe *word*, William Burleighe."

WORLD. *To go to the world.* A phrase signifying to be married. So Beatrice complains,

Thus, *goes* every one *to the world* but I, and I am sun-burn'd; I may sit in a corner, and cry heigho! for a husband. *Much Ado ab. N.*, ii, 1.

So the Clown, in All's Well that Ends Well, asking leave to marry the chambermaid, says,

But if I may have your Ladyship's good will to *go to the world*, Isbel the woman and I will do as we may. Act i, sc. 3.

So *to be a woman of the world*:

Cl. To-morrow we will be married. *Aud.* I do desire it with all my heart; and I hope it is no dishonest desire to *be a woman of the world*. *As you l. it*, v, 3.

A WORLD TO SEE, or IT IS A WORLD TO SEE. A common phrase, equivalent to, it is a wonder, or a matter of admiration, to see.

Oh, you are novices! 'tis *a world to see*
How tame, when men and women are alone
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Tam. of Shr., ii, 1.

It is a world to see the doating of their lovers, and their dealing with them. *Lyly's Euphues*, sign. E.

Nay, *tis a world to see*,
In ev'ry bush and tree,
The birds with mirth and glee,
Woo'd as they woo.
Drayton, Muses' Elys., N. iii, p. 1470.

It is a world to see, what mines and countermines they will make.
Parthenia Sacra, 1633, quoted by Steevens.

WORM. Frequently used by our writers of Elizabeth's age for a serpent. The idea of the worm being a species of serpent was followed in Dr. Johnson's definition of the word, and is not even now corrected. In fact, their resemblance is only external, and far from complete even in the exterior. They have no manner of natural connexion. [*Wyrm*, in Anglo-Saxon, means a serpent or dragon — the modern meaning is only a secondary one.]

Thou [life] art by no means valiant,
For thou dost fear the soft and tender fork
Of a poor *worm*. *Meas. for Meas*, iii, 1.

So Massinger:

The sad father,
That sees his son stung by a snake to death,
May, with more justice, slay his vengeful hand,
And let the *worm* escape, than you vouchsafe him
A minute to repent. *Parl. of Love*, iv, 2.

Where see Mr. Gifford's note.

It was another very prevalent error to suppose that the forked tongue of the serpent tribe was their instrument of offence; without any thought of the teeth or fangs, which are its real weapons. The notion of a serpent that caused death without pain, was another popular error or fable; but it was also a fable of the ancients, and particularly asserted in the History of

Cleopatra, whence Shakespeare has with propriety adopted it, in his play on that subject:

Hast thou the pretty *worm* of Nilus there,
That kills and pains not? *Ant. & Cleop.*, v, 2.

This has been called the asp, but the true asp of the ancients, Dr. Shaw says, is wholly unknown to us. Linnæus, however, has given that name to a species of viper found in France. *General Zoology*, vol. iii, part 2, p. 381.

Those coals the Roman Portia did devour
Are not burnt out, nor have th' Egyptian *worms*
Yet lost their stings. *Dumb. Kn.*, O. Pl. iv. 419.

That serpents have the power of *stinging*, in any way, is another old, and long inveterate, error.

Worm is used for serpent or viper, in the English Testament of the Geneva version, in Acts, xxviii, 4 and 5. In the common version it is called "beast," and "venomous beast." In ver. 3, both translations call it a viper. The "*laidly* [or loathsome] *worm* of Spindleston Heughs," was supposed to be a lady transformed into a large serpent. See Evans's Old Ballads, vol. iv, p. 241, 2d edit.

2. *Worm* was also used sometimes for "poor creature," as snake was. See SNAKE. But it was not quite so contemptuous.

Come, come, you froward and unable *worms*, [to the other wives.]
My mind has been as big as one of your's,
My heart as great, my reason haply more.
Tam. of Shrew, v, 2.

Two loving *wormes* [Apelles and Campaspe], Hephestion, I perceive Alexander cannot subdue the affections of men. *Lyly's Alex. and Camp.*, v, 4.

WORSER. This irregular comparative, now justly exploded, occurs very frequently in Shakespeare. Twiss's index gives twelve instances. Johnson found it used even by Dryden. These examples, however, are not to be imitated.

The strong'st suggestion
Our *worser* genius can, shall never melt
My honour into lust. *Temp.*, iv, 1.

Shakespeare's contemporaries in general kept him in countenance.

And setteth Tenedos on fire, whose fearfull flames espide,
Gave summons unto carelesse Troy for *worser* to provide. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. i, p. 15.

†WORSTED-STOCKING-MEN. A low democratic faction in the House of Commons in the seventeenth century.

†WORTH. *To take in worth*, to value a thing at its worth.

The meane estate, the happie life, which liveth under governance,
Who seekes no hate, nor breeds no strife, but *takes in worth* his happie chance.
Paradise of Dainty Devises, 1596.

When a poore friend a small gift gives to thee,
Take it *in worth*, and let it praysed be.
Baker's Cato Variegatus, 1636.

WORTHIES, THE NINE. Famous personages, often alluded to, and classed together, rather in an arbitrary manner, like the seven wonders of the world, &c. Thus spoken of in an old poem:

The *worthies nine* that were of might,
By travaile won immortal praise;
If they had liv'd like carpet knights,
Consuming idly all their dayes,
Their praises had been with them dead,
Where now abroad their fame is spread.
Paradise of D. Devises, p. 112, repr.

They have been counted up in the following manner: three Gentiles, three Jews, and three Christians; as the *nine worthies* of the world: by Richard Burton, in a book on the subject, published 1687; or rather, probably, by *Nath. Crouch*, bookseller, assuming the name of *Burton*.

Three Gentiles .	1. Hector, son of Priam.
	2. Alexander the Great.
	3. Julius Cæsar.
Three Jews .	4. Joshua, Conqueror of Canaan
	5. David, King of Israel.
	6. Judas Maccabæus.
Three Christians .	7. Arthur, King of Britain.
	8. Charles the Great, or Charlemagne.
	9. Godfrey of Bullen [Bouillon].

Burton's, or Crouch's book, professes to give an account of "their glorious lives, worthy actions, renowned victories, and deaths." See Bliss's Note on the following passage. These trifling publications, which yet have been sought by collectors, are enumerated in the General Biogr. Dict. under the name of Burton (Robert), to the number of 29; but the name should be Richard.

He is one who loves to hear the famous acts of citizens, whereof the gilding of the cross he counts the glory of this age, and the four prentices of London above all *the nine worthies*.
Earle, Char. 68, *of a Mere Gull Citizen*, Bliss's ed., p. 186.

See NINE-WORTHINESS.

But London chose also to have *nine worthies* of her own, in testimony to which see a pamphlet, reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany, vol. viii, p. 437, by Richard Johnson, author of "the

famous History of the Seven Champions." These worthies were nine citizens of London, not professionally warriors, but most of whom had some opportunity of gaining martial honour. They are these: 1. Sir Wm. Walworth, fishmonger; 2. Sir Henry Prichard, vintner; 3. Sir Wm. Sevenoake, grocer, 4. Sir Thomas White, merchant-tailor; 5. Sir John Bonham, mercer; 6. Sir Christopher Croker, vintner; 7. Sir John Hawkwood, merchant-tailor; 8. Sir Hugh Calvert, silk-weaver; 9. Sir Henry Maleverer, grocer. See also Oldys's Cat. of Pamphl., No. 270. Sir Thomas White seems to have been the only quite peaceable worthy among them, whose fame lives in the school he founded in London, &c. The original nine worthies were often introduced in comparisons for bravery:

Ay, there were some present there that were the *nine worthies* to him, i' faith.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 3.

Of these nine worthies, none was more revered than Alexander the Great. Accordingly, Whitlock says,

That Alexander was a souldier, painted cloths will confesse; the painter dareth not leave him out of the *nine worthies*. *Zootomia*, p. 171.

WOUNDS. The wounds of a murdered person were supposed to bleed afresh at the approach or touch of the murderer. This effect, though impossible, except it were by miracle, was firmly believed, and almost universally, for a very long period. Poets, therefore, were fully justified in their use of it.

Oh, gentlemen, see, see, dead Henry's *wounds*
Open their congeal'd mouths, and bleed afresh!
Blush, blush, thou lump of foul deformity;
For 'tis thy presence that exhales this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells.
Richard III, i, 2.

The captain will assay an old conclusion [experiment], Often approved; that at the murderer's sight The blood revives again, and boils afresh; And every *wound* has a condemning voice To cry out guilty 'gainst the murderer.
Widow's Tears, O. Pl., vi, 218.

Where it is printed as prose, but erroneously, as well as much more of the scene.

If the vile actors of the heinous deed
Near the dead body happily be brought,
Oft' 't hath been prov'd the *breathless corps will bleed.*
She coming near that my poor heart hath slain,
Long since departed, to the world no more,
The *ancient wounds* no longer can contain,
But *fall to bleeding*, as they did before.
Drayt. Idea, xlvi, p. 1277.

Stories of this sort, received as facts, were very generally told, of which one instance may be as well as many:

A traveller was murthered by the highway side, and because the murtherer could not be found out, the magistrates of Itzehow [in Denmark] made the body to be taken up, and an hand to be cut off, which was caryed into the prison of the towne, and hung up by a string in one of the chambers. About ten years after[!] the murtherer comming upon some occasion into the prison, the hand, which had bene a long time dry, began to droppe blood on the table that stood underneath it. &c.
Goulart from D. Chrytæus. Grimestone's translation, p. 422.

So also Lupton, and others. Sir K. Digby, who pretended to be a great philosopher, not only believed in these wonders, but attempted to account for them, as Johnson has observed. That sir Thomas Brown also believed it, may fairly be concluded, as he has not, I think, noticed it anywhere as a vulgar error. Sir K. Digby's thoughts upon it are probably contained in his "Discourse on Curing Wounds by Sympathetic Powder."

WOXE, or WOXED. Used for waxed, grew.

He grew up fast in goodness and in grace,
And doubly fair *woxe* both in mind and face
Astrophel, attributed to Spens., v. 17.

Sad, solemne, sowre, and full of fancies fraile
She *woxe*. *Spens. F. Q.*, III, ii, 27.

Now man, that erst haile-fellow was with beast,
Woxe on to weene himself a god at least.
Hall, Sat. III, i.

WOXEN is also used.

But since, I saw it painted on fame's wings,
The muses to be *woxen* wantonings. *Id., Sat.* I, ii.

WRABBED. Probably for *rabid*, but so written for the sake of looking, to the eye, more like a rhyme to crabbed.

Be theyr condicions so croked and crabbed,
Frowardly fashionde, so wayward and *wrabbed*.
Four Ps, O. Pl., i, 90.

WRALLER, *s.* One who cries, or *wrawls*, like a cat; applied in mockery to the squalling of children.

They acquainted their children to all kinde of meates, and brought them up without much tendaunce, so as they were neither fine nor licorous, nor fearefull to be left alone in the darke; neither were they criers, *wrallers*, or unhappy children.
North's Plut., p. 51, ed. 1603.

See to WRAWL.

WRAPT, for rapt. Ravished, or carried away.

His noble limmes in such proportion cast,
As would have *wrapt* a sillie woman's thought.
Ferrex and Porrex, O. Pl., i, 149.

To WRAWL. To cry as a cat. Apparently a mere corruption, or arbitrary change of *wawl*, which means the

same, and is used to form *caterwawling*.

Some were of dogs, that barked day and night;
And some of cats, that *wrawling* still did cry.
Spens. F. Q., VI, xii, 27.

Though this word is in Spenser, Mr. M. Mason seems to have been the first person who introduced it into a dictionary. Mr. Todd has since promoted it to a place in Johnson, and has added the following example:

To quiet and make still his *wrauling* cries.
Anderson. Expos. of Benedict.

Upton says that Chaucer has it. See T. J., in *Wawl;* also WRALLER, supra.

†His owne sonne Varronianus, a young infant, whose *wrawling* (whiles he strugled hard, and made means not to ride in the curule chaire, as the custome was) portended that which soone after happened.
Holland's Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

To WRAY, for to bewray, or betray. To discover.

The worke *wrayes* the man, seeme he never so fine.
Mirr. Mag., p. 82.

Can watch and sing when others sleepe,
To *wray* the woe that makes her weepe.
Gascoyne, Flowers, a 3 b.

WREAK, *s.* Revenge; from the verb to *wreak*, which is still in use. See Johnson.

Then, if thou hast
A heart of *wreak* in thee, that wilt revenge
Thine own particular wrongs, and stop those maims
Of shame, seen through thy country, speed thyself.
Coriol., iv, 5.

That feared not to devoure thy guests, and break
All lawes of humanes: Jove sends therefor *wreake*,
And all the gods by me. *Chapm. Odyssey*, ix, p. 140.

Jove, in the tempest of his wrathfull mood,
Powr'd downe his *wreake* upon my wretched hed.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 630.

2. A fit of passion, or violence.

What, an if
His sorrows have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?
Titus Andron., iv, 4.

The following also seems to belong to this sense, though put by Johnson to the first:

Fortune, mine avowed foe,
Her wrathfull *wreakes* themselves do now allay.
Spenser, cited by Johnson.

WREAKFULL, *a.* Revengeful, or wrathful.

I am Revenge, sent from th' infernal kingdom,
To ease the gnawing vulture of thy mind,
By working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes.
Titus Andr., v, 2.

Ne any liv'd on ground that durst withstand
His dreadfull heast, much less him match in fight,
Or bide the horror of his *wreakfull* hand,
When so he list in wrath lift up his steely brand.
Spens. F. Q., V, i, 8.

Call the creatures,
Whose naked natures live in all the spight
Of *wreakful* heav'n. *Timon of Ath.*, iv, 3.

WREAKLESS, *a.* Certainly (not doubtfully, as Dr. Johnson states it), for reckless, or retchless. See RETCHLESSE.

So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf.
3 *Hen. VI*, v, 6.

The later editions even print it *reckless*.

WRETCH-COCK, or WRETHCOCK. Apparently, a stunted, imperfect creature. The word occurs only in Jonson's masque of the Gipsies Metamorphosed, where it is printed *wretch-cock* in the folio of 1640. This word would admit of an easy derivation from *wretch*, and *cock*, meaning a poor wretched fowl; but Mr. Gifford insists that it should be *wrethcock*, which he thus explains: "In every large breed of domestic fowls, there is usually a miserable little stunted creature, that forms a perfect contrast to the growth and vivacity of the rest. This unfortunate abortive, the good wives, with whom it is an object of tenderness, call a *wrethcock;* and this is all the mystery." This must stand upon his authority, for he does not refer to any; nor does it seem much reproach to Whalley not to have known it.

The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock;* and tho' for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, rockd in a cradle of Welsh cheese, &c.—yet looks as if he never saw his quinquennium.
B. Jons. Masq. of Gips. Met., vi, 72.

I had conceived it to be a cock-pit term, for a degenerate game-cock, but sought in vain for it among the terms of that mystery, in honest R. Holmes's Academy of Armoury, II. xi, p. 251. Whalley refers to a passage in Skelton's Elinor Rumming, where the word *wrethocke* appears, applied to miserable starved goslings:

Another brought two goslings
That were noughty froslings; [probably, checked and stunted by frost.]
Some brought them in a wallet,
She was a cumlye callet;
The goslings were untide,
Elinour began to chide,
The be *wrethockes* thou hast brout,
The ar shyre shaking nought. *End of Quintus passus.*

Whalley probably quoted from the reprint of 1736, but the only material difference between that and the black letter, "imprinted by Jhon Day at London," is that the latter gives *wrethockes* in the plural. Whether this *wrethocke* is the same as the

wretch-cock of Jonson's editors, is more than I will attempt to decide.

†WRITHED. Twisted.

Arbre qui duit au vigneron. Trees *writhed* over head archwise, to dine or sup in in summer: an arbour.
Nomenclator, 1585.

With beautifull women, with their hands *writhed* and pinioned behind their backs.
Ammianus Marcel., 1609.

WROKE, or WROOKE. The preterite and participle of to wreak.

But canst thou hope to scape my just revenge?
Or that these hands will not be *wrooke* on thee.
Ferr. & Porrex, O. Pl., i, 141.

WROKEN. The more regular participle of wreak, and rather more common than the other.

The archer god, the sonne of Cytheree,
That joyes on wretched lovers to be *wroken*.
Spens. Muiopotm, l. 98.

How he him caught upon a day,
Whereof he will be *wroken*.
Id., Shep. Kal., March, 108.

Wanted nothing but faithfull subjectes to have *wroken* himselfe of such wronges as were done and offered to him by the French kyng.
Holinsh., vol. ii, sign. P 8 b.

†Alas, she hath no other cause of languish,
But Tereus love, on her by strong hand *wroken*.
England's Helicon, 1614.

WROUGHT, or worked, pillows. This was a piece of finery sometimes used; though, we should suppose, more splendid than comfortable.

Come along; thou shalt see that I have *wrought* pillows there, and cambrick sheets, and sweet-bags too.
B. Jons. Barth. Fair, iv, 2.

To WRY, *v. a.* To twist, or distort; to turn aside.

A prince is set in that place, whereas if he *wrie* himselfe never so little from that becommeth hym, straightwaies the infection of the example crepeth contagiously to many men.
Chaloner's Moriæ Enc., sign. O 2.

Alas, are counsels *wried* to catch the good?
No place is now exempt from sheading blood.
Mirr. Mag., p. 421.

To WRY, *v. n.* To swerve, or go obliquely.

How many
Must murder wives much better than themselves,
For *wrying* but a little.
Cymb., v, 1.

Then talks she ten times worse, and *wries*, and wriggles,
As though she had the itch.
B. & Fl. Woman's Prize, iii, 1.

See other examples in T. J., where, however, it is not noticed that these senses of the word are out of use,

WYCH, *s.* A salt spring, or salt work; though the original word has not been traced in any language. Yet a *wych-house* is said to be a boiling house for salt, in Bailey, Ash, and several other dictionaries; and all the places where salt springs or pits were anciently found, terminate in *wych*, or *wich*. Hence Drayton speaks collectively of the *wyches* in Cheshire:

But that which vex'd her most was, that the Peakish cave,
Before her darksome self such dignity should have;
And th' *wyches*, for their salts, such state on them should take.
Polyolb., iii. p. 711.

Marginal note on *wyches*, "the salt wells in Cheshire." Again:

That forest him affects, in wand'ring to the *wych:*
But he himself by salts there seeking to enrich,
His Feckenham quite forgets, from all affection free.
Ibid., xiv, p. 931.

Affects, in the first line, means "feels affection for him;" which is done away in the third. In describing the river Weever also, he says,

'Till having got to *Wych*, he taking there a taste
Of her most savory salt, is, by the sacred touch,
Forc'd faster in his course, his motion quicken'd much
To *Northwych*.
Ibid., xi, p. 861.

Wych, therefore, can hardly be the same as the Saxon *wic*, for a village, castle, &c.; and Dr. Nash, despairing of finding a nearer etymology, proposes to derive it from *wi*, or *wye*, the British word for holy, alleging that a peculiar sanctity was attributed to the brine springs. Of the application of the word, both in Cheshire and Worcestershire, there cannot indeed be a doubt. The old name of Droitwich, in the latter county, was *Wiche* only: and it had anciently four or five wells, distinguished by different names; as Up*wic*, Midel*wic*, Helper*wic*, Nether*wich*, &c. See Nash's Worcestershire, in *Droitwich*. There were also several families of *Wiche*, or De la *Wiche*, in Worcestershire; whose name must have come from some of the springs. With regard to their sanctity, the historian of Nantwich relates,

On Ascension-day our ancestors sung a hymn of thanksgiving for *the blessing of the brine;* and the salt-pit called the *Old Bial*, was decorated with boughs, flowers, &c., and the people danced round it.
Partr. Hist. of Nantw., p. 59.

As to the origin of the name, nothing seems to come so near it as the Celtic *gwych*, which signified beautiful, strong, &c. Lysons says that the salt-works in Cheshire are called the *wiches* in Domesday. *Magn. Brit., Chesh.*, p. 409.

I am not clear that Nor*wich*, and Ips*wich*, were not originally marts

for sea-salt; there are certain *wiches* in Staffordshire also, near to salt springs, as Bas*wich*, Col*wich*, &c. See WICK.

WYCH-WALLER. A salt-boiler at one of the wyches in Cheshire. Mr. Wilbraham gives us this word, in his Cheshire Glossary, p. 70, and adds, that "to scold like a *wych-waller*, is a common adage" in that country.

Y.

Y, in the language adopted by Spenser, though not belonging to his own age, is prefixed to various words, without changing the sense; as *yclad*, for clad, *yclep't*, for clept, or cleped, &c. It is not worth while to specify these licences.

YARAGE, *s.*, probably derived from *yare*. Applied to ships, the power of moving, or being managed at sea.

To the end that he might, with his light ships, well manned with water-men, turn and environe the galleys of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bignesse, as also for lacke of watermen to row them.
North's Plut., p. 941, ed. 1603.

YARE, *a.* Quick, ready, active; from *gearwe*, paratus, Saxon. A word frequently used by Shakespeare; sometimes given to sailors, and sometimes not; as in the first scene of the Tempest, and afterwards:

Our ship is tight and *yare*. *Temp.*, v, 1.
If you have occasion to use me for your own turn, you shall find me *yare*. *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 2.
Give the hungry-face pudding-pie-eater ten pills; ten shillings, my fair Angelica, they'll make his muse as *yare* as a tumbler.
Decker's Satirom., Orig. of Dr., iii, 118.
The lesser [ship] will come and go, leave and take, and is *yare*, whereas the greater is slow
Ralegh, cited in *T. J.*
To new carine [careen] thy carcase, that the truth on't.
How does thy keel? does it need nailing? a tither,
When all thy linen's up, and a more *yare*——.
B. & Fl. Mad Lover, iii, 4.

From these quotations, it appears to have been very current as a naval term, but not peculiar to seamen. It is still familiar in the Scottish dialect. See Jamieson.

YARELY, *adv.*, from yare. Quickly, neatly, readily, skilfully.

The silken tackles
Swell with the touches of those flower-soft hands
That *yarely* frame the office. *Ant. & Cleop.*, ii, 2.

YATE, for gate. Used as an affectation of older language, in the play of the Ordinary:

But whencesoe'er this *yate* ycalled is
O. Pl., x, 249.

It is in Spenser:

And, if he chaunce come when I am abroade,
Sperre the *yate* fast, for feare of fraude.
Shep. Kal., May, 223.

It is still provincial in Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. See Mr. Wilbraham's Glossary.

YAWD. A horse, or mare; properly an old or worn-out animal of the sort. See Grose's Prov. Glossary, where it is marked as a northern term. It is, in fact, the north-country pronunciation of *jade;* and we have accordingly, in Dr. Jamieson's Dictionary, "*Yad, yade, yaud,* properly an old mare," &c. See Jamieson. *Y* is used for *g* or *j* in several words.

O. Prythee stay. *R.* Nay, marry, I dare not. Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it.
Jovial Crew, O. Pl., x, 399

To YEAN. See EAN. Yean is written by Drayton, p. 1438, and all writers after him, to Dryden.

YEANLING. See EANLING.

To YEDE, YEEDE, or YEADE. To go; supposed to be corrupted from *geod*, the preterite of *gan*, to go, Saxon.

Then badd the knight his lady *yede* aloof,
And to an hill herselfe withdraw aside.
Spens. F. Q., I, xi, 5.
The whales on foot was forced for to *yeed*.
Ibid., II, iv, 2.
And so to hall he *yede* running,
And Guy fast after following.
Guy of Warw., bl. l., sign. A a l b.

YELLOWS. A disorder in horses.

His horse——full of windgalls, sped with spavins, raied with the *yellows*, &c. *Tam. of Shr.*, iii, 2.
From the overflowing of the gal, or rather want of the gal, which is the vessel of choller, spring many mortal diseases, especially the *yellows*, which is an extream faint mortal sicknesse, if it be not prevented in time.
G. Markham's Way to get Wealth, B. I, c. 22.

Yellows were also used for jealousy:

But for his *yellows*,
Let me but lye with you, and let him know it,
His jealousy is gone.
Brome's Antipodes, 4to, sign L.

YELLOW STARCH. See STARCH.

YELLOW STOCKINGS. A fashion of wearing them prevailed for a long period previous to the civil wars.

Remember who commended thy *yellow stockings*.
Twelfth N., ii, 5
A pair of pinn'd up breeches, like pudding-bags,
With *yellow stockings*, and his hat turn'd up,
With a silver clasp, on his leer side.
B. Jons. Tale of Tub, ii, 2

Your daughter Mall,
You know, last pompion time din'd with me thrice.
When my child's best *yellow stockings* were missing.
The Wits, O. Pl., viii, 487.

It may be observed, that the children at Christ's hospital are still obliged to keep up that fashion, and to wear yellow stockings.

YELLOWNESS, *s.* Jealousy. The colour *yellow* was considered as characteristic of that passion; probably because that, as well as other anxieties, gives a bilious tinge to the skin.

I will possess him with *yellowness*, for the revolt of mein is dangerous. *Merry W. W.*, i, 3.

See YELLOWS.

YEOMAN FEWTERER. The keeper of the dogs, a servant under the huntsman; often merely *fewterer*. His office was to let them loose at a proper time, which has been thus explained: "The popular hunting in those times, was that of the hart, and to this the dogs were led in slips or couples, not loose in a pack," as in our present hunting. Thus, when the huntsman had traced the game by the usual marks, or by the scent, the *fewterer* was to uncouple the dogs. See the note on the following passage.

If you will be
An honest *yeoman fewterer*, feed us first,
And walk us after. *Mass. Picture*, v, 1. ed. Giff.

This points also at another office of the same servant, that of feeding and exercising the dogs. The same note gives an order established by the duke of Norfolk in the time of Elizabeth:

That he which was chosen *fewterer*, or letter-loose of the greyhounds, should receive the hounds matched to run together in his leash, as soon as he came into the field, and to follow the hare-finder till he come into the forme. *Loc. cit.*

But it did not relate only to greyhounds and coursing; for another writer says,

Let the huntsman never come nearer the hounds in cry, than fifty or threescore paces, especially at *the first uncoupling*. *Gentl. Recreation*, p. 71, 8vo ed.

See FEWTERER.

The office was reckoned a low one, for a saucy page, out of mere insolence, thus addresses an unknown domestic.

You, sirrah, sheep's-head,
With a face cut on a cat-stick, do you hear?
You, *yeoman fewterer*, conduct me, &c.
Mass. Maid of Honour, ii, 2.

To YERK. To kick out strongly; generally as an appropriate term for the kicking of horses. Doubtless a mere substitution for *jerk*, by the common change of *j* to *y*. Both occasionally represent the Saxon ȝ.

While their wounded steeds
Fret firelock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels, at their dead masters.
Hen. V, iv, 7.

They flirt, they *yerk*, they backward fluce and fling.
As though the devil in their heels had been.
Drayt. Moonc., p. 513.

Next to advancing, you shall teach your horse to *yerk* behind in this manner. *G. Markh. Way to get W.*, p. 26.

By the directions given, it appears to be a nice matter to teach a horse to *yerk* properly.

Also, to lash with a whip:

Whilst I securely let him over-slip,
Nere *yerking* him with my satyric whip.
Marston, Sat., i, 3, p. 184

Spenser writes it *yirk:*

But that same foole, which most increast her paines,
Was Scorn; who, having in his hand a whip,
Her therewith *yirks*. *F. Q.*, VI, vii, 44.

In this sense, it is manifestly the same as *jerk*, which is still so used.

YERNFUL, *a.* Melancholy, grievous; to *yern* is actively used by Shakespeare for to grieve.

But, oh musicke, as in joyfull tunes, thy mery notes
I did borrow,
So now lend mee thy *yernfull* tunes, to utter my sorrow. *Damon & Pith.*, O. Pl., i, 195.

YERT-POINT. Probably the same as blow-point; mentioned with other childish games. Possibly it should be *yerk-point*.

Yert-point, nine-pins, job-nut, or span-counter.
Lady Alimony, sign. D 2 b.

YEST, *s.* Froth; *gest*, Saxon. Still used for the froth of beer or ale, called also barm.

Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast; and anon, swallow'd with *yest* and froth, as you'd thrust a cock into a hogshead. *Wint. Tale*, iii, 3.

YESTY, *a.* Frothy.

Though the *yesty* waves
Confound, and swallow navigation up. *Macb.*, iv, 1.

Metaphorically, light and frivolous:

A kind of *yesty* collection, which carries them through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions.
Haml., v, 2.

Knowledge with him is idle, if it strain
Above the compass of his *yesty* brain.
Drayton, Moonc., p. 485.

YEVEN, forgiven. Spenser; by the change above noticed, of *g* to *y*. See T. J.

YEX, or YEXING. The hiccough. See Coles, Kersey, Minshew, &c.

His prayer, a rhapsody of holy hiccoughs, sanctified barkings, illuminated goggles, sighs, sobs, *yexes*, gasps, and groans.
Character of a Fanatic, Harl. Misc., vii, p. 617

Sloe-Wes—the hickot, or *yexing*.
Abr. Flem. Nomencl., 432 b.

But the two earles I trust are frends now, both being since departed this world (though neither as I could have wisht them), the one dying of a *yex*, the other of an axe [meant for something like a pun].
Har. Nugæ Ant., ii, 115, ed. Park.

The juyce of the roots [of skirret]—helpeth the hicket, or *yeoxing*. *Johnson's Gerard*, p. 1027.

YEX. To hiccough, or hiccup. The verb is acknowledged by most of the Dictionaries, but I have not met with an example of it. The participial term of *yexing*, however, sufficiently implies the verb. Coles has it as *yux* also.

YFERE, *adv.* Together, in union; a word belonging to an earlier period of the language.

O goodly golden chain! wherewith *y*
The vertues linked are in lovely wise
Spens. F. Q., I, ix, 1.

To YIELD. To give, or yield a reward; applied to the gods, to bless.

Tend me to-night two hours, I ask no more
And the gods *yield* you for it. *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv, 2.

Herein I teach you
How you shall bid God *yield* us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Macb.*, i, 6.

What is that you say, sir? Hath the clock strucken? The other with a loud voice crying out that it had; *God yeeld* you, sir, said the deafe man, I will walke after the rest. *Summary of Du Bartas*, sign. *3 b.

Hence the common phrase of *God 'ild you*, contracted from this. See GOD 'ILD YOU.

YODE. The past tense of *yede*, to go. Chaucerian.

Before them *yode* a lustie tabrere,
That to the many a horn-pype playd.
Spens. Shep. Kal., May, v. 22.

But when she heard those plaints then out she *yode*,
Out of the covert of an ivy tod.
Brit. Past., I, iv, p. 87

And on the flood
Against the stream he march'd, and dry-shod *yode*.
Fairf. Tasso, xiv, 33.

YOLD, for yielded.

Because to yield him love she doth deny,
Once to me *yold*, not to be *yolde* again.
Spens. F. Q., III, xi, 17.

To reape the ripen'd fruits, the which the earth had *yold*. *Id., Mutabil.*, Cant. vii, 30.

YOND, *a.* Furious, savage. Johnson says, "I know not whence derived." The editor of Fairfax's Tasso, says, "for young." Upton, however, with much probability, derives it from *geond*, beyond, Saxon, which often occurs in compounds with an intensive force, like the Latin *per*, or the French *outré;* for which they have latterly adopted the Latin *ultrà*. It means, therefore, *extravagant*, beyond measure fierce, &c. Hughes attempted to make it a preposition, in the second example, "fled *beyond* the monster;" but that would not agree with either of the other passages.

Then like a lyon, which had long time saught
His robbed whelpes, and at the last them fond
Emongst the shepheard swaynes, then wexeth wood and *yond*. *Spens. F. Q.*, II, viii, 40.

As Florimell fled from that monster *yond*.
Ibid., III, vii, 26.

Nor those three brethren, Lombards fierce and *yond*,
Achilles Sforza, and sturn Palamede.
Fairf. Tasso, i, 55.

YORE, *adv.* Long ago; *geara*, Saxon, not *geoara*, as in Johnson. Used alone without *of*, which now is always added, and gives it in fact the character of a substantive.

Witness the burning altars which he swore,
And guilty, heav'ns! of his bold perjury;
Which though he hath polluted oft and *yore*,
Yet I to them for judgment just do fly.
Spens. F. Q., I, xii, 27.

This is so quoted in Johnson, and is the reading of the editions of 1596, 1609, 1611, 1679, as well as Hughes's, of 1715; and may be justified by the next example. But the earliest edition, of 1590, reads "of yore;" which Upton, Church, and Todd, have followed.

A just reward for so unjust a life,
No worse a death than I deserved *yore*.
Mirr. for Mag., p. 105

The origin is *gear*, which again illustrates the common change of the Saxon ȝ to y.

†YOTED. Watered; mixed with water.

My fowls which, well enough,
I, as before, found feeding at their trough
Their *yoted* wheat. *Chapm. Odyss.*, xix.

YOUNGTH, and YONGTH. Youth; not properly from youth itself, but from the Saxon *geong*, which is the origin of both words.

The mornefull muse in myrth now list ne maske,
As she was wont in *younqth* and sommer dayes.
Spens. Shep. Kal., Nov., v. 20.

Yongth is in his Muiopotmos, v. 34, where see Todd's Note.

A YOUNKER, *s.* A young person, frequently in the sense of a dupe, or a person thoughtless through inexperience.

What, will you make a *younker* of me? Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn, but I must have my pocket picked for it? 1 *Hen. IV*, iii, 3.

How, like a *younker*, and a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay.
Mer. Ven., ii, 6.

I fear he'll make an ass of me, a *younker*.
B. & Fl. Elder Bro., iii, 5

Simply for a youth:

How well resembles it the prime of youth,
Trimm'd like a *yonker*, prancing to his love.
3 *Hen. VI*, ii, 1

YOUR, *pron.* Without any possessive meaning, nearly equivalent to *a*, or *any*. A sort of vulgarism.

Your serpent of Egypt is bred now of *your* mud, by the operation of *your* sun; so is *your* crocodile.
Ant. & Cleop., ii, 7.

It is not uncommon in comic language, nor, perhaps, altogether disused.

YOU'RE. A contraction of *you were*.

Madam, *you're* best consider. *Cymb.*, iii, 2.
You're best to practice. *B. & Fl. Maid's Trag.*, ii, 1.

YULE, *s.* The old Saxon word for Christmas; *geol*, or *gehol*.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at bonfire, or at *Yule*.
Drayt. Polyolb., xxvii, p. 1189.

King Alexander, with his mother Ermingarde, were sitting at their banquet, on the xii day in Christen masse, otherwise called *Yule*.
Holinsh., Scotl., S 7, col. 1 b.

Here spelt *Ewle*:

At *Ewle* we wonton, gambole, daunce, to carrole and to sing,
To have gud spiced sewe and roste, and plum pies for a king. *Warner, Alb. Engl.*, B. v, p. 121.

Among the festivities of Christmas we find several terms mentioned, which are compounded with *Yule;* as the *Yule-clog*, *Yule-song*, *Yule-cakes*, and *Yule-dough*. All the circumstances relating to these will be found amply detailed in Brand's Popular Antiquities, i, 359, &c., 4to ed. I shall specify only the first.

YULE-CLOG, or BLOCK. This was a massy piece of fire-wood, placed in the centre of the great hall, on which each of the family sat down, sang a Yule-song, and drank the old English toast of "a merry Christmas, and a happy new year." It was then placed on the hearth, and lighted with a brand of the last year's block, and by heaping on additional fuel, made to produce a brilliant flame. These circumstances are alluded to by Herrick, in a poem on the subject:

With the last year's brand
Light the new *block*, and
For good success in his spending,
On your psaltries play,
That sweet luck may
Come while the *log* is a teending.
Hesperides, p. 309.

See also Dr. Drake's Shakespeare and his Times, vol. i, p. 193, &c.

Z.

ZAD, or ZED. The name of the letter; vulgarly called also *izzard*, I know not on what authority. Shakespeare calls *zed* an unnecessary letter; and so it has been deemed by some grammarians, whose works he had probably seen. Baret wholly omits it in his Alvearie; and Mulcaster says that it is seldom seen among us, and that *s* is become its lieutenant-general.

Thou whoreson *zed*, thou unnecessary letter!
Lear, ii, 2.

ZANY, *s.* A buffoon, or mimic. The etymology is best given by Florio, under the word *Zane*, which he says is, "the name of *John*, in some parts of Lombardy, but commonly used for a *silly John*, a simple fellow, a servile drudge, or foolish clowne, in any comedy or enterlude play." Menage, in *Zani*, or *Zanni*, says that he had formerly derived it from the barbarous Greek τζανιος, *sannus;* but now agreed with Carlo Dati, who considered it as a corruption of *Giovanni:* which agrees with Florio's account. *Origine della Ling. Ital.* Dati said, that it was particularly in the territory of Bergamo, that *Gian* was pronounced *Zan;* as *Zancarlo*, for *Giancarlo; Zampiero*, for *Giampiero*. A modern author has absurdly endeavoured to derive it from the Persian.

I take these wise men, that crow so at these set kind of fools, no better than the fools' *zanies*.
Twelfth N., i, 5.

The buffoon to a mountebank:

For, indeed,
He's like the *zani* to a tumbler,
That tries tricks after him to make men laugh.
B. Jons. Ev. Man out of H., iv, 9

Hence, an imitator in general:

The other gallant is his *zany*, and doth most of these tricks after him, and sweats to imitate him in everything. *Id., Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 3.

As th' English apes, and very *zanies* be,
Of everything that they do hear and see.
Drayt. Eleg., p. 1256.

To ZANY, *v.* To play the zany, to imitate another.

As I have seen an arrogant baboon,
With a small piece of glass, *zany* the sun.
Lovelace. Part II, p. 78, repr.

ZENITH, in judicial astrology, metaphorically the highest point of a person's fortune: as, literally, it means the point in the heavens above his head.

> By my prescience,
> I find my *zenith* doth depend upon
> A most auspicious star, whose influence
> If now I court not, but omit, my fortunes
> Will ever after droop. — *Temp.* i, 2.

ZENOPHON. Writers of various ages have occasionally so written the name, instead of Xenophon, some through ignorance of Greek. Why Ascham did so, who must have known better, it is not easy to say: probably in compliance with a bad custom.

> Which thinge *Zenophon* would never have made mention of, excepte it had bene fitte for all princes to have used: seinge that *Zenophon* wrote Cyrus' life (as Tully saith), not to shew what Cyrus did, but what all maner of princes, both in pastymes and earnest matters, ought to do.
>
> *Toxophilus*, p. 14.

In his Schoolmaster, he writes, like a scholar, *Xenophon*.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Anc. Dr. .....Ancient Drama, in six volumes (1814).
B. & Fl. .....Beaumont and Fletcher.
B. Jons. .....Ben Jonson.
Brit. Past. .....Browne's Britannia's Pastorals.
Drayt. .....Drayton, ed. 1753, in 4 vols. 8vo, the pages continued throughout.
Euph. .....Lily's Euphues.
Euph. Engl. .....—— Euphues and his England.
Fairf. T. .....Fairfax's Tasso
Gayt. Fest. N......Gayton's Festivous Notes to Don Quixote.
Har. Ariost. .....Sir J. Harington's translation of Ariosto.
Mirr. Mag. .....Mirror for Magistrates, ed. 1610.
More, Antid......More's Antidote against Atheism.
O. Pl. .....Reed's edition of Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays, 12 vols.
Or. of Dr. .....Hawkins's Origin of the Drama, in 3 volumes.
Percy Rel. .....Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, ed. 1794.
Polyolb. .....Drayton's Polyolbion.
Shakespeare.....All his Dramas are referred to by the name of the Play alone; his other Poems, as in Malone's Supplement, in 2 vols 8vo, 1780.
Six Pl......Six Old Plays, on which Shakespeare founded his Measure for Measure, &c., 2 vols. 12mo.
Stowe's Lond. .....Stowe's Survay of London, edit. 1599.
Suppl. .....Malone's Supplement to Shakespeare, in 2 vols. 8vo.
T. J......Todd's edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary.

Butler & Tanner,
The Selwood Printing Works,
Frome, and London.

812

(13/6) 5/6